"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Showers; winds variable.

VOL. LII....NO. 16,691. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1903.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

JOLLY GOOD TIME FOR U. S. SQUADRON

British Programme of Entertainment for Americans.

Dinner by King, Banquets, and Balls—Two "Chummy Ships" for Each American Vessel.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 4.—The American squadron will receive an impressive reception from the British Navy on entering Portsmouth Harbor. Following the so-called exclusive vessels, the Channel fleet, under Admirals Beresford, Hedworth, and Lambton, will welcome the visitors.

The American ships will come up the harbor and be berthed alongside the dockyard, so that the officers and men of the squadron can see everything. Nothing will be hidden from them, and they will have full opportunity to judge the state of Great Britain's naval efficiency.

The programme of entertainment for the Americans is full and varied. The principal officers of the fleet will be invited to London to take part in the functions arranged for President Loubet of France, and after the French President has gone the Americans will be invited to dine with the King.

At Portsmouth there is to be an official banquet, a visit to the naval establishments, luncheon at the gunnery school at Whale Island, a garden party, and a grand ball at the house of the Military Governor. The officers of the fleet will be further entertained by the civic authorities at luncheon and at a theatrical performance, and there will also be a banquet and dance by the British bluejackets and marines.

In addition to all of these functions there will be a good deal of ship-to-ship entertaining. Each American vessel will have two British "chummy ships," and there will be "sing-songs" and other entertainments aboard.

Speaking generally, it seems to be the intention of the British to leave nothing undone to afford their American cousins a fine time throughout their stay.

American Sailors Deserted at Kiel.

BERLIN, July 3.—The Kleines Journal, in a dispatch from Kiel, says since the departure of the American fleet it has been ascertained that 106 American sailors failed to report for duty, and it is supposed that they have deserted.

A DYING MAN'S DIARY.

Shipwrecked Sailor on Alaskan Island Keeps Journal, Ending "Death at Last."

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—Of all the stories of suffering that ever came out of the "White North" none has exceeded in dramatic realism and genuine pathos the simply told account of the last four months of the life of William Ode, sailor, which was received here in the shape of a copy of the log found a few weeks ago beside Ode's body, found on the wreck of the schooner Courtney Ford.

Ode sets down the happenings of that period. His own sufferings he catalogues in short, crisp sentences, and such moralizing as he finds occasion for is disposed of briefly and to the point. His story is a calendar of events, some of them trifling in themselves and unworthy of notice under other surroundings.

The Courtney Ford ran ashore Sept. 30, 1902, on Isenbek Island, Alaska. Two men were drowned when she struck the beach and two others were drowned later by the capsizing of a boat.

The Captain and crew, after camping ashore about a week, were picked up by a passing vessel and landed at Seattle. William Ode was left behind as watchman until relief could be sent to him. This only happened a few days ago, when the schooner Carrie and Annie, with wrecking apparatus on board, left for Isenbeck, too late, however, to be of service to the sailor who had watched in vain for relief.

Ode's log commences Oct. 4, and ends with a faint pencil scrawl, in which he tells of the approach of death. It recounts the routine of duty to which he adhered as long as he was physically able. He describes the howling of hungry foxes which surrounded his ice-bound quarters, and writes with no note of complaint of the gradual conquering of his body by the dread scurvy and of his lonely fight with death. He tells of his sufferings from the elements, the growing weakness which gradually claimed him. He had rheumatism, and merely mentions it. He had toothache, and endured it patiently. The end of the log is as follows:

"Feb. 10.—Life is sweet, but death is sweeter in a case like this. It is nothing but cold scraps and snow water. To-day I ate some dried apples and a piece of ice. I can make no more fire, as I can't stay up that long.

"Feb. 20.—I'm waiting for my death."

And then in pencil faintly traced after the last entry:

"Death at last. Four months alone."

STEEL CAR COMPANY FAILS.

Receiver Appointed for a Canton (Ohio) Concern—Creditors Will Lose Nothing.

Special to The New York Times.

CANTON, Ohio, July 3.—The affairs of the Structural Steel Car Company of this city to-day passed into the hands of a receiver. The receiver was appointed upon the application of Attorneys Webber and Turner representing a number of creditors. The receivership was decided upon as the best means of securing either a reorganization of the company or an advantageous sale of the property to some company desiring to install a new plant. For some months past efforts have been made to finance the company which had a capital stock of $1,000,000. These plans resulted in failure owing to complications that arose.

Attorney David F. Day of counsel for the company said that the creditors would lose nothing by the receivership, and that with the subscription of stock outstanding and the assets on hand the indebtedness would all be paid, leaving the plant to be sold for the reimbursement of stockholders. The indebtedness is placed at about $85,000.

TO-DAY:
TWELVE PAGES,
with
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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GEN. CLAY MAY BE INSANE.

Sits on His Bed with Revolvers and Winchester Rifle in His Hands—Refuses Friends Admission.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 3.—Gen. Cassius Marcellus Clay, ex-Minister to Russia, the man who fought many duels and led the Abolitionist Party in Kentucky, and who in later years married and divorced a young girl working as a domestic in his kitchen, is to-night believed to be hopelessly insane. He is in his mansion in Whitehall, Madison County. Yesterday Gen. Clay had his servant, Joe Perkins, telephone Major R. S. Bullock, cashier of the Fayette National Bank here, asking him to send to Whitehall his family physician to give him medical attention. Major Bullock sent his two nephews, Dr. Thomas S. Bullock of Louisville, who was visiting here, and Dr. Walter O. Bullock of this city. The physicians arrived at Whitehall about 9 o'clock, and were surprised when they were informed by Perkins that Gen. Clay could not see them.

"He is seated on the side of his bed with two revolvers lying by him and a Winchester rifle in his hands," said Perkins, "and says he will not permit any man to enter the door." The physicians persisted that they were friends, and Perkins took Gen. Clay their message, but the General would not believe him, and they could not gain admission.

Perkins told the doctors that Gen. Clay looks as savage as a beast, and continually talks of the "vendetta" and his child wife, Dora.

Last week Green Clay Goodloe, a nephew of Gen. Clay, was summoned from Washington by telegram from Gen. Clay. When he arrived Gen. Clay would not see him. His relatives are discussing the advisability of taking forcible possession of him.

PARIS WILL BUILD A GAS PLANT OF ITS OWN.

Proposition of Anthony N. Brady Rejected by the Municipal Council.

PARIS, July 3.—The Municipal Council to-night, after a discussion which has occupied the main part of the last few sessions, finally rejected all propositions to grant concessions for the supply of gas in the City of Paris to foreigners, notably the so-called American scheme of Devaleux and Duchaney, who, it is alleged, represented Anthony N. Brady, the American capitalist, which proposition was strongly indorsed by the committee which inquired into the matter.

The opponents of the scheme urged that it would really place a monopoly of the supply of gas and electricity in Paris in foreign hands, and they pointed out that the guarantees offered, while being nominally $6,000,000, in reality only amounted to $2,000,000.

After rejecting the American proposition the Municipal Council decided on a municipal monopoly of gas, the city to manufacture gas on its own account and reap the whole profits on its sale to consumers.

MOB ATTACKS AN AMBULANCE.

Italians Try to Prevent a Doctor from Taking a Wounded Girl to a Hospital.

Katherine George, fifteen years old, of 408 East Eleventh Street, was shot last night by some unidentified person and probably fatally injured.

She was sitting in a rear window of her home on the fourth floor of the tenement. She suddenly screamed and fell face down to the floor. Her parents found a wound in her back.

Policeman Dolan called Ambulance Surgeon Harwood of Bellevue Hospital. When he suggested that the girl should be taken to the hospital her father consented, but the mother and 200 Italian friends, relatives, and acquaintances objected. They denounced hospitals and doctors, and became so threatening that Dr. Harwood had to ask help of some policemen in keeping the crowd in order so he could get the child away.

The police shoved the crowd back, but the Italians hissed and shouted derisively at the doctor. He smuggled the girl into the ambulance and then quickly drove away. The Italians yelled madly and cried out at the surgeon. Then a lot of them threw lighted firecrackers and large torpedoes at the ambulance. Some of them exploded around the surgeon's head, but none alighted in the vehicle. The crowd howled till the ambulance was out of sight.

ONE STRIKER KILLS ANOTHER.

Richmond Motormen in Deadly Affray—Justifiable Homicide, Says Coroner's Jury.

RICHMOND, Va., July 3.—The first fatality of the street car strike occurred to-day when Charles E. Graham, a striking motorman, died from a merciless slashing at the hands of W. H. Lowery, another striking motorman. Graham was literally cut to pieces.

The attack on him was due to a rumor alleged to have been started by him that two of the strikers were trying to get their positions back. He leaves a wife and three children. The Coroner's jury held the case to be one of justifiable homicide.

There were no developments in the street railway strike situation to-day or to-night. Cars were run regularly on all city and suburban lines, and nothing approaching disorder has been reported from any quarter. Cars also were run to-day over the whole extent of the Richmond-Petersburg Line for the first time since the strike began, and no car was molested in any way.

Late to-night a shot fired by an unknown person at a car in Venable Street struck the belt of the militiaman riding on the car and glanced off without injury.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. C. W. FOOTE.

Custody of Children and Permanent Alimony for Lawyer's Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 3.—After a stubborn fight of two years Mrs. Mary C. W. Foote, wife of Assemblyman Charles Foote, has been granted an absolute divorce, the custody of her two boys, and permanent alimony. Mrs. Foote named a New York woman as co-respondent, and she appeared with the defendant in court and testified.

Mr. Foote is engaged in the practice of law, with offices in New York. He was formerly an Assemblyman from Union, and when the suit was first instituted intended to run for a second term.

Cranberry Lake and Back, $1.
via Lackawanna Railroad, next Sunday. Special train leaves New York 8:15 A. M., arrives at the lake 11:15 A. M. All amusements.—Adv.

RELIEF FROM THE HEAT

Six Deaths and Many Prostrations, However, Are Reported.

Clerk Jumps Into the River to Escape Heat—Aged Actor Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

In the matter of weather yesterday New York was fairly comfortable. The night before was cool enough for sleep. At 6 o'clock in the morning the official thermometer was down to 71, and at 8 the temperature was only 74, and all the forenoon was endurable.

After midday comfort lessened till 3 o'clock, when the official thermometer stood at 88, and other thermometers whose positions corresponded more exactly with that of the working citizen stood much higher. Later came rains, which really cooled, and brisk breezes. Though the official thermometer when at its highest was only two degrees below the record the day before, the sensible heat seemed much less to the people who forgot to look at thermometers.

In spite of this fact five deaths from heat and numerous prostrations were reported during the day. The list is as follows:

DEATHS.

BROWN, E. E., 70 years old, 710 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn; stricken with apoplexy superinduced by heat, at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

CARR, JAMES, 5 months old; died of the heat in his home, 622 First Avenue.

DUNN, BEATRICE, 6 months old; died in her home at 532 West Forty-fifth Street.

FARRELL, FRANCIS, 10 months old; died in the arms of his mother, Mrs. Mary Farrell, of 334 West Forty-ninth Street, on the boat Minnehannock on the way to Randall's Island.

FREEDMAN, KATHERINE, 60 years old, of 203 West Twenty-fifth Street; taken ill in front of 250 West Twenty-fifth Street.

GILBERT, CHARLES G., 2 years old; died in his home at 226 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

PROSTRATIONS.

CARNEY, DAVID, 16 years old, of 405 East Fifteenth Street; overcome at Eighth Street and Third Avenue; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

CLIFFORD, ALFRED, 33 years old, of 175 Sixth Avenue; overcome at Sixth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street; removed to Flower Hospital.

FOLEY, JOSEPH, of 974 Myrtle Avenue; overcome at South Fifth Street and Kent Avenue; taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

FOX, CHRISTOPHER, 34 years old, of 234 West Thirty-fourth Street; overcome at Fortieth Street and Broadway; removed to New York Hospital.

GOLDEN, WILLIAM, 44 years old, of 79 Sanford Street, East Orange, N. J.; overcome at 414 West Fifteenth Street; removed to New York Hospital.

GRANT, JAMES, 24 years old, of 425 Third Avenue; overcome in West Thirty-sixth Street; removed to New York Hospital.

JOHNSON, JOHN, 47 years old, of Baltic and Hoyt Streets, Brooklyn; overcome at his home; taken to the Kings County Hospital.

KEILEY, MRS. MARY, 40 years old, a widow, of 124 First Avenue; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MORAN, EDWARD, 64 years old, of 334 East Twenty-sixth Street; overcome at Third Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

McCARREN, CHARLES, 28 years old, of Kent Avenue and Hall streets, Brooklyn; overcome on Flushing Avenue; taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital.

PEIP, WILLIAM, 10 years old, of Sheepshead Bay, overcome at 236 Carroll Street, Brooklyn; taken to the Seney Hospital.

RAYMOND, MRS. KATE, 40 years old, of 140 Devoe Street, Brooklyn; overcome at the Grand Street Ferry; removed to Gouverneur Hospital.

REARDON, MRS. JANE, 35 years old, of 400 Halsey Street, Brooklyn; overcome at the Brooklyn Bridge entrance.

SCHEY, FRANK, 45 years old, of 19 Ten Eyck Street, Brooklyn; overcome at Hooper and South First Streets; taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

SHERMAN, THOMAS, 34 years old, of 4,050 Third Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome at Third Avenue and Bergen Street; taken to the Seney Hospital.

SEGERPI, JOSEPH, 34 years old, of 304 West Twenty-first Street; overcome at Thirty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue; removed to the New York Hospital.

WALBRAUSSEN, JOHN, 45 years old, of 220 Ellery Street, Brooklyn; overcome at Graham Avenue and Powers Street; taken to St. Catharine's Hospital.

WALSH, JAMES, 33 years old, of 455 Henry Street, Brooklyn; overcome on Sixteenth Street; taken to the Seney Hospital.

Frank J. Taylor, twenty-six years old, a clerk at 354 Bowery, was fished out of the East River at the foot of Twentieth Street. He said at Bellevue Hospital that he feared he would be overcome by the heat and jumped into the river with his clothes on after trying the effect of various cooling drinks. His case was diagnosed as "submersion and alcoholism," and he was placed in the alcoholic ward.

George W. Middleton, sixty-eight years old, of 368 Eighth Avenue, a playwright and actor, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night suffering from the heat. He has played with Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, John McCullough, and other famous actors. He named as his friends Al Hayman and Frank Sanger.

Disclaimed by Forecaster Emery.

E. H. Emery, observer at the local Weather Bureau station, yesterday disclaimed a statement attributed to him in regard to Tuesday's storm. He said: "I was made to say that Tuesday's storm started somewhere in the neighborhood of Spuyten Duyvel. A great many sayings for which I am not responsible are laid at my door, and this is one of them. I desire to set myself right in the matter by disclaiming any knowledge of having uttered the words attributed to me."

THE FLOOD IN TEXAS.

City of Gainesville and Large Area of Farm Lands Inundated—Railroads Suffer Heavy Loss.

DALLAS, Texas, July 3.—The heaviest rain storm that has visited the Trinity and Red River valleys in years prevailed last night and early this morning, sweeping over many acres of fine farming land and flooding the City of Gainesville. The streets of that city were under from two to four feet of water throughout the early hours of to-day, but the water receded during the afternoon and to-night all danger is past.

The heaviest loss will fall upon the railroads. Many washouts occurred, and in a few places the tracks were undermined. A northbound Santa Fé passenger train ran into a washout last night eight miles south of Gainesville, and Engineer M. R. Boyce was killed. No one else was injured.

Reports from the southwestern part of Texas, where the disastrous cloudbursts prevailed yesterday, say that the loss of life will probably reach fifteen. All of the victims were Mexicans. The waters are reported to be falling and all danger is over.

STORM AT HAGERSTOWN, MD.

Lightning Strikes Trolley Car in Which Senator McComas Is a Passenger.

Special to The New York Times.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 3.—During a terrific thunderstorm here this afternoon, lightning struck a number of places, and for half an hour the citizens were in a state of terror. A flagpole on the Blue Ridge Knitting Mills, East Washington Street, was shivered and a section of the staff was hurled through the roof of the Troy laundry.

The 200 women and girls in the mills became panic-stricken, and were with great difficulty controlled and prevented from injuring themselves in a wild rush. A number of them fainted. John Edwards, engineer at the laundry, was severely shocked.

Lightning struck in a number of places at Smithsburg. A bolt hit the Hotel Wishard, and Mrs. Wishard, wife of the proprietor, was stunned.

Dr. J. P. Chaney's residence near Breathedsville was struck, the doors splintered, the shingles and weather boarding ripped off, and several members of the household injured.

A trolley car was struck by a bolt near Springfield, the Summer home of Senator Louis E. McComas, and the Senator and other occupants of the car were slightly stunned, but no one was badly hurt.

TORNADO HITS CHESTER.

Eighty Thousand Gallons of Oil Set on Fire—$40,000 Damage Done.

CHESTER, Penn., July 3.—A tornado swept over this city this evening unroofing some small buildings and doing great damage to the telephone, telegraph, and electric light systems. The United Telephone Exchange was set on fire, and many wires destroyed, entailing a loss of $5,000. The front of L. E. Schemerber's bottling warehouse was knocked into the street, and the roof of his stable ripped by the bolt. The loss in the city is estimated at $20,000. Lightning struck a tank at the Pure Oil Works at Marcus Hook, setting fire to and destroying the tank and 80,000 gallons of oil. The loss is $20,000, covered by insurance.

CHICAGO'S HOT WAVE.

Seven Persons Die of Heat Stroke and Eighteen Are Prostrated.

CHICAGO, July 3.—This was the most uncomfortable day of the present heated term, and the prostrations and deaths increased accordingly. Seven persons died during the day as a result of the heat, and eighteen were prostrated.

The mercury stood on the street level at 94 degrees above zero and the humidity was 70 per cent. It was the most distressing day Chicago has experienced since the record-breaking heat in July, 1901.

It is predicted that to-morrow will be even warmer, but that some relief may be expected by evening.

GREAT HEAT IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Intense heat prevailed again in Washington to-day, the street thermometers recording 102½ degrees, one degree higher than yesterday. The Weather Bureau record showed a maximum of 95 degrees. One fatal case of sunstroke occurred, the first of the season.

Four Inches of Snow in Colorado.

BOULDER, Col., July 3.—Word was received from Eldora this morning that four inches of snow fell there last night. At 9 o'clock to-day snow was falling along the range.

INHERITANCE TAX INVALID.

Minnesota Supreme Court's Decision in Case Brought by Sol Smith Russell's Widow.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 3.—The State Supreme Court to-day declared the inheritance tax law of 1902 unconstitutional. Lawyers have agreed as to this ever since the law was passed, but this is the first declaration by the Supreme Court on the subject. The court's opinion comes in a case affecting the estate of the late Sol Smith Russell, the distinguished actor. Mr. Russell's widow, as executrix of his estate, applied to Probate Judge Harvey of Minneapolis for the distribution of the residue of the estate to her as sole legatee. The Probate Court refused this on the ground that the estate was subject to an inheritance tax of [illegible]. The District Court issued a writ of mandamus on the Judge of probate, but the Judge of probate appealed. The Supreme Court affirms the order. The Supreme Court says:

"The statute imposes a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. as to widows and lineal heirs, and of 10 per cent. in all other cases. This is a clear and express violation of the mandate of the Constitution that such tax shall not exceed 5 per cent."

The appellant contended that the law was at least valid to the extent of 5 per cent. The court says in answer to this that "the court has no more power to read into the statute a rate of taxation which will be within the limitation of the Constitution than it has to decree an inheritance tax in advance of any legislation on the subject."

Chief Justice Start, who writes the opinion, declares the law unconstitutional in its entirety.

CABLE TO MANILA LAID.

Connection to be Made at Honolulu and First Message Transmitted at Noon To-day.

HONOLULU, July 3.—The cable ship Anglia arrived here this morning bearing the Honolulu end of the transpacific cable, now extending from Manila via Guam and Midway Islands to this port. The cable will be landed at once and connected with the section of the line from Honolulu to San Francisco, already in operation.

Unless some untoward event should occur, the complete line will be in operation by to-morrow morning, in accordance with the announcement made long since by Clarence Mackay, President of the Pacific Commercial Cable Company. No hitch in the arrangements is anticipated, and the first message over the new line will almost certainly be transmitted by President Roosevelt to Gov. Taft promptly at noon to-morrow.

The following figures relative to the Pacific cable give some idea of the magnitude of the undertaking which has just been completed: The cable proper, or conductor, is of copper, sheathed in gutta percha, which is the insulator. To protect these two, known technically as the core, brass sheathing is used. Next comes a cushion of jute yarn, and outside of all an armor of iron and steel wires.

In the construction of the cable, which is 8,800 nautical or nearly 9,600 land miles in length, the following materials have been used: Nineteen million pounds of iron and steel wires, 2,010,000 pounds of jute yarn, 300,000,000 yards of preservative tape, weighing 5,000,000 pounds; 52,000 pounds of brass sheathing, 8,800,000 pounds of copper, 2,810,000 pounds of gutta percha, and 4,220,000 pounds of preservative compounds.

The whole work has been completed in eighteen months from the date of the signing of the contract.

MINING MAN MURDERED.

Mexicans Treacherously Kill an American Who Was Prospecting in Chihuahua.

TUCSON, Arizona, July 3.—M. L. Dawson of Lynchburg, Va., who for the past year has been Assistant Superintendent of the Minas Prietas mines in the State of Sonora, has been foully murdered. This news was brought by Alexander Grant, a well-known mining man of Bisbee, who has just returned from Chihuahua, Mexico.

Dawson and a partner named Norris were prospecting in the Ocampo district in Chihuahua, and had separated a few days before, going in different directions. Dawson was camping in a small cañon two days later, when he was approached by several Mexicans, whom he invited to stop and eat with him. During the meal one of the Mexicans arose, walked behind Dawson, and shot him. He was then robbed of all his belongings. A few hours later the body was found by two Mexican boys.

The case was reported to the Commissariat at Ocampo, who sent officers in pursuit of the murderers. Two of them were captured fifty miles from the scene of the killing. Dawson's gun was found in their possession. Grant says the prisoners have confessed to having been in the party, but they assert that a third man, who has not been captured, did the shooting.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla is the leader all the world over. Use no other.—Adv.

REPORTED DEMAND FOR MANCHURIA'S EVACUATION

Joint Ultimatum Said to Have Been Sent to China.

Japan and Britain Allege That the Occupation of Chinese Territory Threatens the Maintenance of Peace.

ODESSA, July 3.—According to advices received by the St. Petersburg newspaper Sviet, from Japan, the British and Japanese Ministers at Peking have presented a note to the Chinese Government in the following terms:

First—Russia's occupation of Manchuria threatens the maintenance of peace in the Far East and injures the interests of England and Japan.

Second—If the departure of the Russians from Manchuria is indefinitely postponed, England and Japan must proceed to protect their interests.

Third—China must demand from Russia the immediate evacuation of Manchuria.

Fourth—Great Britain and Japan acknowledge no treaty between Russia and China which does not bind Russia to evacuate Manchuria.

Fifth—If after the evacuation of Manchuria a treaty between China and Russia with respect to the civil administration of Manchuria is deemed necessary, such treaty can only be concluded with the approval of Great Britain and Japan.

Sixth—A reply to this note is demanded within five days.

Prince Ching, President of the Foreign Boards, adds the Sviet, has counseled the Empress Dowager to accept the Anglo-Japanese demands, and has also requested United States Minister Conger to give them his support.

TOKIO, July 3.—The Peking correspondent of the Nichi Nichi says the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg has informed the Chinese Government that Japan is negotiating direct with St. Petersburg.

Inquiries here have failed to elicit any official confirmation of the foregoing statement, though it is not denied that a communication has passed between Tokio and St. Petersburg.

SUPPOSED NEW SWINDLE.

Two "Coffee Brokers" Arrested Accused of Fraud—Richmond Man Says They Got Money from Him by Coffee Scheme.

Detective Sergeant McConville last night arrested James S. O'Brien, thirty-two years old, of 281 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and A. H. Biles, fifty-nine years old, of 406 St. Nicholas Avenue, both said to be coffee brokers, on warrants issued by Magistrate Deuel charging them with grand larceny. Complaint was made by Frank G. Randall of Richmond, Va., who says that the men swindled him out of $1,779 by a scheme new to the police.

Thomas F. Byrne, who has been engaged by Mr. Randall to prosecute the case, told Mr. Randall's version of the trouble last night. He said that the men advertised in a New York newspaper; that Biles, who was a traveling salesman for a Brooklyn coffee house, wanted to engage in business on the outside and needed capital. Randall answered, and is said to have received a letter from Biles stating that Biles did a business "on the road" for the East Indies Coffee Company of $30,000 a year, and felt he could sell goods at a big profit to the customers of the company.

"Mr. Randall had saved up several thousand dollars," said Mr. Byrne, "and thought he would like to invest it in a legitimate business. He came on to New York and met Biles by appointment in the office of the Brooklyn concern. He says that Biles told him they could purchase a stock of coffee from a reliable firm on Front Street, Manhattan, and asked him to open up an office.

"They secured a small store at 77 Varick Street. Biles took Mr. Randall to an office at 136 Front Street, where a sign on the door read 'Pierce & Co., coffee brokers.' There he introduced O'Brien to Randall under the name of 'Joseph Pierce.' It was agreed to purchase a certain amount of goods and the bill came to $1,779. Cash was demanded, and Mr. Randall paid over the money.

"Biles pretended to go out on the road to sell coffee and several orders were sent in, but were rescinded. Mr. Randall says that several days ago Biles returned to the office and reported that his old firm had begun to fight him, and they could not stand the competition and would have to suspend operations.

"They went again to the office on Front Street and had a long talk with O'Brien. O'Brien said that he was stocked up with coffee, and had no use for it, but gave a three months' notes for the stock. Mr. Randall was about to go back to Richmond when he related the story of his transaction to a friend, and the friend told him it would bear investigation."

Randall took the case to a lawyer, who advised him to engage Mr. Byrne. Mr. Byrne put the case before Inspector McClusky, and Detective Sergeant McConville made inquiries.

"McConville went to Brooklyn to investigate the East Indies Coffee Company," continued Mr. Byrne, "and found that it had a small store on Fulton Street, but he did not find any one there. He said there were a few bags of coffee in the place.

"He says he also investigated Pierce & Co. on Front Street, but could not find anyone at the office. We will have many witnesses in court who will testify that they were treated in the same manner as Randall."

Biles and O'Brien will be arraigned before Magistrate Deuel this morning in Jefferson Market Police Court.

AMERICAN TEACHERS WANTED.

Japan About to Engage 650 Instructors in English, and Prefers Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 3.—Prof. Merrit W. Ludden, formerly of Pomona College, a Congregationalist institution in Southern California, now in charge of the English Department in the national schools of Japan, has written formal notice to Pomona College, which is co-educational, of a great opportunity for American school ma'ams. He says that the Japanese Government is making arrangements to employ a teacher of English for each of the "middle government schools" in the empire.

These schools are the grammar grades of the Japanese school system, and if the Government employs a teacher for each of them it will mean that at least 650 additional instructors will be engaged. Preference will be given to American men and women in this work.

Mr. Ludden says that the work done by American teachers who are now employed there has been satisfactory to the Government, and that if an additional number is engaged it will be despite the objection of the Buddhist population, the priests of which have made every effort to prevent more Christians being engaged as instructors in any of the schools. The work is not difficult for the teachers, and the compensation is such as to make the positions desirable.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S CHANCES.

London View of Coming Presidential Contest in United States.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 3.—In an editorial on the coming Presidential contest in the United States, The Times says that while President Roosevelt still occupies by far the most prominent position in the public eye it is a curious fact that some of the most important forces operating in Roosevelt's favor are those which were arrayed in former years on the side of Mr. Bryan.

"The popular antipathy to trusts, what is called 'the tyranny of capital,' is stronger than ever in many parts of the Union," says the article, "and Roosevelt is regarded as the man who can and will grapple with those evils. The attitude of the capitalists toward Roosevelt is a more serious element in the development of the political problem which will have to be solved in 1904 than that of the independents. Because of his high character and moderation Roosevelt is regarded in some quarters as more formidable to capital than any mere demagogue."

PRESIDENT GOES PICNICKING.

Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt with the Children Go to Huntington Bay for a Clambake.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 3.—President Roosevelt to-day enjoyed his first clambake of the year. It was preceded by a row of several miles in a small boat, and both the President and his family and friends were quite ready for the feast when it was ready for them.

Early in the forenoon the President and Mrs. Roosevelt entered a light skiff at the Roosevelt pier, below Sagamore Hill, and started for a point on Huntington Bay six or seven miles distant. Arrived at their destination, they were joined soon afterward by their own children, their house guests, and some members of the family of William Emlen Roosevelt, who followed them on the yacht Sylph. Old-fashioned clam ovens were dug in the sand of the beach, and a picnic dinner was soon in readiness for the party, the clambake being supplemented by a hamper luncheon brought from the President's home.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt returned to Sagamore Hill in their boat. The remainder of the party returned on the Sylph. No visitors were received by the President to-day.

HUNTINGTON CELEBRATION.

President Roosevelt and Mayor Low Will Deliver Anniversary Addresses.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., July 3.—The celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of this place will be held to-morrow, when the President will be here to make an address. Mayor Low of New York will be the other speaker. The affair began to-night with a reception to the old inhabitants in the [illegible] Presbyterian Church.

As soon as the meeting was over many of those who attended hurried home to put aside the garments of this age and array themselves in reproductions of the garb of Revolutionary days to attend the ball.

Society Honors Mr. Roosevelt.

NEWARK, N. J., July 3.—President Roosevelt and Dr. Gerrit J. Kollen, President of Hope College, Holland, Mich., were to-day unanimously elected life members of the New Jersey Historical Society.

HARRIET LANE JOHNSTON DIES AT NARRAGANSETT.

Mistress of the White House in Administration of Her Uncle, President Buchanan.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 3.—Word was received here to-night by relatives of the family that Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, niece of President Buchanan, died at Narragansett Pier late this evening. Her remains will be taken to Baltimore and buried beside her husband and children on Monday, July 6.

Harriet Lane's was a famous name in Washington just before the civil war, and she is one of the best remembered mistresses of the White House. She was born in Mercersburg, Penn., in 1833, and was the daughter of Elliott T. Lane and his wife, June Buchanan. The death of Mrs. Lane in 1839, and of her husband two years later, gave the care of their four children to Mr. Buchanan, and Miss Lane became an inmate of his household. With her cousin, James Buchanan Henry, the son of another of the President's sisters, she was brought up by him with affectionate care.

Mr. Buchanan's letters to his niece, when she was a schoolgirl, and after Miss Lane had grown up, written almost daily during her absences from him, give a charming picture of the Buchanans' family life. Miss Lane was educated at the Roman Catholic convent in Georgetown, now a part of the City of Washington. In 1853 Mr. Buchanan was appointed Minister to Great Britain, and in 1854 his niece joined him and dispensed the hospitalities of the legation until the Fall of 1855.

When Mr. Buchanan became President Miss Lane presided over the White House with grace and dignity, receiving, among other distinguished guests, the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII. In 1866 she married Henry Elliott Johnston of Maryland. She survived him and their two sons.

NEW THEATRE FOR NEWPORT.

Theatrical Trust Secures a Site and Will Erect Fine Playhouse.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 3.—Newport is to have a new theatre, Julius Cahn of New York and W. B. Cross of Boston having to-day negotiated the purchase of a tract of land, known as the Congdon estate, on Broadway, on which to erect a new building. Work will be commenced at once, and it is expected the new theatre will be ready for use in March, 1904.

Some time ago the theatrical trust, so called, tried to secure a lease of the present Opera House, but the owners, Dr. William T. Bull of New York, ex-Congressman Melville Bull, Henry Bull, and Charles M. Bull, refused to make a lease, deciding to continue their house as an independent theatre.

The trust, having decided to have a house in Newport, looked about for a favorable site, and found what is considered a very desirable location in the property just purchased. It is on the street car line and within easy reach of all parts of the city. The purchasers propose to erect a theatre similar to the Empire Theatre of New York, with a seating capacity of 1,600, with 24 boxes. It is also proposed to arrange the upper stories in suites of clubrooms for the accommodation of the Summer sojourners and to cater as far as possible to the social leaders in Newport.

Saves a Day.
The Twentieth Century Limited over the New York Central and Lake Shore, the 20-hour train between New York and Chicago.—Adv.

UNIONS YIELD VITAL POINTS TO BUILDERS

Arbitration Plan Accepted After Long Conference.

WALKING DELEGATES OUT

Discussion of Minor Points Not Likely to Delay Settlement—Approval by Organizations Necessary.

After a conference lasting more than ten hours the basis of an agreement was reached last night, it was believed, between representatives of the unions and the Building Trades Employers' Association, by which the shut-down started on May 19 will be ended. The conference was arranged by the Conciliation Committee of the New York Civic Federation.

President Charles L. Eidlitz of the Employers' Association at 1 o'clock this morning announced that a plan had been agreed on by the committee which was acceptable to employers and employes alike, and that it would be at once submitted to the different unions. The plan is as follows:

"When the employers have an agreement with their employes, they shall have a trade arbitration board where all difficulties of that trade can be discussed and adjusted; but in addition there shall be a higher court or general arbitration board for the settlement of all disputes between employers and employes, or any question of mutual interest.

"Each association represented in the Building Trades Employers' Association of the City of New York shall elect two arbitrators who shall serve for not less than six months.

"Each union the employers of which are represented in the Building Trades Employers' Association shall elect two arbitrators who shall serve for not less than six months, and who shall be in the employment of a member of the Building Trades Employers' Association at the time of their election.

"The arbitrators from the unions shall not be business agents.

"From this body of general arbitrators not less than four, two from the Employers' Association and two from the employees' unions, shall constitute a court of appeals. They shall meet within twenty-four hours when notified so to do by the General Secretary.

"The arbitrators from the unions are guaranteed re-employment by their firm or corporation when the special case on which they have served has been disposed of.

"The unions as a whole or as a single union shall not order any strike against a member of the Building Trades Employers' Association collectively or individually, nor shall any number of union men leave the works of a member of the Building Trades Employers' Association, nor shall any member of the Building Trades Employers' Association lock out his employes before the matter in dispute has been brought before the General Arbitration Board and settled.

"Complaints shall be first addressed to the General Secretary of the Arbitration Board, who shall be a paid employe, and by him be referred to the Executive Committee of the General Arbitration Board, composed of an equal number of employers and employes, and it shall be their duty at once to organize a special arbitration board to decide the point at issue.

"It shall be the privilege of any union or member of the employers' association to select from all the General Arbitrators the individuals they desire to act for them, but no General Arbitrator can act when the dispute is occurring in the trade which he represents.

"The General Arbitrators must be given power by the interest they are acting for.

"Arbitration papers are to be drawn up stating specifically the matter in dispute, and that both sides agree to abide by the vote of the majority of the board or the decision of an umpire. The umpire must be selected before the case is opened.

"These papers must be properly signed and sealed by the members of the board, each side receiving its copy. Then after a careful hearing of the case stenographically reported the verdict obtained by a majority vote or decision of the umpire shall be final and binding.

"After a few trials precedents will be established which can be used to strengthen the position of either side in subsequent trials, and can be quoted as in our courts of law."

An amendment added to the original plan and not formally worded is in substance as follows:

"In event of contractors requiring more men than the unions can supply it shall be permissible for the contractors to hire competent men from any source, these men to be bound by the same rules as the employes which are members of unions."

In the course of the discussion the following section previously included in the plan was stricken out:

"In those trades which have trade arbitration boards any difficulty between employer and employe shall be adjusted in the Arbitration Board of that trade, if possible. In case, however, of continued disagreement the matter in dispute must be referred to the General Arbitration Board before a strike or lockout is resorted to."

At 1:30 o'clock this morning the debate was still proceeding on several minor points involving the relations of unskilled labor.

The meeting between the committees of the unions and the Board of Governors was scheduled to begin at 2:30 o'clock, but did not start until half an hour later. The Board of Governors consists of three members from each association of employers in the central body, and nearly all its members were present. As soon as the labor men appeared, it was suggested that the labor committees and the Board of Governors convene in separate rooms to make arrangements for the points they wanted to discuss. That suggestion was accepted.

Eighteen unions were represented officially, and three were represented unofficially by men who came as individuals. The unions represented officially and their representatives were as follows:

Amalgamated Painters' Society—L. Waldron, Victor Buhr, and J. McClure.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners—George Morrison, George Barry, and Samuel Roberts.

Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union—Jay T. Fox.

Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators—James P. Archibald, Thomas Delaney, and Thomas Jones.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners—William Burns, Joseph Crimmins, and Thomas Forrestall.

Cement Masons' Union—H. Liebig, J. Dinsmore, W. Somers.

Electrical Workers' Union—C. Nelson, James Morrison, M. Hayden.

United Marble Industry, Consisting of the Marble Cutters' and Polishers' Unions—James A. Fitzgerald, William Burkenstock, James Lynch, and Anthony Schonfielder.

Compact Labor Club of Marble Cutters' Helpers—John Lynch.

Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' Union—James J. Daly, John Meany, and R. D. Tompkins.

Plain and Ornamental Plasterers' Society—George M. Read, Peter O'Neill, and Patrick Grimes.

Portable Hoisting Engineers and Safety Engineers' Union—E. H. Neidig, T. Dwyer, T. T. Twomey, Matthew McConville, Patrick Gibbons, and H. Brown.

Hexagon Labor Club of Tile Layers' Helpers—Daniel McCall, Joseph Alyward, and John A. Cronin, Jr.

Steamfitters' Union—Daniel O. Mahoney, Thomas J. Whelan, and Robert Rayner.

The unions unofficially represented were the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, Richard Pattison; Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, E. A. Moffatt, and Plumbers' Union, Philip Weisseimer.

When the labor men and the Board of Governors made their arrangements separately, they went into joint session in the board room. At the suggestion of Otto M. Eidlitz, Chairman of the Board of Governors

ers, the employers sat on one side and the representatives of the employes on the other.

The meeting was opened by Emerson McMillan, Chairman of the Conciliation Committee, who explained the committee's object in bringing both sides together. The Civic Federation did not want, he said, to take part in any of the proceedings. He held that as the points of difference between the employers were not great, it was possible that, if they were discussed dispassionately by both sides, a common basis of understanding might be reached which was likely to result in a settlement. Samuel B. Donnelly also spoke to the same effect.

In the meantime copies of the plan of arbitration of the Employers' Association were distributed. When Mr. Donnelly had finished his speech, the chair was given to Otto M. Eidlitz and James J. Daly of the Tile Layers' Union was made Secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Daly offered a resolution to the effect that the conditions which existed before the shut-down be restored, and that then committees should be appointed to settle all questions in dispute. This was not agreed to by the employers. There was a long interchange of opinions on both sides. Chairman Eidlitz went over the plan of arbitration in detail, and each point was discussed.

One of the points objected to most strongly was the provision that the arbitrators from the unions shall not be business agents or members of any central board of employes. James Fitzgerald of the Reliance Labor Club of Marble Workers spoke strongly in favor of the restoration of conditions to their former status.

Edward A. Moffett spoke of the attitude of the employers toward the unskilled trades. When the fourteen points had been passed on committees of five on each side were appointed to confer on the four disputed points. The committees after consulting for a while separated for private consultation. They reconvened about midnight.

Charles L. Eidlitz's late announcement of the progress of the conference was coupled with the declaration that in all probability a basis of settlement would be reached, which, however, would have to be ratified by the unions. The representatives of the unions conceded all vital points.

Members of the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union held a business meeting last night in Maennerchor Hall, in East Fifty-sixth Street. They didn't adjourn until nearly 1 o'clock this morning, and then it was said that no information as to the meeting was to be given out. It was declared that nothing of importance had been done.

Walking Delegate Parks was asked what he had to say of the getting together of the unions and the employers at the conference. He said:

"I'm for any sane and just plan of settling the difference between the unions and the employers that the unions want and that will give them a fair show."

RACE GOERS DELAYED.

Trolley Train to Sheepshead Bay Tore Down Wires.

Traffic over the Brighton Beach Division of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system to the Sheepshead Bay race track was completely tied up for nearly an hour early yesterday afternoon by the tearing down of power wires by a trolley pole.

The accident happened just as the rush to the races was setting in, and hundreds of sports were late in getting to the track. Most of the wires which were torn down were "live" ones, and as they curled and spluttered about the cars they caused much excitement among the passengers.

The train which pulled down the wires was a five-car "race track special," in charge of Motorman Charles Mesereau. All of the motor trains on this line use the overhead trolley.

As the train, which was crowded with passengers, was speeding through the cut at Church Avenue, near Prospect Park South, the trolley pole jumped from the wire. The momentum of the train carried it a distance of two blocks before it could be stopped. The released trolley pole tore down the overhead wires for a distance of more than 500 feet. The wires fell upon the cars of the train, hissing and spitting fire, and the passengers beheld an alarming display of electrical pyrotechnics.

The tearing down of the wires caused a block on the road which lasted for nearly an hour, a dozen trains, most of them filled with racegoers, being stalled along the line. The trolley cars which are also run on the line were sent around the scene of the accident by way of Flatbush Avenue and Avenue C. No one was injured as the result of the accident.

BURFIEND JOINED THE "UNION."

Then New Police Captain Was Allowed to Bet in Harlem Saloon.

Capt. Burfiend of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station is not well known in his precinct, having but recently been promoted, and having lived for years in the Bronx. Hearing that there was a poolroom in a saloon at Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, he went there yesterday afternoon. He saw several men sitting about, and one asked him if he wished to join the union.

"Yes, I would like to," the Captain replied, quickly "catching on." He was then ushered into another room, and saw a man whom he learned was the Treasurer.

"What do you want?" said this man.

"I want to join the union," the Captain replied, and this being the pass word, made it all right for him.

"After you join the union you can make a bet," the man answered; "what do you want to bet on?"

The Captain placed $2 on Blues, and then went out and got Detectives Gubber and Kahn, who were also initiated into the "Labor Union." Then the Treasurer of the concern was arrested.

The prisoner gave his name as Thomas Hefferman, 32 years old, of 216 East Seventy-sixth Street. A large roll of bills was found in his pocket. He denied that he was running a poolroom, but Magistrate Baker in the Harlem Court yesterday held him in $500 bail for examination next Tuesday.

PUZZLED BY A WILL.

Executors Want Conditions in Switzerland Interpreted Because of Legacies.

Justice Maddox, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday denied a motion for the appointment of a commission to take testimony in Switzerland in the suit of Louis F. Boyes and Benedict Kuenzi, executors under the will of August Bossard, against the heirs of Mr. Bossard. The executors seek a construction of certain clauses in the will, as to the meaning and intent of which they are in doubt.

Mr. Bossard died in this city in August last. He left a large estate and a will drawn by himself. By two of the clauses he left $800 to the "parishes" of Mandach and Hotwyl, Canton of Aargau, Switzerland, the money to be invested and the interest to be divided among the poor each Christmas Day. A like provision is made for the "parish" of Lofingen, Switzerland, where the testator was born.

The executors want several men learned in the laws of Switzerland examined, as they are in doubt as to the legal standing of a "parish" in Switzerland, and as to whom they should pay the bequests. Justice Maddox decided that testimony as to the laws of Switzerland could very well be taken here.

Kansas City Gamblers Raided.

KANSAS CITY, July 3.—Kansas City, Kan., the rendezvous for gamblers of the Middle West, was the scene to-day of an active raid by the police, when more than 300 slot machines were turned to the wall and seven gambling houses closed. Mayor Gilbert said that this was the first act in cleaning the city. The present administration, he said, would be rid of gambling for at least two years. The poolrooms, several of which are being operated, were not molested.

Oregon Short Line Transfer.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 3.—It was given out officially here to-day that the Oregon Short Line Railway, south of Salt Lake City, will be turned over to the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Road Monday, July 6. The purchase money has already been turned over by Senator Clark in New York, but to-morrow being a holiday, the actual transfer of the property will not take place until Monday.

ANTI-LOCKJAW CRUSADE

Newark Officials Try to Stop Sale of Blank Cartridges.

Dr. Park of New York Does Not Believe Tetanus Germs Are in Cartridges—Dealers Alarmed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 3.—After a consultation with representatives of the Law and Police Departments of the city, the Board of Health announced to-day that there was no legal way by which the sale of bacilli-bearing explosives could be prevented. Officials are doing their utmost to warn people against the use of blank cartridges to-morrow.

Dr. Connolly's report does not give the name of the cartridge in which tetanus germs are said to have been found. His report says:

"Your attention is respectfully invited to the fact that bacteriological examinations of samples of two different makes of blank cartridges have been made at the bacteriological laboratory during the past week, with the result that among other germs present in the contents of the shells the bacilli of tetanus were found in large numbers.

"The tetanus bacilli found are so typical in shape and the odor is so characteristic that there is very little doubt of their identity.

"The samples examined were purchased in the open market and the cartridges selected promiscuously from the contents of the boxes.

"The frequency with which lockjaw follows accidental wounds received by the explosion of blank cartridges may possibly be explained by the presence of these germs in the materials used in the manufacture of the cartridges. Further examinations will be made to determine if the tetanus bacilli are constantly present, and also to find whether the germs are in the explosive or in the paper wads used."

The report has created consternation among the dealers in firearms in this city, who have large quantities of blank cartridges on hand. They say their trade has been hurt by the action of the authorities.

Dr. W. H. Park, bacteriologist of the Board of Health of this city, was asked yesterday for his views on the alleged discovery of tetanus germs in blank cartridges by Dr. Richard N. Connolly of Newark.

"Two years ago I made exhaustive tests for this same germ and came to the conclusion that there were none in the cartridges," said Dr. Park, "and I have not changed my opinion. Last year there were very few cases of tetanus in this city, and if I remember correctly none traceable directly or otherwise to powder burns. If a careful investigation was made in the tetanus cases, said to come from powder burns it would be found that the germs came from the dirt on the hands of the person burned."

W. J. Bruff, Secretary of the Remington Arms Company, and President of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, which is the greatest manufacturer of cartridges in the world, said that blank cartridges are made of the same fulminate and black powder that have been used for that purpose for thirty-odd years.

"It is the same powder that Guy Fawkes used when he attempted to get rid of the English Parliament," he continued. "It is the same which was used to free this country, and the same that the old Springfields used down in Cuba. This is the first time that it has been accused of proclivities toward tetanus. I do not see how the germs which Dr. Connolly says he found could have gotten into the cartridges, and if they did it seems impossible that they would survive the heat of the gases generated when the shell exploded."

MRS. PHARES NOT GUILTY.

Jury Acquits Woman Accused of Having Murdered Her Husband by Poisoning.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., July 3.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Annie Phares, on trial for the alleged poisoning of her husband, Albert A. Phares of Jacksonville, rendered a verdict of not guilty this afternoon. Mrs. Phares was overjoyed when the verdict was announced, and warmly thanked the Judge and jury. She left the courtroom with relatives.

Judge Garrison in his charge said that the case was not a complicated one and that the facts as set forth by the evidence were simple. It was plain that strychnine had been brought to Phares's home. Strychnine had found its way into Phares's body. Either it had been administered in two doses of medicine given to the man by his wife or he had committed suicide. The jury must determine whether the package of strychnine brought to the house had been opened and by whom it had been opened.

There was a quarrel on the street not far from the jail after Mrs. Phares had been released. Her three brothers and a sister had been her stanch supporters during her trouble, but when she was outside she turned on them, and when they offered to take her in their care she exclaimed:

"I want nothing more to do with any of you. I am going out in the world and earn my own living."

Her brother Edward dramatically told her he washed his hands of her, and for her never to darken his door. There were more hard words, during which the other two brothers, David and Frank, also told her they were through with her. Finally Mrs. Phares agreed to go home with her brother David for the night.

TRIED TO BRIBE A GOVERNOR.

Evidence at St. Louis Boodle Inquiry Shows That Gov. Stephens Was Approached.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—Evidence gathered at the boodle inquiry to-day was to the effect that, while Governor of Missouri, Lon V. Stephens, now Vice President of the Missouri Trust Company of St. Louis, was offered $100,000 of transit stock after he signed the bill which legalized the consolidation of all St. Louis street railways, with the exception of the Suburban, and the further sum of $20,000, if he would appoint James J. Butler, son of "Col." Ed Butler, Excise Commissioner of St. Louis.

Both propositions, the ex-Governor says, were refused.

POSTAL CONTRACT CUT OFF.

Concern in Which Representative Loud Is Said to be Interested Affected.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—An order has been issued at the Post Office Department discontinuing the contract with the Postal Device and Improvement Company for the purchase of devices for indicating the hours of collection of mail from letter boxes. The order took effect July 1.

This is the company in whose behalf, it is alleged, Representative Loud of California visited the Post Office Department. It is a California concern and has furnished thousands of the devices to the Postal Service.

CLAIMS FOR POSTAL LOSSES.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Post Office Department allowed $144,468 to Postmasters throughout the United States during the fiscal year just ended for the loss of money order funds, postal funds, and other Post Office property, resulting mainly from burglary, and also from fire or other unavoidable casualty.

Claims were made for a much larger sum, but many of them were disallowed owing to the contributory negligence of the Postmasters.

FLOATING HOSPITAL WORK.

Service Will Be Curtailed Unless Contributions Are Made.

The Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild will make its first trip next Tuesday, leaving the foot of West Fiftieth Street at 8 o'clock A. M. Only one floating hospital will be operated this Summer. The service will alternate between the east and west sides of New York, and the service which has been maintained in Brooklyn for four years will be omitted.

This curtailment of the work was decided upon at a recent meeting of the Trustees of the Guild, as last year the contributions received were not commensurate with the volume of work done by the three Hospitals.

If contributions are received in sufficient amount the full service will be resumed. Contributions should be sent to the office of the Guild, 501 Fifth Avenue, addressed to Isaac N. Seligman, Treasurer.

THE LEGAL LIMIT ON NOISE.

Policeman and Two Citizens Fight Over Fourth of July Question, After the Arrest of a Boy.

The question as to just where the line is to be drawn between making noise in celebrating the declaration of our independence and annoying the people so much as to break the law came up very forcibly last evening when Policeman O'Connell of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, who was about to arrest a boy for firing off giant crackers, took two citizens who interfered on behalf of the boy to the station house. They are Harry W. Williams, an agent, of 415 West Eighty-first Street, and William White of 209 West Eighty-first Street.

The policeman had captured the boy when Williams ran up. He took the boy's part, and said the boy was so frightened that the shock of being arrested might even kill him.

Williams said the policeman became abusive and in a second the two men were in a clinch, and trying to pummel each other. White ran up and thinking, he said afterwards, that the policeman was trying to draw a revolver, seized the officer. There was a three-cornered fight for a time, but the policeman finally subdued the other men and took them to the station house. The boy managed to escape.

Williams and White explained their side of the case in the station. The Sergeant discharged them and said they ought to prefer charges against the patrolman. They said they would.

CONTEST FOR RIGHT OF WAY.

Southern and Louisville and Nashville Railroads Claim South Bank of Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 3.—Opposing forces of workingmen representing the Southern Railway and the Louisville and Nashville this morning occupied the right of way along the south bank of the Tennessee River here, which both roads have coveted. The Louisville and Nashville men were first, and soon had portions of track laid. The Louisville and Nashville enjoined the Southern, and the latter's men finally withdrew.

It is expected, however, that the Southern will seek to stop the Louisville and Nashville work, which is still proceeding. At several points there is little more than width enough for one track on account of a river bluff.

EDNA WALLACE HOPPER'S SUIT.

Seeks to Have Set Aside Will of Her Stepfather, Who Left $3,000,000.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 3.—Edna Wallace Hopper arrived here last night with her attorney, Judge E. P. Coyne of New York. They are on their way to Victoria, British Columbia, where Miss Hopper's suit against James Dunsmuir, ex-Premier of British Columbia, is to be heard next Tuesday.

She is bringing action to have the will of her stepfather, Alexander Dunsmuir, set aside on the ground of undue influence and incompetency. He left a fortune of $3,000,000 to his brother, James Dunsmuir, and died shortly afterward. The will cut off Mrs. Dunsmuir, Miss Hopper's mother, without a dollar.

CUPID BUSY IN CHURCH.

Theological Student and Choir Soprano Secretly Married.

PATERSON, N. J., July 3.—The romantic marriage of Joseph Gibb, a young theological student, who for a year past has conducted services in the Totowa Chapel, and Miss Emma B. McLean, formerly the soprano of the chapel choir, has just become known to their friends.

Mr. Gibb is at present a student in New York, and will not be ordained for two or three years. The bride had resided from childhood with her grandmother and an aunt in South Paterson. Miss McLean received a small annual salary for her services as choir singer.

The grandmother came to the conclusion that the young divinity student was paying more attention to her niece than occasion demanded, and she issued an ultimatum forbidding the young couple to see each other. Three days later Miss McLean disappeared, leaving behind her a note to her relatives saying that she had decided to become Mr. Gibb's wife.

The ceremony is said to have taken place in New York.

Judging Horses at Rumson Club.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 3.—Society was well represented at the opening of the Rumson Polo Club's horse show this afternoon, and the polo field presented an interesting picture. Eleven classes were judged before the Summer visitors of Seabright, Rumson Road, Monmouth Beach, Elberon and Long Branch.

Automobiles by the score, four-in-hands in large numbers and other fancy turnouts were in evidence. The prizes were silver cups and reserve ribbons. The judging gave satisfaction. The judges were H. L. Herbert and F. M. Ware. Dr. Woodend, who is at the Elberon, won two silver cups, taking the first prize in the ladies' pairs and again in the pony class. Mortimer L. Schiff won first prize in the runabout class, W. Strother Jones of Red Bank in the class for single ponies, and E. D. Adams the trophy for the best stallion.

Carr Brothers Sentenced.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., July 3.—Michael and John Carr, brothers, were to-day sentenced by Judge Harrison S. Moore to not less than three years and six months or more than four years and six months' imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison at hard labor for burglary. They were caught attempting to rob Doolittle's stable on Hunter's Point Avenue. Michael Carr was tried for the murder of Detective Sheridan, but was acquitted.

Rear Admiral Summer to Retire.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Rear Admiral Summer, commanding the South Atlantic Station, has requested that he be relieved in September, as he retires for age in December, and desires to be at home before that time. Secretary Moody will grant his request. The question of Admiral Summer's successor has not been settled.

Ex-Assemblyman Pickett Shot.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 3.—Ex-Assemblyman Edmund J. Pickett of Saranac was shot yesterday by the accidental discharge of his rifle while he was hunting near his Summer cottage on Plumadore Pond, near Chateaugay Lake. The ball passed through the calf of his right leg. The wound was dressed, and it is believed Mr. Pickett will speedily recover.

Philadelphia Publisher Drowned.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 3.—Thomas Dagney, a member of the firm of W. B. Sanders & Co., publishers, of Philadelphia, was drowned while bathing at 6 o'clock this evening. He and Henry Parsons were in together in Chelsea, after the life guards had gone off duty. He ventured out too far and became exhausted.

Comstock Novelty Company in Trouble.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., July 3.—A petition for the appointment of a trustee in bankruptcy for the Comstock Novelty Company was filed here to-day. The liabilities are placed at $45,000, with assets of $15,000. It is said that funds of the company, aggregating possibly $50,000, are not accounted for. B. A. Comstock, President of the company, has left the city.

New Process Petroleum Gas.

The Devonian Gas Company, with a capital of $100,000, which has been incorporated in the Hudson County Clerk's office in Jersey City, will manufacture gas from crude petroleum and even from slush oil of the refineries under a new process.

SHAMROCKS IN MILD TEST

New Cup Challenger Was Easily First in Informal Trial.

Old Boat Was Crippled by a Spar Carrying Away, but Was Beaten When Accident Happened.

The Shamrocks, Sir Thomas Lipton's yachts, came nearer having a real race yesterday than in any previous trial they have made in these waters. Although the start was informal, although it seemed at times after the start that the new boat was not pushed for all she was worth, and although the old boat was partially disabled before the finish, it was possible to get a much better line on their comparative speed than was afforded by Saturday's trial spin.

Sir Thomas said after the yachts had returned to their moorings in the Horseshoe that the trial was more to give Designer Fife an opportunity to watch the challenger's sails than to try the speed of the boat and that the race to-day would be more formal.

The wind was much stronger and steadier than its average in Saturday's spin, and the old boat held on to the new on all points of sailing much better than she did on that occasion. Whether she did so because the wind suited her better or because the skipper of the new boat permitted her to do so cannot be positively affirmed. Until more has been seen of their sailing a trustworthy estimate of their relative merits cannot be formed.

The yachts were sent away before the wind for a fifteen-mile run and a beat back. They did not break any records, but, allowing for the strength of the wind, from five to eight knots, they made fairly good time. The subjoined figures tell concisely the story of the trial:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Shamrock I.	11:04:24	3:36:00	4:31:36
Shamrock III.	11:05:44	3:32:00	4:26:16

Shamrock III. won by 5 minutes 20 seconds.

NEW SHAMROCK III. SHOWS SPEED.

The new boat gained 4 minutes 30 seconds on the run out and 50 seconds on the beat back. The old boat carried away the sprit of her club topsail at the truck more than half an hour before the finish and lost several minutes clearing away the wreck, sailed afterward without a topsail, and towed a dinghy over the remainder of the course. The new boat, being in the lead at the time of the accident, waited a while for her disabled competitor, but did not lose as much time. The boats would therefore have been closer together at the finish if the accident had not happened. In short, it may be said that the old boat did extremely well.

Both of the Lipton yachts had their mainsails hoisted and clubtopsails aloft before 10 o'clock in the morning. The weather was bright, the offing clear, and a moderate westerly breeze held out the promise of a good race. The old boat flaunted a somewhat loftier club than that of the new boat. Both sent up head sails, including small jibtopsails, in stops before casting off their moorings, and at 10:10 the new boat broke out her jibtopsail and let go. Shamrock I. cast off a few minutes later, having broken out her jib instead of jibtopsail. The moorings of the latter being nearer the point of the Hook, she came out of the Horseshoe in the lead. The tug Cruiser followed close behind the racers, but the Erin remained at the anchorage for nearly half an hour after they left.

A strong flood tide was coming in from the ocean, but the yachts breasted it as if rejoicing in the resistance. Soon after bearing away down the ship channel the challenger substituted a balloon jibtopsail for the little piece of canvas she was showing at the start. Her boom being broad off to port, the big head sail could not draw, so it lay flat against the headstays. Meanwhile the Cruiser ran alongside Shamrock I. and gave her a line.

The yachts were well over the bar when the Erin overtook them and displayed signals indicating that the course would be east-southeast. The wind was coming from west-northwest, so the race was to be leeward and windward. The yachts were already steering their course. The Cruiser promptly dropped her tow and started ahead to log the course. Shamrock III. set her spinnaker, and the example was quickly followed by her elder sister.

Sir Thomas Lipton and Designer Fife, instead of going on board Shamrock III., remained on the Erin because the latter wished to study the set and draught of the challenger's sails from a distance rather than from the yacht's deck. However, Col. Neil, who usually sails on Shamrock I., sailed on the new boat.

The yachts made a flying start without manoeuvring and without preparatory or warning signals. Time was taken from the bridge of the Erin at a point about a mile east of the bell buoy at the entrance to Gedney's Channel. Shamrock I. then had a considerable lead, and her course was about half a mile south of that of Shamrock III. Here are the times of the start taken on the Erin:

Shamrock I.....11:04:24|Shamrock III.....11:05:44

The breeze was very moderate, from 6 to 8 knots per hour, but fairly steady. The sea was smooth except for an easy, though rather high, ground swell, and altogether free of whitecaps. The new boat carried a much larger spinnaker than the old, and as she dipped to the roll of the sea the foot of the sail dipped gently in the water. Although the spar of the old boat's clubtopsail towered further above the truck than that of the new boat, the topsail itself was actually smaller, because of the greater length of the new boat's topmast and the wider triangle between it and the gaff.

The starting line was about four miles west of the Sandy Hook Lightship, and the yachts occupied a little more than half an hour in bringing that mark abeam. In the meantime the new boat had almost overtaken the old, but she had been carrying a little better wind. The old Shamrock was timed at 11:40 and the new Shamrock at 11:40:30. The latter had therefore gained 50 seconds in the four-mile run.

No yachts except the Erin and the press boat had followed the racers out, but the schooner Hildegarde was waiting for them at the lightship, as was also the steam pilot boat New Jersey. Several fishing smacks cruising around for bluefish also bore down to the lightship to watch the yachts pass.

The challenger took the lead a few minutes after passing the lightship, and for the succeeding six miles drew steadily ahead. But then the old boat, which was nearly if not quite a mile further south, began to get a better streak of wind which soon urged her closer on the heels of her adversary. Capt. Wringe saw that he was in danger of losing the lead, and to hold it he must be up and doing. He took in his spinnaker, luffed up, and reached to the southward close to the line. That move was made at 12:45. After reaching into the same streak of wind held by his companion, he squared away and reset his spinnaker.

The mark boat Cruiser had been in sight for some time, and was now not more than three miles away. The breeze had not varied much in force, and was perhaps now about seven knots in strength. It suited the new boat, for she drew away handily from the old one and spun out a lead of several hundred yards before turning the mark. The times at the mark were taken thus:

Shamrock III.............................1:19:05
Shamrock I...............................1:22:21

The difference between the two was 3 minutes 10 seconds, and, as the new boat had been 1 minute 20 seconds behind at the start, she had gained 4 minutes 30 seconds on the fifteen-mile run. She had made the run in 2 hours 13 minutes 1 second, or at a rate slightly above six knots an hour. The old boat had consumed 2 hours 17 minutes 21 seconds in the run.

ACCIDENT TO SHAMROCK I.

After rounding the mark Shamrock III. hauled up on the wind and went off to the southward on the starboard tack, but Shamrock I. tacked around the mark and went off to the north on the port tack. It did not suit Capt. Wringe, however, to let the old boat split tacks with him, so he put his boat on the port tack as soon as he saw the move of Capt. Bevis. The new boat was now abeam of the old and a long half mile to windward.

The new boat, however, did not appear to point as high as the old, and her skipper could not have been altogether satisfied, for at 1:29 he took in his jibtopsail so as to send up a smaller one. Half a minute afterward Shamrock I. went on the starboard tack, but a minute and a half elapsed before Shamrock III. followed suit.

As soon as the new boat went on the starboard tack the old boat returned to port. A minute and a half later, or at 1:33, Shamrock III. followed her sister to port, and at the same time broke out her baby jibtopsail. The wind then had hauled more to the south. They were now heading for Coney Island on what was to be a long tack that would carry them about three miles north of the Sandy Hook Lightship.

It was difficult to determine whether Capt. Wringe was making the challenger do all she could and sometimes it seemed that he was not. The old boat was footing very nearly as fast, and so far as it was possible to judge, looking closer into the wind. The smaller jibtopsail broken out on the new boat at the beginning of this tack did not appear to enable her to come as close to the wind as the old boat. The yachts remained on the port tack for an hour and ten minutes, and when they went about seemed closer together than when they began it.

The finish line was much closer to the Scotland Lightship than to the Sandy Hook and the Cruiser had not yet anchored for the mark when Shamrock III. ended her long port tack at 2:42:30. She was then in position to fetch a mile west of the Sandy Hook ship. Shamrock I. stood on a minute longer and then went to starboard in her wake. Although there was not much wind on the surface of the water, both yachts had a good deal in their clubtopsails, for they heeled perceptibly and sailed fast. Both made a good deal of splashing with their bows as they went head on to the long rolling ground swell, but the challenger made more fuss than her sister.

At 2:59, not quite 15 minutes after taking the starboard tack, Shamrock I. shot up into the wind, and it was seen that the sprit of her clubtopsail was broken at the truck. The upper part of the spar did not fall, but merely dropped aft and hung at an angle of 45 degrees. The break was within the "Scotchman," as the lashing around the spar is called. Within five minutes the huge sail was on deck. Neither the sail nor the topmost was injured. The new boat had come up in the wind as soon as the accident was noticed, but before the wreck had been cleared she resumed her way.

Shamrock I. followed in time without setting a gaff topsail, and, although towing a dinghy, made good time. Soon afterward she caught a southerly streak of wind that enabled her to lay her course for the line and gave her a great lift on the old boat.

The two visitors will race to-day, and the start will be from Sandy Hook Lightship at 10 A. M.

Columbia and Constitution Sail.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 3.—The Columbia sailed this afternoon from Newport, going to the westward, her exact destination being unannounced. After she had gone preparations were made aboard the Constitution for sailing, and she left later.

BOY KILLED AT A FIRE.

Others Injured at Fierce Blaze in Brooklyn Tenement—Thrilling Rescues.

An exciting fire, which resulted in the death of a boy and caused a panic among the tenants of the building, occurred late yesterday afternoon in the three-story double tenement house at 230 Sackman Street, Brooklyn.

The blaze started at the bottom of an airshaft, and is thought to have been caused by the explosion of an oil stove. The flames rapidly ascended the shaft and spread through the lower part of the building. When the tenants rushed to the stairways they found their escape by that way cut off by flame and smoke. When the firemen and police reserves of the Brownsville Station arrived they found the tenants on the upper floors crowding to the fire escapes. Ladders were run up, and about twenty women and children were carried down these and the fire escapes to the sidewalk.

Charles Moskowitz was found lying ill in bed on the second floor by Policeman Kaiser. Although Moskowitz weighs more than 200 pounds, Kaiser managed to get him to the fire escape, and, with the help of a fireman, carried him down to the ground.

The boy who lost his life was Solomon Blume, three years old, who lived with his mother on the second floor. Mrs. Blume succeeded in getting all of her children except the boy to the fire escapes. He was found suffocated by smoke.

A woman who had made her way down the fire escape dropped from the lowest rung and fell upon a man named James Metenach, who lives in the neighborhood. Metenach was knocked to the ground and slightly injured. The woman escaped unhurt.

While at work at the fire, Firemen Henry Becter and John Reichert of Engine Company No. 133 were overcome by the heat. Fireman Anthony G. Diamond of Engine Company No. 132, while making his way through the building, was burned on the neck and arms. His burns were dressed by an ambulance surgeon and he went to his home.

The damage to the building and the property of the tenants amounted to about $3,000.

TO BUILD MILL IN AMERICA.

Australian and New Zealand Farmers to Establish Great Wool Plant at Tacoma, Wash.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, July 3.—Australian and New Zealand farmers have a surplus of wool which they cannot ship profitably to the markets of the world. At least they are convinced that they can make a much larger profit by themselves manufacturing the wool into clothing and cloth, thereby making the manufacturer's profit as well as that of the grower. The United States affords the great market toward which they are looking, but on account of the tariff they cannot manufacture in Australia and ship the product here.

A syndicate of wealthy Australian and New Zealand wool growers headed by R. A. Alley has accordingly decided to establish at Tacoma an immense woolen mill, also establishing a British steamship service comprising four large steamships to operate between Tacoma and Australia, calling at New Zealand ports. After a round trip between Tacoma, London, and Australia, Mr. Alley announces here this week that the plans are now all formulated and the capital ready for the inauguration of the big enterprise. The Australian-American Woolen Company has been incorporated with a capital of $500,000 for that purpose.

The stockholders include Mr. Alley and the Australian-New Zealand wool growers, whom he represents, a number of bankers and business men of Tacoma, and a group of London capitalists, whose capital will be invested primarily in the steamship line. A forty-acre site has been purchased in the suburbs of Tacoma, where a large creek will afford the water power necessary for one of the largest woolen mills in the world. Work will start at once on the mills, the main building of which will be 750 by 250 feet. Electric and steam railroad facilities will be afforded, and the plant in full operation will give employment to 2,000 wage earners. Mr. Alley, President of the company, will go at once to London to complete arrangements for a steamship service.

ADMITTED TO NAVAL ACADEMY.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, July 3.—Candidates W. H. Welsh of New York and W. A. Vanderveer of New Jersey have been found qualified in both mental and physical examination and are now Midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

Boston Man Founds School for Girls.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 3.—By the will of Henry O. Peabody, which was filed to-day, provision is made for the establishment of a school for girls, the object of which shall be to furnish the instruction best calculated to enable the pupils to acquire an independent livelihood. The school is to be located in Westwood on land owned by the testator, and the residue of the estate is to be devoted to the establishment, equipment, and conduct of the institution.

Condition of Franklin Fyles.

Franklin Fyles, the playwright and dramatic critic, who has been seriously ill at his home, 114 West Ninety-fourth Street, is said to be steadily improving, and his physicians think he will recover.

FOURTH OF JULY SPORTS

Many Attractions Arranged on Both Land and Water.

Regatta at Larchmont, Fire Island Ocean Race, Empire Track Trotting, and Rowing Among the Day's Features.

Scarcely anything will be lacking in the domain of open-air sports to-day. Besides the large number of regular events that would naturally be in progress on a Saturday at this season of the year, the holiday features of the day have contributed to increase the sports to an unusual extent. Many special contests have been arranged, and this is particularly true in those sports arranged by private clubs as well as amateur baseball organizations. Every golf club in the metropolitan district has provided liberally for its members. There will also be a number of special club tennis games, and the cricketers will be lively on all the local creases, the largest number of games being scheduled for Prospect Park. One of the metropolitan championship games will be played at Paterson, N. J., between the local club and the Manhattans.

Yachtsmen in local clubs will have several events to sustain their interest. The two Shamrocks will have another trial race off Sandy Hook, and the Larchmont Club fleet will be out in force for that club's annual regatta. The Atlantic Club has prepared a novel feature in an ocean race to and around Fire Island Lightship. The start will be made in the afternoon, finishing off the clubhouse in the evening, and in honor of the day the fleet will be illuminated. A concert will be the social feature in the clubhouse for the evening, followed by a display of fireworks. Small boat races will be held by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club, and the Harlem Yacht Club will cruise from Belden Point, City Island, to Oyster Bay.

Lovers of baseball will not be confined to the professional league contests for their enjoyment. Many amateur club contests are scheduled. The Olympia and Ridgewood fields will be well patronized, and in the Amateur Baseball League series the Crescent Athletic Club nine will meet the Englewood Field Club at the latter's grounds.

Twelve classes of trotting and pacing contests have been planned for the matinée meeting at the Empire City track, and some of the best Speedway steppers are entered. Other trotting races will be held at Inter-State Park and Orangeburg, N. Y.

The Amateur Athletic Union championships and Irish Athletic Association games at Celtic Park will be the leading events in field and track athletics. The New York letter carriers will hold their picnic and games at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J. The chief track event will be a 600-yard run for the championship of the New York Post Office Department.

Tours and road runs are the leading events in cycling, but there will be races for amateurs and professionals at the Vailsburg track and a twenty-five-mile road race will be run on Staten Island under the auspices of the Richmond County Road Racing Association. The race will be from South Beach to Tottenville and return, starting at 11 o'clock.

Rowing will play an important part in the day's sports. The big regatta at Troy, held by the Laureate Boat Club, will be the leading event. Local entries include senior fours from the Lone Star, Union, and Atalanta Clubs, junior fours from the same clubs, with the addition of the Crescent Boat Club. The twenty-fifth annual regatta of the Hudson Boat Club will be the chief local event, and a number of veteran Columbia oarsmen will assemble at the Harlem River Columbia house at Fort George to see the exhibition row of the 1878 four-oared crew, the only American crew that ever won the Visitors' Cup in the Henley regatta. The four members are Jasper T. Goodwin, Henry G. Ridabock, Dr. Cyrus Edson, and Edward E. Sage.

The horse show on the field of the Rumson Polo Club near Seabright will be the leading social attraction for the cottagers on the Jersey coast. The Squadron A polo teams will play at Van Cortlandt Park, and the golf links will be open to the public, as usual, as early as the first golfer desires to drive off.

A list of the prominent holiday sports follows:

HORSE RACING.

Sheepshead Bay, 2:30 P. M.
Washington Park, Chicago.
Highland Park, Detroit.
Delmar Park, St. Louis.

YACHTING.

Shamrock's trial race, off Sandy Hook.
Atlantic Yacht Club—Ocean race to and around Fire Island Lightship, and small boat races.
Harlem Yacht Club—Cruise from Belden Point to Oyster Bay.
Penataquit-Corinthian Yacht Club, formal opening.
Larchmont—Annual regatta.
Seawanhaka-Corinthian—Races for raceabouts and knockabouts.
Hartford Club regatta.

TENNIS.

Orange—Middle States championship.
Ardsley—Members' singles and doubles.
Rockaway Hunt—Interclub League series.
Morristown Field—Special cup events.
Canoe Brook—Club championship.
Kings County—Open tournament finals.
Siwanoy—Club handicap, singles and mixed doubles.

CYCLING.

Century Road Club Association—Tour to Sag Harbor, L. I., and club run to South Beach, S. I.
Vailsburg Track, N. J.—Amateur and professional races.
Stuyvesant Wheelmen—Tour to Montauk Point, L. I.
Century Road Club of America—Tour to Philadelphia.
Richmond County road race, South Beach to Tottenville, S. I.
Metropole and New York Motor Cycle Clubs—Reliability contest, Springfield to Worcester, Mass., and Worcester to Hartford.

ROWING.

Troy, N. Y.—Laureate Boat Club regatta.
Harlem River—Exhibition row of Columbia '78 four-oared crew.
Hudson Boat Club, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street—Twenty-fifth annual regatta.
Philadelphia—People's regatta.

HORSE SHOW.

Seabright—Rumson Polo Club Horse Show.

POLO.

Van Cortlandt Park—Squadron A practice games.
Rockaway Hunt Club—Special club match for cups given by John E. Cowdin.

ATHLETICS.

Celtic Park, L. I.—A. A. U. championship and games of the Irish A. A.
New York Letter-Carriers' Games—Schuetzen Park, N. J.

CRICKET.

Columbia Oval C. C. vs. Bridgeport, at Williams Bridge.
Paterson, N. J.—Paterson vs. Manhattans, championship series.
Prospect Park, Brooklyn—West Indians vs. Newark; Manhattan, 2d, vs. Paterson, Team B; Thistles vs. Yonkers.
Newark—Branch Brook vs. Essex County.
Livingston, S. I.—Livingston vs. New Jersey.
Elizabeth—Union County vs. Chadwick.

BASEBALL.

National and American League games.
Crescent A. C. at Englewood Field Club, Amateur League.
Siegel-Cooper Company vs. Twenty-second Regiment at Carsey's grounds, Sixty-seventh Street and West End Avenue, 10:30 A. M., and vs. Ansonia at Olympia Field, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, 3:30 P. M.
Ridgewood, N. J.—Three games—Long Islands vs. Niantics 10:30 A. M.; Terror Laurels vs. Inthea Wheelmen, 1:30 P. M., and Long Islands vs. Spooner F. C., 4 P. M.
Bayonne—Doctors vs. Lawyers for benefit of Bayonne Hospital.
Olympia Field—Ansonia vs. Wilton Field Club, 10 A. M.; St. Paul B. B. C. vs. Edgecombe A. C., 1 P. M.

TROTTING.

Empire City Track—Matinée races.
Inter-State Park, Queens, L. I.—Trotting and pacing races.
Orangeburg, N. Y.—Trotting races.

GOLF.

St. Andrew's—Fourth of July handicap.
Richmond County—Men's handicap and mixed foursomes.
Ardsley—Eighteen and thirty-six hole handicaps for club cups and monthly handicap.
Morris County—Bogey handicap.
Montclair—Two-ball foursome, thirty-six holes.
Dyker Meadow—Club handicap.
Crescent Athletic Club—Handicap.
Marine and Field Club—Handicap.
Oakland—Independence Day Handicap.
Inis Arden—Qualifying round for Governor Cup.
Mahopac—Men's eighteen-hole handicap.
Dutchess County—Handicaps for men and women, cups presented by Horatio Nelson.
Flushing—First and second rounds for club championship.
Fox Hills—W. W. Lowrey medal handicap.
Harbor Hill—Kickers' Handicap.
Englewood—Dr. John A. Wells Memorial Cup and men's foursome.
Westchester—Club handicap.
Apawamis—Handicap, thirty-six holes, Classes A, B, and C; Governors' Cup.
Van Cortlandt—Public golf and New York Club Handicap.
Rockaway Hunt—Club handicap.
Fairfield County—Club handicap.
Deal—Handicap.
Seabright—Havemeyer Cups, Classes A and B.
Mount Pleasant—Independence Handicap; putting and approaching contest.
Colonia—President's and Secretary's Cup contests.
Newark—Handicap for Vance Cup.
Forest Hill—Cup competition.
Hillside—Match and medal play events.
North Jersey—Handicap for J. S. Cooke Cup.
Canoe Brook—Handicap.
Siwanoy, Mount Vernon—Irwin Cup contest and driving and putting competitions for men and women.
Ekwanok, Vt.—Open tournament finals.
Richmond Hill—Club handicap.
Forest Park, Brooklyn—Public golf.
Eastern Parkway—Cup contests for members.
Baltusrol—Club handicap.

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KILLED BY TOY CANNON.

Jersey City Man Mangled by Contrivance of His Own Make.

Augustus Edgerly, twenty-one years old, a well-known character in Jersey City, was almost instantly killed last night by a cannon of his own make. Edgerly was about four feet tall, and was known as a midget. He had no relatives and no home.

He made a cannon yesterday from a piece of gas pipe, which he filled with powder, inserting a fuse at one end. His friends warned him against using it, but he insisted that it was perfectly safe. He carried it to Grand and Vanvorst Streets, where he proposed to fire a salute. He bent over the cannon and lighted the fuse with a cigarette.

There was an explosion, and the gaspipe soared skyward, passing entirely through Edgerly's head.

What became of the gaspipe could not be learned. It is supposed to have fallen in the South Cove.

To West Point by Steamboat.

The steamboat Mary Powell will leave West Twenty-second Street at 2 o'clock this afternoon for West Point, arriving at 4:40 o'clock. Passengers may return by railroad or the steamer Ramsdell. This will give ample time to see the dress parade, buildings, and other attractions at the Point.

Big New Flags on New Bridge.

Two large American flags will be unfurled to-day from the top of the towers of the new Williamsburg Bridge. The flags are a gift from the Broadway Board of Trade of Brooklyn, and were presented to Mayor Low for the city. Each flag is 40 by 35 feet, and the largest in the city.

Extra Trips to Coney Island.

The boats of the Iron Steamboat Company will run at half-hour intervals to-day and to-morrow to accommodate the great number of persons who will visit the island.

Drowned in the Sound.

SANDS POINT, L. I., July 3.—William J. McCallion was drowned yesterday afternoon off Howard Gould's dock. The steamship Huntington had just finished unloading a cargo of freight for Howard Gould, and the whistle was blown to cast off the lines. This scared three teams of horses, all of which ran away and plunged with their loaded wagons into Long Island Sound. McCallion was thrown from the top of a load of feed and struck on his head, causing instant death.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

8:30 A. M.—40 East Nineteenth Street; M. Saito; damage $25.

6:00 A. M.—1,437 Madison Avenue; Nathan Huttkoff; damage trifling.

9:40 A. M.—259 West Broadway; J. L. Waller; damage $15.

10:30 A. M.—259 East Ninety-ninth Street; Morris Paster; damage $50.

12:40 P. M.—640 Second Avenue; Samuel Goldberg; damage $50.

12:40 P. M.—583 West Fourteenth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

1:10 P. M.—205 West Eleventh Street; Ella McConnell; damage $50.

4:00 P. M.—147 Stanton Street; N. Cohen; damage trifling.

4:30 P. M.—39 First Street; A. Bass; damage $10.

7:10 P. M.—229 Rivington Street; Max Kanpler; damage trifling.

7:15 P. M.—111 Henry Street; Samuel Blum; damage trifling.

7:50 P. M.—176 Madison Street; Clara Fisher; damage trifling.

9:30 P. M.—2,007 Second Avenue; Simon Markowitz; damage $25.

9:55 P. M.—381 Madison Street; William Alexander; damage unknown.

10:15 P. M.—3 Bayard Street; Jacob Grossman; damage trifling.

10:30 P. M.—1,796 First Avenue; owner unknown; damage $10.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 3.—The brick plant of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company and the warehouse of the Des Moines Saddlery Company were destroyed by fire early to-day, causing an aggregate loss of $60,000.

AUTOMOBILE RACE TIMES

Official Figures Given Out by International Committee.

Jenatzy's Average Speed of 49¼ Miles an Hour a New Record for the Event—Protests Fail.

DUBLIN, July 3.—R. de Knyff to-day was officially declared to have won second place in the automobile race yesterday for the James Gordon Bennett Cup. H. Farman was third, a minute separating him from de Knyff.

Jenatzy won the cup by eleven minutes. The official times, as amended by the international delegates, follow:

Name.	Team.	Time. H.M.S.
Jenatzy	Germany	6:39:00
De Knyff	France	6:50:40
Farman	France	6:51:44
Gabriel	France	7:11:33
Edge	England	9:18:48

Jenatzy's average speed was 49¼ miles per hour, excluding stops, the record for the James Gordon Bennett Cup race.

All the leading cars which took part in the race were exhibited in Dublin to-day and were viewed by many hundreds of people.

Jenatzy and de Knyff lunched with Secretary Orde, of the Automobile Club, and were subsequently besieged by a crowd of admirers. They both disclaimed any recklessness and attributed to carefulness their lucky escape from serious accident. The Americans failed to put in an appearance to-day.

Consul General Evans, who saw the race at one of the most difficult corners, said: "The way the Germans and Frenchmen went at full speed around the curves was the nerviest bit of work I had ever seen in my life, though Foxhall Keene was not a whit behind in daring."

Jenatzy, who is credited with going down one hill at the rate of ninety miles an hour, said:

"It must have been something like that. The first time I negotiated it I saw a big rut, got my wheels in it, stayed there and swung around the corner at the end in safety and at top speed. The seventh and most critical time I lost the rut; but, still hoping to find it, I kept up the speed, failed to get the rut and had to take the corner anyhow. I had never been so near heaven."

Jarrott and his chauffeur, who were injured in yesterday's race, are progressing well. The former was out, as a passenger, in a car to-day.

Many preparations are on foot for to-morrow's speed trials in Phoenix Park. It is doubtful if any of the Americans will compete.

General opinion in Ireland discountenances the holding of further motor races in this country, as they are too great a dislocation of the regular order of things, to say nothing of the risk of life and limb.

German Automobilist Congratulated.

BERLIN, July 3.—The victory of a German representative, Jenatzy, in the race in Ireland for the James Gordon Bennett Cup has awakened great enthusiasm among automobile sportsmen and manufacturers of motor cars. The latter expect an increased demand for German machines from abroad.

Prince Henry of Prussia telegraphed to the Automobile Club to-day expressing his satisfaction at "the glorious victory of our domestic industry."

Jerome Avenue May Be Paved.

President Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx sent to the Automobile Club of America yesterday a copy of a letter which he had addressed to Mayor Low recommending that Jerome Avenue be paved with asphalt from One Hundred and Sixty-second Street to King's Bridge Road. This is an improvement which the automobilists have been laboring for some time to secure. President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan has also notified the Automobile Club that he will endeavor to secure the improvement of Upper Seventh Avenue.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL.

Pittsburg Won the Only Game Played by the Major League Teams.

Only one major league championship baseball game was played yesterday. It took place at Pittsburg, where the National League champions defeated the Philadelphia team by the score of 7 to 3. The other National League teams were on their way West, while the American League players were coming East. The local Americans will reappear at American League Park to-day, where they will play two games with the Chicago team. The first game will begin at 10:30 A. M. and the second at 3:30 P. M. Two games will be played along the American League's Eastern circuit to-day, the teams playing as follows: Chicago at New York, St. Louis in Boston, Cleveland in Washington, and Detroit in Philadelphia. On the Western circuit of the National League two games will be played in each city, as follows: New York in Chicago, Brooklyn in Cincinnati, Boston in St. Louis, and Philadelphia in Pittsburg.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgs Beat the Philadelphias in Every Department of Yesterday's Game.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 3.—Only in one inning of to-day's baseball game did the Philadelphia team show to any advantage against the local champions, who defeated the visitors 7 to 3. By bunching four hits in the sixth inning the Philadelphians tallied three runs, but at all other stages of the game they were outplayed by the home team. The score by innings:

	Innings	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0 1 1 2 0 0 1 2 *	7	11	1
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0	3	9	3

Batteries—Kennedy and Phelps; Duggleby and Dooin. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	44	20	.688	Cincinnati	28	28	.500
New York	38	21	.644	Boston	24	36	.400
Chicago	38	26	.594	St. Louis	21	42	.333
Brooklyn	30	28	.517	Philadelphia	19	41	.317

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Chicago, (A. M. and P. M.)
Brooklyn in Cincinnati, (A. M. and P. M.)
Boston in St. Louis, (A. M. and P. M.)
Philadelphia in Pittsburg, (A. M. and P. M.)

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	39	23	.629	New York	27	28	.491
Philadelphia	36	26	.581	Detroit	27	30	.474
Cleveland	32	27	.542	St. Louis	26	29	.473
Chicago	30	27	.526	Washington	16	43	.271

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Chicago in New York, (A. M. and P. M.)
St. Louis in Boston, (A. M. and P. M.)
Detroit in Philadelphia, (A. M. and P. M.)
Cleveland in Washington, (A. M. and P. M.)

American Association Games.

At St. Paul—St. Paul, 5; Minneapolis, 0.
At Louisville—Louisville, 2; Indianapolis, 8.
At Columbus—Columbus, 11; Toledo, 3.

New York State League Games.

At Troy—Troy, 6; Albany, 4.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 5; Binghamton, 0.
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 11; A., J. & G., 4.
At Ilion—Ilion, 3; Utica, 0.

Eastern League Games.

AT JERSEY CITY.

	Innings	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 *	2	6	0
Newark	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	2	2

Batteries—Thielman and McManus; Moriarty and Shea.

AT WORCESTER.

	Innings	R.	H.	E.
Providence	1 0 1 0 2 3 0 0 3	10	12	0
Worcester	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	4	6

Batteries—Vian and Diggins; Pappalau and McCauley.

At Buffalo—

	Innings	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 2 2 0 0 0 6 1 *	11	12	5
Rochester	0 3 0 0 2 2 0 0 0	7	13	5

Batteries—McGee, Le Roy, Hooker, and Laporte; Mills, Leary, and Steelman.

At Baltimore—

	Innings	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1 1 2 0 1 0 0	5	10	1
Baltimore	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	3	4

Batteries—Kissinger and Toft; McAleese and Robinson. (Rain.)

BASEBALL PEACE THREATENED.

Legal Battles Promised in the Cases of Davis, Delehanty, and Elberfeld.

Beginning with two games to-day, at American League Park, the Greater New York baseball team will hold the local boards for over three weeks to come. Since Manager Griffith and his players left for their tour of the Western circuit, nearly three weeks ago, the fact of Elberfeld's playing with them as short stop has brought about a renewal of the old feud which kept the American and National Leagues embroiled in a hard-fought struggle for nearly two years, and which may develop into a much fiercer warfare in the near future if legal measures enjoining at least two players are adopted.

George Davis, Ed Delehanty, and Norman Elberfeld were assigned respectively to the Chicago, Washington, and Detroit American League clubs, during the peace session of joint committees from both leagues which was held at Cincinnati six months ago. The New York National League Club claimed that these three players had signed contracts with the local organization, but for the sake of peace and harmony, the representatives of the National League, agreed to the disposition which the Peace Committees had made of the players.

Elberfeld played with the Detroit team from the beginning of the season. Delehanty demurred for some weeks, but finally went to Washington, after $4,500 of advance money which he had accepted from Mr. Brush had been paid back to the New York Club. Not so with Davis, however, as he went South during the time that Manager McGraw and his men were having their Spring practice there and he played with them right along. When the season opened Davis was the only malcontent in either league, and he persisted in disobeying the ruling of the Peace Committee.

Four weeks ago Elberfeld was transferred from Detroit to the New York American League team, and last week President Brush of the local National League Club then appealed to President Pulliam, asking permission to play Davis on his team, and the National League executive granted the request, saying the spirit if not the letter of the peace agreement had been violated when Elberfeld was released by the Detroit Club to play with the Greater New York team.

On June 26 Davis played the position of short stop with the Polo Grounds contingent and took part in all the subsequent games. A day or two ago the legal representatives of Charles Comiskey and other owners of the Chicago American League Club obtained an injunction restraining Davis from playing in Chicago, and as the New York and Chicago Nationals are scheduled for two games in that city to-day, the legal ban may deprive New York of the services of Davis.

A rumor to the effect that Elberfeld would be enjoined by the New York National League organization from playing at American League Park to-day was persistently circulated yesterday, but no confirmation of such action could be obtained. If any injunction were secured, the proceedings must have been transacted very quietly, as no record of them was to be found last evening. Should such a retaliatory measure be decided upon by Mr. Brush or any other representative of the local National League club, there is no telling the extent of the legal troubles and entanglements which may follow, and possibly the peace agreement which has been so beneficial to both leagues may be disrupted.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE CRICKET.

Dark Blues Have a Substantial Lead in Their Annual Match.

LONDON, July 3.—A good-sized crowd was present at Lord's grounds to-day when the annual cricket match between Oxford and Cambridge, begun yesterday, was resumed. Oxford, in their first innings, yesterday, scored 259 runs, and at the close of play Cambridge, in their first innings, had scored 126 runs for eight wickets down. They were all out to-day for 137 runs.

Oxford were all out, in their second innings, for 291 runs, giving them a total for the two innings of 550 runs and leaving Cambridge 414 runs to make in their second innings in order to win.

At the close of play to-day Cambridge had scored 98 runs for five wickets down in their second innings.

Good Athletes in Irish A. A. Games.

John Flanagan, record holder for throwing the 16-pound hammer and 56-pound weight, will be one of the leading athletes in the all-around weight-throwing competition at the Irish A. A. games at Celtic Park to-day. He will have as opponents "Dick" Sheridan of the Pastime A. C., John McCarthy, and P. J. Dinan, all members of the metropolitan police force, besides Emery Payne, the amateur heavyweight boxing champion, and J. Hines of the Star A. C.

Another feature, irrespective of the all-around championship of the A. A. U., will be the two-mile special run, in which all the fast runners of the metropolitan district will take part. The Xavier A. A. athletes see in it a chance for Carr to retrieve his lost honors against Joyce. After the race on Decoration Day they conceded Joyce's superiority at a distance of from five to ten miles, but on account of Carr's decisive win over Joyce at the Irish games at the Garden on Dec. 27 in a three-mile race they still think that Carr can beat him at any distance less than four miles.

Besides the hurling match after the athletic events there will be a game of lacrosse between the Crescent A. C. of Bay Ridge and the Greater New York Irish A. A.

Golf for English Team in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Definite arrangements to entertain the team of the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society have been made by the Directors of the Western Golf Association.

The visitors will play their first local match on the links of the Chicago Club, at Wheaton, meeting a team chosen from the best players in the Western Golf Association. The latter will be captained by L. T. Boyd of the Milwaukee Country Club. On Aug. 18 the Britishers will meet an all-Chicago team captained by William Waller. The second match will be played at the Glen View Club.

The programme for the Western Amateur Championship, at the Euclid Club of Cleveland in the first week of August was also adopted.

Spalding's Golf Guide Out.

Among the features of Spalding's Official Golf Guide for 1903, which has just been issued, are the new rules, past season's records; "How to Play Golf," by Vardon and Braid; how to lay out a golf course; useful hints; glossary of technical terms; how to select clubs; pictures of well-known players, and a directory of golf clubs, giving the name of every golf club in the United States, its Post Office address, amount of dues, initiation fee, open months, number of members, length of course, visitors' fee, and method of access. The guide will be sent to any address in the United States or Canada upon receipt of 10 cents by the American Sports Publishing Company, 16 and 18 Park Place, New York City.

Motor Cycle Reliability Run.

Thirty-five motor cyclists started from One Hundred and Tenth Street and Seventh Avenue, beginning at 6 o'clock yesterday morning on the second annual reliability contest of the Metropole Cycling Club and the New York Motor Cycle Club, to Worcester, Mass., and return. W. F. Wahrenburger, one of the entrants, who was arrested on Thursday evening for riding too fast across One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street at Fifth Avenue, had to answer in the One Hundred and Twenty-first Street Police Court, and did not start until 10 o'clock. The other riders were started five at a time at intervals of two minutes.

Last night was to be spent in Springfield, 144 miles out. The turn at Worcester, 190 miles away, will be made at 9:38 A. M. to-day by those riding on the fast schedule, and to-night will be spent in Hartford. The finish is scheduled for the fast men at 1:52 P. M. to-morrow in this city. The first day the distance covered will be 144 miles, the second day 180 miles, and the third day 118 miles.

Baseball To-day, Am. League—Greater N. Y. vs. Chicago, 10:30 A. M. & 3:30 P. M., B'way & 165th.—Adv.

NAMEOKI WON AT ODDS ON

Frank Farrell's Colt Was the Only Successful Favorite.

Surmise and Kalif Captured Sheepshead Bay Purse Races for Harry J. Morris.

Acting on strictly business principles, race goers at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday bet through six races, and finished with all the worst of the afternoon's speculation, for only one post favorite managed to get to the winning post first, and that one, Frank Farrell's Nameoki, in the Pansy Stakes, was at a price too short to make amends for the other five choices that were not first.

The programme offered was the most commonplace of the Sheepshead Bay meeting, and made no appeal to the casual patron of racing, so that the regular element had absolute possession of the course, and made a hard fight with the layers of odds, though as matters ended, fortune was overwhelmingly on the side of the bookmakers. The weather was very warm, the track dry and fast and the conditions generally favorable for horse-racing.

Simply because it was a stake fixture the race for the Pansy at six furlongs on the turf course stood out as the feature of the afternoon, but the contest was notable only because it was the single event of the day in which a favorite was successful. Nameoki started at odds on in a field of seven, of which the next best backed was S. S. Brown's Rusk. Walterin was the first away and made the pace, with Agnes Brennan second, to the head of the stretch, where Rusk showed in the lead for a few strides. Nameoki, who was the last to leave the post, then being well up with the first division. As soon as the horses straightened out for the run home Rusk quit so suddenly that he seemed to interfere with the horses immediately behind him, Nameoki then going on to the lead and holding first place to the end, the favorite winning cleverly by a length and a half, while Sacredus was second a like distance before Walterin.

The one other feature of the racing was the success that came to the horses racing in the colors of Harry J. Morris, who won two purses with the campaigners Surmise and Kalif. Not since the time, more than a dozen years ago, when Mr. Morris was rated among the best of the amateur riders and raced in partnership with the late Harry Harwood, has he had such a day, and as both horses were at good prices, a faithful following of New Jerseymen reaped a handsome reward for their constancy in supporting the Morris horses. Surmise squeezed home first by a neck, under Bullman's efforts, in the mile and three furlongs, and Kalif was first by two lengths in clever style for the mile and a sixteenth condition race on the turf course.

In the opening event, won by J. E. Madden's Raglan at a good price, Graceful fell with Jockey H. Cochran, but the rider was not injured. In the fifth race, won in easy style by Young Henry, there was a close finish between Minotaur and Nevermore for the place, which Minotaur got by a neck. Haack, who rode Nevermore, went into the stewards' stand with a complaint of interference, but there was no change made in the order of the finish. In the mile for maidens three years old, Black Hussar got a good position early in the race and by that good fortune managed to win rather easily by three lengths from Irascible, who, however, ran the better race. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies, two years old, penalties and allowances; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.
John E. Madden's Raglan, b. f., by Plaudit-Royal Gun, 108 pounds, (Hicks,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1 1
W. C. Whitney's Armenia, ch. f., 108, (Redfern,) 20 to 1 and 12 to 1 2
James McLaughlin's M. Theo, br. f., 105, (O'Neil,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1 3
Time—1:01. Won cleverly by a length and a half; a length between second and third. White Plume, Mimon, St. Roma, Pristina, Ruth Parrish, Divination, Miss Eugenia, Graceful, Gamestress, Adel Trebla, Salada, Naughty Lady, De Rusey, and Responsive also ran. Value to the winner, $670. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, three years old; special weights; one mile.
W. S. Fanshaw's Black Hussar, br. c., by St. George-Marie Jansen, 114 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5 1
Julius Fleischmann's Irascible, b. c., 114, (Odom,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5 2
H. J. Morris's Prince Ching, b. g., 111, (H. Cochran,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1 3
Time—1:40 2-5. Won easily by three lengths; a neck between second and third. Senlac, Peacock, Williamstead, Spring Silk, The Chief, Cloverland, Silver Heels, Tam o' Shanter, Flying Gypsy, Wyefield, and Profitable also ran. Value to the winner, $780. Winner trained by W. Lakeland.

THIRD RACE.—The Pansy Stakes, for two-year-olds; selling allowances; scale from $4,000 down to $1,000; six furlongs on the turf.
Frank Farrell's Nameoki, b. c., by Bassetlaw-Ruralis, 103 pounds, (Gannon,) 9 to 10 and 1 to 3 1
W. B. Jennings's Sacredus, b. g., by Montana-Angelique, 98, (H. Michaels,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 2
John W. Schorr's Walterin, b. f., by Sir Walter-Carmencita, 94, (W. Fisher,) 30 to 1 and 8 to 1 3
Time—1:15. Won handily by a length and a half; a length and a half between second and third. Mohave, Rusk, Tendercrest, and Agnes Brennan also ran. Value to the winner, $2,220. Winner trained by Frank Weir.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three furlongs.
H. J. Morris's Surmise, br. h., 5 years, by Sir Dixon-Conjecture, 109 pounds, (Bullman,) 3 to 1 and even 1
F. M. Kelly's Thornycroft, b. g., 3, 112, (Rice,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2 2
W. C. Daly's Colonsay, ch. c., 3, 96, (Redfern,) 5 to 1 and 3 to 1 3
Time—2:20. Won, ridden out, by a neck; eight lengths between second and third. Andy Williams, The Rival, and Bob Hilliard also ran. Value to the winner, $1,180. Winner trained by M. Feakes.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $4,000 down to 1,000; last six and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.
Alexander Shields's Young Henry, b. g., 5 years, by Henry Young-Volandera, 120, pounds, (Odom,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 1
Frank Farrell's Minotaur, b. c., 3, 102, (O'Neil,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10 2
W. L. Leeds's Nevermore, br. c., 3, 99, (Haack,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1 3
Time—1:19. Won easily by two lengths; a neck between second and third. Ascension, Petra II., Reue, Orloff, Salvatella, Interval, May Allen, Bright Girl, Pittacus, and Wagner also ran. Value to the winner, $570. Winner trained by W. Shields.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, special weights, with allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course.
H. J. Morris's Kalif, b. g., 5 years, by Exector-Kisbern, 108 pounds, (Rice,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2 1
W. L. Oliver's Lord Badge, b. g., 4, 108, (Redfern,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5 2
W. C. Daly's Daly, ch. g., 5, 108, (Odom,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2 3
Time—1:50. Won ridden out by two lengths; four lengths between second and third. Typhonic also ran. Value to the winner, $750. Winner trained by M. Feakes.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—The Independence Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; the full steeplechase course, about two miles and a half through the field. Lavator, 157 pounds; Land of Clover and Baphone, 156 each; Adjidaumo and Mystic Shriner, 147 each; Arian, 146; Judge Phillips, 144; Hark Forward, 140; Foxhunter, 133, and Bob Alone, 132.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages; six furlongs on the main track. King Pepper, 128 pounds; Rosetint and Rigodon, 123 each; Homestead, 119; Duke of Kendal, 115; Sir Voorhies, 114; Saccharometer, 112; Alard Scheck, 110; Cinquevalli, 109; Daly, 105; Florham Queen, 102; Extravaganza, 97; Knight of Harlem and Lady Lake, 95 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Spring Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last six furlongs of the Futurity course. Broomstick, 128 pounds; Gallant, Monadnock, Tim Payne, Mohawk, and The Southerner, 114 each, and Greencrest, 111.

FOURTH RACE.—The Long Island Handicap, third of the June serial handicaps, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Blues, 124 pounds; Dublin and Herbert, 120 each; Duoro, 112; Lux Casta, 111; Hunter Raine, 110; Articulate, 109; Injunction and Roe Hampton, 107 each; Igniter, 101; His Eminence, 100; Himself, 95; Tugal Bey, 92, and Allan, 84.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $500; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. Luminosity, 110 pounds; Vagary and Trouville, 105 each; Kingcrane and Sweet Tone, 104 each; Any Day and Lady Lavish, 103 each; Bisata, Royalton, and Honey Bee, 99 each; Brooklyn and Berasa, 97 each; Excentral, 96, and Sir Walt, 94. Apprentice allowance claimed for Sir Walt, Excentral, Trouville, Berosa, Brooklyn, and Sweet Tone.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. Lanceman, 116 pounds; Tribe's Hill, 111; Courtenay, Carroll D., and Arden, 106 each; Cogswell, 105; Dark Planet, 104; McWilliams, 103; Scoffer, 100; The Regent, 96; Neither One and Past, 96 each, and Lowly and Salara, 94 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Lowly, Salara, The Regent, Tribes Hill and Past.

World's Turf Record at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Jane Holly ran six and one-half furlongs in 1:18 3-5 at Washington Park to-day. The mark is lower than the world's record of 1:18 4-5, set by McChesney at Harlem in 1901, but it may not stand as new time, as the start was made out of a chute, thus eliminating one turn.

Savable will be shipped to New York to-morrow to run in the Realization.

BIG SPECIAL FOR GREAT COLTS.

A Race for Irish Lad, Africander, and Savable at Brighton Beach Proposed.

A proposition for a special sweepstakes race, framed for the purpose of bringing together the two great three-year-olds of the season, Irish Lad, winner of the Brooklyn Handicap, and Africander, winner of the Suburban, at one mile and a quarter, and open also to Savable, regarded as the best of the Western three-year-olds, the race to be run at as early a date as possible at the Brighton Beach race track, was discussed yesterday at the Sheepshead Bay track.

The Brighton Beach officials have not yet made the formal offer of the race, but overtures were made to the owners of the two Eastern colts, H. P. Whitney and H. B. Duryea, for Irish Lad, and C. F. Dwyer and S. Deimel for Africander. Neither side would state whether or not the colts would enter such a race, the owners of Africander hanging back because that horse is engaged in the Lawrence Realization Stakes, to be run Tuesday, and also in the Brighton Handicap, to be decided Wednesday, and with his choice of either or both of these rich events for his next start, they did not wish to make further engagements for him until it is known how he comes out of his coming contests.

The idea of the special has not been abandoned, however, and the effort to arrange a big sweepstakes, which will be open to both of the great Spring handicap winners, and which also may secure the entry of Savable, probably will be renewed to-day.

John A. Drake, owner of Savable, has announced his determination to start that colt in the race for the Realization, and the colt is due to arrive in New York to-morrow morning. It is argued that if Savable arrives in condition to justify his starting for the Realization, his owner will be glad of a chance to get two races instead of one from the colt while he is in New York, and so Savable's entry is expected confidently.

Sale of Race Horses in Training.

A combination sale of race horses in training, the property of nearly a dozen different establishments, was held in the sales paddock of the Fasig-Tipton Company at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, and fair prices were realized straight through. The best average of the sale was for the consignment of eight head from the stable of H. M. Zeigler, the Cincinnati theatrical manager, who formerly owned Hermis. The eight head brought $20,025, an average of $2,503. The best prices of the sale were as follows:

Watertown, br. h., by Watercress-Duchess of Towers; M. L. Hayman	$2,500
Luxembourg, ch. c., by Loyalist-Lythe; A. L. Aste	6,200
Shafer, gr. c., by Faraday-Safety; J. Hayman	1,000
Pirouette, ch. f., by Farandole-Giralda; A. L. Aste	2,600
Prince Salm-Salm, ch. c., by Lord Esterling-Glen Waltz; L. V. Bell	3,400
Semitic, ch. f., by Henry of Navarre-Semiramis; C. H. Whitney	2,700
Buglehorn, b. c., by Handsel-Miss Caveland; P. M. Civill	1,050
Mamari, b. f., by Hamburg-Miserere; W. L. Powers	2,000
Counterpoise, ch. g., by Bathampton-Balance II.; J. L. Holland	2,700
Caledonita, b. f., by imp. Bathampton-Caledonia; F. Docter	1,800
Agnes Brennan, b. f., by Dr. MacBride-Annul; A. Simmons	2,800

RESULTS OF HARNESS RACES.

READVILLE, Mass., July 3.—Five races furnished plenty of sport at the opening of the two days' race meet at the Readville track to-day. The races were best two in three, and favorites won with ease in all but two of the events.

In the 2:19 trot Erline, the favorite, broke badly in the first heat, but she steadied down and took the next two and the race. Dick Berry gave Summer Fern a warm battle in the 2:15 trot, and captured first heat, but lost the next two to the favorite. Weather and track were fine. Summaries:

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500.
Nirvana, blk. m., by Directum-Fancy, by Favorite Wilkes, (Curry) 1 1
Crowshade, blk. g., (Wall) 2 2
Texas, gr. m., (Rennick) 3 3
Joe Duntley, ch. g., (Duntley) 4 4
Myra, b. m., (Kane) 5 5
The Baron, blk. h., (Switzer) 6 7
Bowcatcher, b. m., (Tiler) 7 6
Oakland King, blk. h., (Riley) .....8 Dr
Time—2:18¾; 2:14¾.

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.
Cascade, br. g., by King Pilot-Daughter of Masker, (Wall) 1 1
Bertha W., b. m., (Cox) 2 3
Day Brook, blk. g., (Carpenter) 3 4
Knox's Gelatine Queen, g. m., (Shillinglaw) 6 2
Ziba, b. m., (Kinney) 4 5
Knox's Sparkling Gelatine, ch. g., (Lockwood) 5 6
Gladys M., br. m., (Rice) .....Dis
Time—2:10¾; 2:10½.

2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500.
Summer Fern, ch. g., by Red Fern-Laura (Haight) 2 1 1
Dick Berry, b. g., (Lasell) 1 2 2
Time—2:11¾; 2:14¼; 2:17.

2:22 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500.
Dupuyten, br. h., by Wilkes Boy-Sidnaeta, by Sidney, (Curry) 1 1
Re-Wood, g. h., (Rennick) 2 2
Belle C., b. m., (Kinney) 4 3
Free Silver, b. h., (Demarest) 3 4
Time—2:19; 2:18¾.

2:19 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500.
Erline, br. g., by Tramp-Nellie C., by Logan's Bashaw, (Kinney) 3 1 1
Silk Lace, blk. m., (Golden) 1 2 2
Authentic, blk. g., (Haddock) 2 3 3
Time—2:19¾; 2:14¾; 2:15¾.

NASHUA, N. H., July 3.—Again the talent picked the favorites in the races at the Nashua Fair Grounds to-day. In the 2:20 trot Brilliant made a strong bid for the first heat, but fell back in the second, and Lake Queen, the favorite, took the race in straight heats.

It was expected that the 2:17 pace would furnish a chance for speculation, but Lady Schley, the favorite, took three straight, being pressed hard by Allie Snell in the last two heats. The results:

2:20 Class, Pacing; Purse $300.—Lake Queen, b. m., by Red Lake, won; Brilliant, br. s., (McDonald,) second; Black Beauty, b. g., (Clark,) third. Best time—2:16¼.

2:17 Class, Pacing; Purse $300.—Lady Schley, b. m., by James S., (Williams,) won; Allie Snell, b. m., (Eaton,) second; Reno K., b. g., (Eldredge,) third. Time—2:18¾.

J. H. Sterrett's Book on Swimming.

"How to Swim," by James H. Sterrett, Secretary of the National Swimming Association, is a recent publication in Spalding's Athletic Library. It contains full directions for acquiring the various strokes employed in swimming, amateur swimming rules, &c., and illustrations from diagrams and photographs.

TRUSTEE FOR TURF COMPANY.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—At a meeting of creditors of the E. J. Arnold Turf Investment concern, Solomon L. Swarts was chosen a trustee, under the provision of the bankruptcy law. Mr. Swarts has been receiver of the assets of the defunct concern, having been appointed by the court to take charge of the effects until a trustee should be elected. His duties as receiver will end as soon as he qualifies as trustee.

Mr. Swarts announced that assets, so far as found, consisted of about $60,000 in cash and a farm valued at $15,000.

The claims filed against the estate thus far amount to about $3,250,000, and Mr. Swarts expects to pay 2 or 2½ per cent. of the indebtedness. The time for paying out will be determined by the court.

The creditors number more than 12,000 and reside in nearly every State and Territory in the Union.

NORTH CAROLINA LYNCHING.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 3.—John Osborne, the negro charged with an attack on Mrs. Lizzie Wents, a white woman, aged sixty-four years, in Union County, Sunday night, was taken from the officers who were conveying him to the Union County jail last night and lynched at a point about two miles from Indian Trail, a station on the Carolina Central Railroad.

The lynching party was composed of several hundred people, and the two men who had charge of the prisoner were easily overpowered. Osborne received a preliminary hearing during the afternoon and was committed to jail to await the next term of the Union County Superior Court.

It is said that the negro made a full confession of the crime before he was lynched. He was not secured without a struggle. Frank Keziah, one of his guards, fired a shot at the mob before he was disarmed. Osborne bore a bad reputation. Mrs. Wents is in a critical condition. There is no excitement in the neighborhood.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

The Wrenn Brothers Beat Grant and Le Roy in Doubles.

Final Rounds Reached in Middle States Tournament — Drawings for Westchester Events.

The men's doubles proved to be the feature yesterday in the continuation of the play in the lawn tennis tournament for the Middle States championship title and trophy. The courts of the Orange Tennis Club, at Mountain Station, N. J., where the matches are being played, were in the best condition that they have been in since the beginning of the meeting, and the competitors found no difficulty in showing their best form in the matches. That in which the Wrenn brothers gained their place in the final round of the team event was packed with brilliant racquet work on the part of the winning pair. Bob Wrenn was especially clever in cutting off the length of his drives, so that the ball just sailed over the net and then dropped near the feet of the opposing players. This sort of an attack kept Wylie C. Grant and his partner, Robert Le Roy, the Columbia University expert, in doubt as to the position that was the most defensive in their court. On their running in to get the short drives Bob Wrenn or his brother, George Wrenn, immediately played the return for a smashing stroke, if possible. The result was that these returns bounded clear over the heads of Grant and Le Roy without giving them the slightest chance of getting the ball back over the net. Probably because they regarded themselves as good as beaten before they went on the courts the playing of both Grant and Le Roy was not up to their usual standard. They were lifeless in trying for difficult returns, and Le Roy's forehand was so weak that he repeatedly sent the ball into the net in his endeavor to make it fly low.

The result of this competition brings the Wrenns into the final round, where they will meet the Harvard pair, Holcombe Ward and Leonard E. Ware. This match will be played this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and as the victory will count in the selection of the team to meet the Englishmen, the men are keyed up to the highest tension.

In the women's championship singles the daughter of the Nevada Senator, Miss Marion Jones, won her way through to the place on the upper bracket of the final round of that event. She engaged in two hard matches, and in each gained the victory in two straight sets. Her first opponent was Mrs. W. C. Aufernan of the Orange Club. The latter proved very good in the opening set, in which she used a long drive along the side lines for a pass so often that Miss Jones was forced to make the attack from the net, from which position she placed her returns so accurately that she took the set at 6—4. In the second set Mrs. Aufernan was fatigued, and Miss Jones won rather easily. The next opponent of the former National champion was Mrs. Chapman of the Nyack Club, who is one of the experts of the Hudson River Valley Association. Against her Miss Jones was expected to have a prolonged struggle, but the reverse was the case, for Miss Jones was in the full swing of her game and played brilliantly from both the base line and at the net. As Miss Maud Banks, the present holder of the championship, is not likely to defend her title, Miss Jones is the favorite for the honors and trophy.

While matters have been delayed in the singles on account of the doubles, it is the plan to hold the semi-finals this morning and play the final during the afternoon, with the challenge match held over until Monday. The summary:

Men's Championship Singles — Second Round — Steven C. Millett, Orange Tennis Club, defeated R. W. Leonard, Harvard University, by default.

Men's Championship Doubles—Semi-Final Round —Robert D. Wrenn and George L. Wrenn, Jr., Orange Tennis Club, defeated Wylie C. Grant and Robert Le Roy, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—3; Holcombe Ward and Leonard E. Ware, Harvard University, defeated Harry F. Allen and E. W. Leonard, Belmont Cricket Club, Philadelphia, 6—4, 8—6.

Women's Championship Singles—First Round—Miss Marion Jones, West Side Tennis Club, defeated Mrs. W. C. Aufernan, Orange Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—3; Miss Carrie B. Neely, Kenwood Country Club, Chicago, defeated Miss Margaret Johnson, Staten Island Ladies' Club, by default.

Semi-Final Round—Miss Marion Jones, West Side Tennis Club, defeated Mrs. Chapman, Nyack Country Club, 6—1, 6—3.

Championship Mixed Doubles—Preliminary Round —Miss Marion Jones and Hugh Miller defeated Mrs. Fritz von Bernuth and C. W. Schultz, by default; Mrs. W. C. Aufernan and C. W. O'Connor defeated Miss E. Smith and J. H. O'Connor, by default; Miss Marion Jones and Hugh Miller defeated Mrs. W. C. Aufernan and C. W. O'Connor, 6—2, 6—4.

Drawings were made yesterday for the doubles lawn tennis matches in the special tournament to begin Monday on the courts of the Country Club of Westchester. The committee decided to let the draw stand as it was, although it was generally understood that the National indoor champions, Robert Le Roy and Wylie C. Grant, had sent their withdrawal from the tournament. In the event of their not playing their place in the competitions for which they have been drawn will be filled with the odd pair omitted on those days. Such an arrangement would bring the Harvard men, Holcombe Ward and Leonard E. Ware, against Larned and Whitman on the opening day, and the Wrenns against the Westerners, Collins and Waidner, on Tuesday. Play will begin each day at 4:30 in the afternoon, and special exhibition singles matches will be arranged. This has been done for Saturday, July 11, when Larned and Whitman will meet. All of these contests will have a direct bearing upon the final selection of the men for the American team of defenders against the English challengers for the Dwight F. Davis international challenge cup. The list of the drawings follows:

Monday, July 6—Robert D. Wrenn and George L. Wrenn, Jr., vs. Kreigh Collins and Louis H. Waidner; William A. Larned and Malcolm D. Whitman vs. Wylie C. Grant and Robert Le Roy.

Tuesday, July 7—Holcombe Ward and Leonard E. Ware vs. William A. Larned and Malcolm D. Whitman; Kreigh Collins and Louis H. Waidner vs. Wylie C. Grant and Robert Le Roy.

Wednesday, July 8—Robert D. Wrenn and George L. Wrenn, Jr., vs. Wylie C. Grant and Robert Le Roy; Holcombe Ward and Leonard E. Ware vs. Kreigh Collins and Louis H. Waidner.

Thursday, July 9.—William A. Larned and Malcolm D. Whitman vs. Robert D. Wrenn and Le Roy.

Friday, July 10—Kreigh Collins and Louis H. Waidner vs. William A. Larned and Malcolm D. Whitman; George L. Wrenn, Jr.; Holcombe Ward and Leonard E. Ware vs. Wylie C. Grant and Robert Whitman.

Saturday, July 11—Robert D. Wrenn and George L. Wrenn, Jr., vs. Holcombe Ward and Leonard E. Ware.

ANNUAL CRUISE OF N. Y. Y. C.

Yachts Will Rendezvous at Glen Cove on the 15th.

The annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club will begin on July 16. The yachts will rendezvous at Glen Cove on the evening of the 15th, and the first day's run will be to Morris Cove, Conn., a distance of 37 miles. The second day's run will be from Morris Cove to New London, 30 miles. The squadron will sail from New London to Newport on the third day. Sunday will be spent at Newport, and the fourth run will be made to Vineyard Haven, 37 miles. The fifth and last squadron run will be from Vineyard Haven back to Newport. In the start of all squadron runs the smaller yachts will be sent off first, and the successively larger classes in their respective order. There will be a preparatory signal for all classes except the ninety-footers, and a starting signal ten minutes later for the smallest class. The other classes will be started at intervals of five minutes, and each class will be allowed two minutes to cross the line.

The ninety-footers will be started last of all under like conditions ten minutes after a special preparatory signal. Racing yachts are required to cross the line displaying private signal and racing number, as directed in Racing Rule IX., Section 8, and crossing in that manner will be accepted by the Regatta Committee as an entry.

Cicely Wins Hohenzollern Cup.

KIEL, July 3.—Yacht races were sailed to-day from Kiel to Travemunde, at the mouth of the Trave. The battleships at Kiel thundered a salute as the Emperor's yacht Meteor crossed the starting line. With a fluky breeze the Cicely and the Clara worked close down the shore and overtook the Navahoe, the Meteor, the Hamburg, the Empress's yacht Iduna, and the other boats, which had started ten minutes earlier. The Cicely was still leading when the afternoon breeze turned into hard squalls, compelling the Meteor and the Hamburg to reduce their canvas.

The finish was sailed in a grand breeze. The Cicely covered the last sixteen miles in one hour and twenty minutes, winning easily. Besides the prize given to the winner of her class, the Cicely, which is a Fife-designed schooner, owned by Cecil Quentin, takes the Hohenzollern Challenge Cup for the second time, and the cup now becomes the property of her owner.

DAMAGE TO RELIANCE.

Defender Will Be Strengthened by Extra Braces Forward—Dent in the Plates Four Feet Long.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 3.—The Reliance was towed here to-day from Newport by the tender Sunbeam. Her sails were immediately unbent and taken ashore. A number of metal workers went aboard and took accurate measurements of the dent in the port bow of the yacht with the intention of making two new plates. The marks on the bow show that the new plates will be about six feet long. Arrangements were made to warp the Reliance to the dock at high water this afternoon. It is expected that the repair work will take two days.

In looking over the damage to Reliance it was decided to strengthen the boat forward by additional braces in order to prevent a repetition of the bending of the forward plates through pounding in heavy seas. The damage to Reliance consisted of the bending in of one or two plates a matter of six or eight inches. The dent was about four feet long and located three feet beneath the gunwale of the boat and six feet from the bow on the port side. This is the first time any of the big Herreshoff's ninety-footers have been injured through pounding in heavy seas. It may be remembered that the Independence, while being towed around Cape Cod, was badly strained through a similar pounding and sprang a leak. There is no means of knowing whether the Reliance was leaking, but it is believed that she did not leak, as the dent is above the water line.

AMERICAN Y. C. REGATTA.

Accident to Sloop Neola Forced Her Out of the Race with Weetamoe.

What might have proved a serious accident caused the withdrawal of the new sixty footer Neola in the annual regatta of the American Yacht Club that was sailed on Long Island Sound off Milton Point yesterday. The mishap occurred shortly after the sixty-footers crossed the line. It was caused by a slack topmast backstay, and the topmast with its shrouds and rigging was carried off to leeward in less time than it takes to tell the story. The yacht was at once thrown up in the wind, the wreck cleared away and the yacht was withdrawn. This left the Weetamoe, sailed by Harry Haff, a sailover for the handsome cup.

Other contests of the day brought out the best of the racing craft along the Sound and the event was one of the best of the year, both from the point of view of excellence of entries and spectacular features. The Mimosa II., owned by Trenor L. Park, turned the tables on the Effort. She won by less than three minutes, while the raceabouts all completed the course in less than one minute of each other.

The summary:

SLOOPS—60-FOOT CLASS.—Start, 12:40.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Weetamoe, H. F. Lippett	3:46:53	3:06:53
Neola, George H. Pynchon	Disabled.	
SLOOPS—43-FOOT CLASS.—Start, 12:45.		
Mira, C. L. Poor	4:28:31	3:43:31
Mimosa II., T. L. Park	4:08:07	3:23:07
Hebe, H. B. Smithers	4:38:50	3:53:50
Effort, F. M. Smith	4:11:03	3:26:03
SLOOPS—30-FOOT CLASS.—Start, 12:50.		
Flosshilde, W. D. Hennen	4:49:45	3:59:45
Mimosa, T. L. Park	4:51:22	4:01:22
RACEABOUTS—Start, 12:55.		
Mavis, G. L. Pirie	3:13:53	2:18:53
Indian, J. T. Pirie	3:14:30	2:19:53
Snapper, F. S. Page	3:14:58	2:19:58
Jolly Tar, S. Howland	3:14:40	2:19:40
SPECIAL RACEABOUTS—Start, 12:55.		
Cricket, H. Willetts	3:15:26	2:20:26
Hobo, T. L. Park	3:16:20	2:21:20
Rascal, S. C. Hopkins	3:15:13	2:20:13
LARCHMONT Y. C.—21-FOOT CLASS—Start, 1:00.		
Dorothy, L. G. Spence	3:19:07	2:19:07
Adelaide, J. J. Dwyer	3:14:43	2:19:43
Houri, J. H. Esser	3:18:50	2:18:50
S. C. Y. C.—15-FOOTERS—Start, 1:05.		
Bat, J. A. Garland	3:08:42	2:03:42
Bairn, W. J. Matthewson	2:47:47	1:42:47
SPECIAL—18-FOOT CLASS—Start, 1:00.		
Cricket, A. B. Whiting	3:27:32	2:26:32
Lambkin, ———	3:45:31	2:45:31
Jeebo, A. D. R. Brown	3:26:26	2:24:26

The winners were the Weetamoe, Mimosa II., Mavis, Jolly Tar, Rascal, Dorothy, Bairn, and Jeebo. The Houri was disqualified for fouling a buoy.

Larchmont Yachts Race To-day.

The annual regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club will be sailed to-day. For some years the Larchmont annual has been the most important yachting event of the season except the trial races and international matches, and it promises to be no less important this year. The entries number sixty-five, and the starters generally come close up to the number of entries. Among the yachts entered are the well-known sixty-foot sloops Isolde, Hester, Eelin, the schooner Katrina, the Effort, Challenge, Neola, Weetamoe, Hebe, Maria and many one design boats from the New Rochelle, Horseshoe Harbor, Manhasset Bay and other clubs. The start will be made as close to noon as the coming of the breeze will permit. Trains leave the Grand Central Station by the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad for Larchmont every hour, on the hour.

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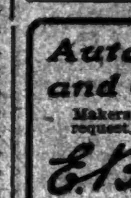

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St. Rev. HOWARD L. JONES, D. D., Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Sermons by Rev. JNO. T. BRISCOE, D. D., Pastor City Road Church, Bristol, England.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Rev. Dr. Morse preaches at 11 and Rev. Dr. Warren at 8. Public invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST. WEST of Broadway—Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor. 11 A. M., "A Songful Life"; 8 P. M., "God in America's History." Mr. F. Tosto, mandolinist, will play at night.

MADISON AVE. BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. 31st St.—Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, M. A., will preach at Morning and Evening Services. Sunday School and Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH AV., near 126th St. W. C. Bitting, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Immortality and Present Life"; 7:45 P. M., musical service and lecture on "The Old Testament Stage."

Sixteenth Baptist Church, 16th St., near 8th Av.—Rev. Frederick D. Storey will preach 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Communion after morning service.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St. Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, LL. D., Rector. 8, 11, and 4 o'clock.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway and 71st St. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER STRONG, Rector. Services 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; seats free; preacher, Rev. J. L. Lasher. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Av. and 10th St. Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. 11 A. M., morning service. 8 P. M., evening service. The rector will preach.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—Communions, 7 and 8 o'clock; Choral Eucharist and Sermon, 10:30; Evensong, 5.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Regular morning service at 11 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. David M. Steele will preach.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, 76th St., west of Columbus Av.—Rev. ANDREW GILLIES, Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Personality of the American Revolution." Strangers cordially invited.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Sermons by Rev. R. J. Trevorrow. Subject: "The Dividends of Sacrifice." No evening services. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., near 6th Av. Rev. Dr. JOHN J. REED, pastor. 10:30, Sacrament of "The Lord's Supper." 7:45, Dr. Reed preaches.

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 48th St., between Broadway and 8th Ave. Rev. Richard S. Bell, Pastor. 10:45 A. M., Holy Communion; 8 P. M., the pastor will preach.

14TH ST. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV.—Communion 10:30, followed by sermon by the pastor. The pastor will preach 7:45. Attractive meeting every night, seats free. Open all Summer. To-night—Patriotic Programme.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: William R. Richards, D. D. Rev. Shepherd Knapp. Services Sunday, July 5th, 11 A. M. & 4:30 P. M. Dr. Richards will preach. Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St. Between Broadway and 7th Av.; Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler. Evening service discontinued. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 55th St. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. on July 5th. REV. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D. D., will preach at both services. Doors open at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Avenue and 91st Street. REV. PLEASANT HUNTER, D. D., Pastor. Services 11 A. M. REV. JAMES A. McWILLIAMS of Ossining, N. Y., will preach.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor. Rev. A. W. McCurdy will preach 11 A. M.—"Faith in Things."

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, corner of 73d St. REV. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., PASTOR. Service, 11 A. M. Preaching by the Rev. Charles A. Stoddard, D. D.

SPRING STREET CHURCH, SPRING ST., Near Varick.—Preaching Sunday morning 10:45, by the Rev. J. W. Miller. Evening, 7:45 patriotic service; subject, "Play the Man."

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James M. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10.45 and 7.45. Sunday school, 2.30.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th St. Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. William B. Babb will preach. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. CHAS. J. SCUDDER will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. ALFRED E. MYERS will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Liberty Bell." Evening—"A Definite Answer to a Serious Question."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister. Church closed during month of July.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister. Rev. HECTOR HALL, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M., with sermon by the pastor.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, West 57th St., near 8th Av. Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, Pastor. 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.—PASTOR PREACHES. Everybody welcome. All seats free. PASTOR REMAINS IN CITY ALL SUMMER AND WILL PREACH.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Central Park West and 96th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St. Rev. H. A. GERDSEN, D.D., pastor.—Services 11 A. M.

REV. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN
WILL PREACH IN
CARNEGIE HALL
EVERY SUNDAY EVENING
DURING JULY AT 8 O'CLOCK.

MONTHLY COTTON REPORT.

Average Condition June 25 77.1, as Compared with Ten-Year Average of 86.4.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture will show the average condition of cotton on June 25 to have been 77.1, as compared with 74.1 on May 26, 1903, 84.7 on June 25, 1902, 81.1 on June 25, 1901, and a ten-year average of 86.4.

The following table shows the condition by States on June 25 in each of the last three years, and that on May 26, 1903, with the ten-year averages:

State.	June 25,'03.	May 26,'03.	June 25,'02.	June 25,'01.	10-Year Average.
Texas	79	70	78	85	85
Georgia	75	78	81	72	84
Alabama	76	78	84	80	85
Mississippi	81	75	[illegible]	85	85
South Carolina	74	76	[illegible]	70	86
Arkansas	[illegible]	76	[illegible]	84	86
Louisiana	80	76	[illegible]	84	87
North Carolina	[illegible]	74	[illegible]	77	87
Tennessee	[illegible]	83	[illegible]	85	86
Indian Territory	73	76	90	85	91
Oklahoma	[illegible]	72	90	91	88
Florida	84	81	90	75	86
Virginia	76	73	92	76	88
Missouri	74	83	96	90	88
United States	77.1	74.1	84.7	81.1	86.4

NEW ORLEANS COTTON DROPS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—The usual excitement marked the reading of the bureau report on the Cotton Exchange to-day. As soon as the reading could be completed the bears began to hammer prices. Prices had a downward drift before, and the report simply accelerated the decline.

September fell to 11.90, 12 points under yesterday's closing, before noon. October was down 9 points, to 10.22, and December 11 points, to 9.81.

ALLEGED TRUSTS WIN SUIT.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 3.—The Supreme Court to-day denied a rehearing to Attorney General Crow in his suit for ouster of the Continental Tobacco Company and of the Santa Fé and other railroads on charges of violation of the State Anti-Trust laws. The former decision of the court was against the Attorney General. This ends the case.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for July 12, 1903.

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SUBJECT.—Saul chosen King. I. Sam. x. 17-27.

GOLDEN TEXT.—The Lord is our King; He will save us. Isa., xxxiii., 22.

When the children of Israel came before Samuel determined to have a King to rule over them as the heathen had, God allowed them to follow their own will, but He did not take from them His guiding and gracious hand. So when Adam cast off His authority in the Garden of Eden, He did not cast off Adam, but came to him with the promise of redemption. So also when His Son "came unto His own, and His own received Him not," (John i., 11,) still He left them not, but made even their "wicked hands" to work out the accomplishment of His own "determinate counsel and foreknowledge," (Acts ii., 23,) for their and our eternal welfare. So He has always dealt with all men. He never leaves them entirely to themselves, to reap at once the fruits of their own folly, but works for them, and in them. His goodness always overshadows them, to bring them to repentance, (Rom., ii., 4.) For while with man there is always the freedom of choice, with God there is always the freedom of grace.

His overruling hand in the affairs of His ancient people is very distinctly seen in this lesson. For when Samuel dismissed the elders, (viii., 22,) he evidently did not "sin against the Lord in ceasing to pray for" them, as he afterward promised that he would always do, (xii., 23.) And as he prayed he patiently watched every day that he might rightly interpret every manifestation of God's will as revealed in His daily providences. He had not long to wait, for even then circumstances were developing all unknown to him—circumstances common, simple, and unimportant in themselves, such as might occur at any time in any man's life, but wonderful and far-reaching in their results, and evidently arranged by God for the accomplishing of His purpose.

For in the mountains of Benjamin lived a wealthy and powerful chief named Kish, "a mighty man of valor," (ix., 1, R. V.) A portion of his wealth consisted of a herd of asses. About the time when the Elders came to Samuel, some of this herd strayed away from their accustomed pasturage. There seems to have been no suspicion that they were stolen, which in itself is a strong evidence of the comparative peacefulness of the times and of the general security. It was taken for granted that they had simply wandered away and "were lost," (ix., 3.) So Saul, the son of Kish, with one of his father's servants, was sent to search for them.

SAUL'S EARLY CHARACTER.

From the tenor of the narrative he was probably a quiet, docile, unambitious boy, who—possessing a beautiful countenance and a retiring, modest disposition—grew up in his father's house, probably as the idol of his parents' hearts. As he grew up in the comforts and love of the family circle, with no necessity in his condition to awaken enterprise, he appears to have had but little association with others and no deep religious experiences or convictions. He was not only without much knowledge of what was going on around him, but without much desire to learn. He was perfectly contented to enjoy life in the pastimes of the field and among the herds on his father's estate. So he developed into a splendid specimen of the physical man, and "there was not among the children of Israel a goodlier person than he; from his shoulders and upward he was higher than any of the people," (ix., 2.)

When first introduced to us in the sacred narrative he was not a mere stripling, needing the care of a servant, but he was a man at least twenty-five years old. The servant was, apparently, more his companion than anything else, and he seems to have directed the movements of the couple more than his master. Two or three years later it is recorded of Saul that he "was thirty years when he began his reign," and that then he had a son in whom he had sufficient confidence to place him in command of a thousand men "in Gibeah of Benjamin," (xiii., 1-2, R. V.)

In searching for the asses, Saul and his servant passed through the territory of Benjamin, and perhaps some of the adjoining territory. It occupied so long a time that their money and their supply of food were exhausted, (ix., 7,) and Saul began to fear that his father would "leave caring for the asses and take thought" for them, (ix., 5.) So he proposed to return and report their want of success. But his servant suggested the trial of one more effort to find the lost property. It was to consult "a man of God" who, he said, lived in a near-by city, (ix., 6.) Josephus says that it was Ramah, the home of Samuel.

The suggestion commended itself to Saul, but at once a difficulty presented itself; he had no money and no bread, or anything else, to offer the "man of God." The servant, however, quickly removed that difficulty by saying, "Behold, I have in my hand the fourth part of a shekel of silver: that will I give to the man of God to tell us our way," (ix., 8, R. V.) It was equivalent to about 12 cents of our money.

This was not intended as a fee to pay for the information they sought, but the giving of it was a matter of respect for the man from whom they sought it. For "then, as now, in the East it would have been the height of rudeness and indecorum for any one to present himself before a superior or equal, especially if he had any request to make, without some present, more or less, according to his degree," and it would have been as great an impropriety for Saul to have appeared before Samuel "empty-handed as it would be for us to enter a gentleman's parlor with covered heads," (Kitto.) The value of the present was not of so much importance—some bread would have been sufficient (x., 4)—but custom required that something should be given.

The only difficulty in their way being thus overcome, Saul and his servant ascended the hill on which the city was built, but so unfamiliar was Saul with public affairs that he seems to have known nothing of either Samuel or his residence, and yet Gibeah and Ramah were not more than five or six miles apart. He was apparently as ignorant as a dull, illiterate man of our day would show himself to be if he entered the City of Washington without knowing who was President, and that he lived in that city.

As they approached the city they met "young maidens going out to draw water, and said unto them: Is the Seer here?" (ix., 11.) They were told that he was, and that if they made haste they could see him before he became engaged in the service of a feast which was to be held there that day. "The people will not eat"—however, they said—"until he come, because he doth bless the sacrifice," (ix., 13,) or ask "a blessing upon the food before the meal." (Kitto.) So they hasted forward, and soon met Samuel himself as he came out of "the gate" (ix., 18) of his house, to go to the feast.

SAMUEL GREETS HIS GUEST.

They not only received a warm welcome, and were told that the asses had been found, but they were invited to go up with him to the feast. For it was at once revealed to Samuel that the expected stranger for whom it had been prepared then stood before him, (ix., 15-17.) As he looked, therefore, upon Saul's handsome face, and admired his fine physical development towering like a giant above the heads of all about him in the vigor of his young manhood, he could not help exclaiming, "For whom is all that is desirable in Israel? Is it not for thee, and all thy father's house?" (ix., 20, R. V.)

With natural and becoming modesty, Saul—who knew nothing of what had been told Samuel—protested that he was both unworthy and unwilling to receive such a salutation, (ix., 21.) But to his surprise, when he sat down to the feast, he was given "the chiefest place among them that were bidden," and then the dish of honor, which had been specially reserved until that moment, was set before him, (ix., 22-24.) After the feast was over, Samuel had a long private conversation with him on the housetop. Probably he then explained to him, as clearly as his dull comprehension would enable him to understand it, the full significance of all that had occurred. But even with this explanation, it must have been a great riddle to Saul how and why all these things had happened just in the order, and at the time, they did.

To the people of the city also, while the holding of a feast apparently excited no surprise, it must have surprised them very much to see an entirely unknown—and to them an entirely unexpected—man given the highest place of honor. Such a feast may have been a common occurrence in their experience on the return of the prophet from his periodic visits to the several places where "he judged Israel," (vii., 16-17,) and the only thought that they ordinarily connected with it was one of gladness in welcoming him home. It was probably a religious feast in "the high place," and the presence of a stranger among them, although it may have excited surprise at the time, was soon forgotten after the feast was over.

To Samuel, however, who was daily waiting upon God in prayer, and looking for the revelation of His will, no incident was accidental or surprising. To him the hand of God was clearly visible directing every detail of every day and of every man and beast to bring the right man to the right spot at just the right moment. Therefore, like Paul in the storm, he was always perfectly calm, and never unprepared to carry out faithfully every revelation given to him and every demand made upon him.

The next morning after the feast, rising early, he accompanied Saul on his way to Gibeah. When they had reached "the end of the city," (ix., 27,) he requested another private interview. Then, when they were alone, he poured the anointing oil upon Saul's head, and as he kissed him he said to him more plainly than before: "Is it not because the Lord hath anointed thee to be Captain—or Prince (R. V.)—over His inheritance?" (V. 1.) Then confirming this announcement with special directions for Saul's guidance, Samuel returned to Ramah, and Saul continued his journey.

He had not gone far before he met two men, a not at all singular thing to do. Probably they were old acquaintances living near his father's house, and they told him that the asses had been found, but that his father was very anxious concerning him. A little further on he met three other men, and they not only saluted him as would have been customary, but they presented him with two loaves of bread. Probably they were impressed by his stature and strength, and so felt impelled to treat him with becoming respect. Then, a little further on, "a company of prophets" met him with instruments of music in their hands. They were "prophesying" (R. V.)—probably singing praises to the great King whom they had been worshipping in "the high place." This also was a common enough occurrence, but happening just then, it must have seemed to Saul as a remarkable completion of all that Samuel had told him. No wonder that he was deeply affected by it. At once "the spirit of God" came upon him "mightily," (V. 10, R. V.,) and he began to "prophesy with them," and was "turned into another man." (V. 6.)

EFFECT OF SUDDEN POWER.

Not, however, necessarily into a better man, or a wiser man, or in any sense a more competent man, but simply a man who spoke and acted differently from anything that had ever been seen in him before, for the change that had come upon him, as all of his future history shows, was neither one of a high intellectual character, or of a deep spiritual experience. It simply fired him, at least for the time, with a new ambition. And as weak men generally do when suddenly impressed with the thought that they are of importance, under the excitement of the moment, he began to speak in a tone, and to assume a position, entirely foreign to his usual habit of speech and action.

It is not probable, however, that this particular form of manifesting the change wrought in him continued for any great length of time. But his subsequent history shows that on his return to his home it developed into an unwonted caution and reserve, (Vv. 14-16.) Then he suddenly became impulsively energetic and courageous, (xi., 5-7.) Afterward he became impatient of delay and restraint, (xiii., 9,) unreasonable, (xiv., 44,) self-willed, (xv., 8-9,) jealous, (xviii., 8-9,) and, finally, intolerant and vindictive, (xxii., 17-18.) The impression made upon his neighbors, when this change began to show itself, is clearly seen in the sarcastic proverb which soon became current among them. For the narrative intimates that when they afterward saw any one speaking in a lofty tone, and assuming a position to which he was not entitled by birth or education, they at once exclaimed, "Is Saul also among the prophets?" A few years later this proverb was revived by his strange actions when he went to Ramah seeking for David, (xix., 22-24.)

Probably not many days after Saul had returned to his home in Gibeah "Samuel called the people together unto the Lord to Mizpeh," (Verse 17.) When they came to him at Ramah with the petition to have a King set over them he was not able at once to name a suitable person, neither were they prepared to choose one. So he had dismissed them to their homes until God should indicate to him His will. Now he was able to act as they desired. But he did not act by any assumption of personal right or power. The King whom they would have over them must be a man of their own choice, and not of his appointment. So "the lot" was cast into "the lap." But as always, "the whole disposing thereof" was "of the Lord," (Prov. xvi., 33,) and when it was over, Samuel could truly say, "See ye him whom the Lord hath chosen," (Verse 24.) The result was, "Saul, the son of Kish, was taken; but when they sought him, he could not be found," (Verse 21.)

Evidently from his interview with Samuel he had anticipated this result of the lot, and at once his old modesty asserted itself, for he was too unused to mingling with men on public occasions to dare to show himself to such an assembly. So he had timidly stolen away and "hid himself among the stuff," (Verse 22.) But when he was brought out from his hiding place and stood before them all, his handsome face, commanding stature, and splendid muscular development filled them all with admiration. He was just the man that they desired. He would make a powerful impression upon their enemies. Whether he was a man of intelligence or of faith were matters of very little importance in their eyes. He was large and strong, and that was all they wanted. So they ratified their choice by a great shout, "God save the King," (Verse 24.) But he was not at this time installed in his high office.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

How is God's grace to men illustrated, and what did Samuel do?

What occurred in the mountains of Benjamin, and what characterized Saul's youth?

What led him to Samuel, and how was he received?

What impression did these events probably make upon Saul, upon the people, and upon Samuel?

What did Samuel do the next morning, and what occurred to Saul?

What is said of the change in Saul, of its development, and of the impression it made?

What was done at Mizpeh, and what was the result?

Plan for Gospel Tent Meetings.

The Gospel tent "Glad Tidings," to be conducted by the Presbytery of New York this Summer, will be situated on One Hundred and Tenth Street and Eighth Avenue, at the entrance to the Park. The Rev. C. T. Schaeffer will be in charge. The opening service will be held to-morrow at 4 o'clock, when the Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., of the West End Church will preach.

Evangelist Morgan at Carnegie Hall.

G. Campbell Morgan, the English evangelist, who was first brought to this country by D. L. Moody, will begin a series of midsummer meetings in Carnegie Hall to-morrow night. Mr. Morgan is now connected with the Northfield Extension, and is scheduled to speak in Carnegie Hall every Sunday night in July.

"Rally Week" at Tent "Evangel."

The coming week will be known as "Rally Week," at the tent "Evangel," at Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, where the open-air meetings are held. These meetings are held at 8 P. M. every week day and 4 P. M. Sundays. To-morrow at 4 P. M. Bishop William P. Sabine will preach.

"SYNDICATE" MILLER'S CASE.

No Application Yet for a Pardon—Swindled People Petition Gov. Odell Against Clemency.

ALBANY, July 3.—Judge John T. Joyce, pardon clerk to Gov. Odell, made this explanation to-day of the facts so far presented to Gov. Odell in the matter of "Syndicate" Miller:

"Application was made to the Governor for a pardon for Miller some time ago on the ground that he was seriously ill. District Attorney Jerome of New York and District Attorney John F. Clarke of Kings both vigorously opposed it. Miller's mother contended that he was dying, and Superintendent of Prisons Collins sent Dr. Mereness of Albany down to examine him. Dr. Mereness found that while he was ill, it was not dangerous, and that a transfer to Dannemora would brace him up. Mrs. Miller at once objected to this transfer, and while she was opposing it the trial of Ammon began, and Miller was transferred to the Tombs. It is the intention now he is in the State's care to send him to Dannemora. No application has been as yet formally made by District Attorney Jerome, but when it is it will be vigorously opposed by the District Attorney of Kings County, who already has a protest on file in this office. There are also many letters here from swindled people objecting to any clemency."

Asked whether the statement that Gov. Odell had promised a pardon was true, Judge Joyce said that it was not. Gov. Odell had never made any such promise.

RABBIS DECLARE FOR HISTORICAL SABBATH

Substitute Resolution Adopted After a Spirited Debate.

Offered by Dr. Silverman, Who Accused the Sabbath Committee of Trying to Straddle the Question.

DETROIT, Mich., July 3.—"This conference declares itself in favor of maintaining the historical Sabbath as a fundamental institution of Judaism and of exerting every effort to improve its observance and instructs the Executive Committee to appoint a special committee to study methods of carrying this into effect." The Central Conference of the American Rabbis placed itself on record on the Sabbath question this afternoon, after an eight-hour session, by the adoption of the above amendment offered by Dr. Silverman, President of the conference, to the report of the Sabbath Commission on the question "What is our attitude on the Sabbath question?"

Officers were elected also this afternoon and all business was transacted, and the conference adjourned sine die.

Before the Sabbath debate was taken up the following telegram was ordered sent to President Roosevelt:

To President Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay:
The Central Conference of American Rabbis in annual convention assembled, begs to express to you its unbounded admiration of the manly, courageous, and truly American attitude you have adopted in regard to the forwarding of the petition of the Jewish citizens of the United States on behalf of their unfortunate coreligionists to his Majesty the Czar of Russia. The conference in which the spiritual leadership of American Israel is vested feels extremely proud of American citizenship which makes it possible for the Chief Magistrate of our country to pursue a diplomatic course of action which, while observant of the rules of comity due to friendly powers, is firm in its insistence on the high ideals of fairness and justice without regard to race, color, or creed. The conference sends you its greeting and invokes divine blessings upon your Administration.

The Sabbath question was taken up at the forenoon session after several committee reports had been disposed of. Rabbi Voorsanger of San Francisco, the chairman of the commission, introduced the commission's substitute report which the conference ordered last Wednesday, after the first report had been declared too lengthy, and not positive enough in its answers to the seven questions it was organized to report upon. The report was as follows:

"This conference is composed of rabbis and ministers, to each of whom belongs the inalienable right of shaping his religious professions in accordance with his religious opinions. In a deliberative body of such a character there can be no unanimity of opinion upon so important a subject as the Sabbath and the problems involved in its consideration. Yet the conference declares with no hesitancy whatever that its attitude toward the Sabbath must remain unaltered until a stronger view than its own shall demand a rigid inquiry into the present disorder and the incongruity presented by theoretical profession and practical violations of the day of rest.

"This conference resolves that Sunday services having the character of a week day service present no ritual objections whatever, but are justified by all ritual precedent, daily divine services and instruction being a part of the religious discipline of the Jewish people.

"This conference, following Jewish precedent of all ages, defines spiritual authority as a popular voice, interpreting and giving definite direction to the spiritual wants of the people. This authority, to be effective, must derive its integrity from the divine voice that speaks through man and as regards its form must consist of rabbis and laymen competent to give direction to the expressed needs of the people and the changed aspects of its discipline and because of their delegate power, competent to sanction, approve and execute its own decrees.

"This conference decides it cannot find any other ethical interpretation of Sabbath conduct than has hitherto prevailed.

"This conference decides that a transfer of Sabbath to Sunday, however much opposed by sentiment, presents to the student of history no element of danger that the fundamental truths of the Jewish faith might be affected by such transfer or that the solidarity of the people of Israel might be disturbed. At the same time this conference feels that it has no right to make an authoritative decision as to the facts, but would prefer reference of this all-important question to an authority as heretofore defined."

Dr. Deutsch, one of the members of the committee, submitted a substitute report on the answer of the commission to the last question in which he disagreed with the rest of the commission, holding that historical sentiment was too strong to permit of changing the Sabbath to Sunday.

Dr. Silverman immediately turned over the chair to the Secretary after the report had been read, and offered as a substitute for the commission's reply to the first question the statement that was adopted this afternoon, favoring the maintenance of the historical Sabbath. He declared that the commission's report was a mere begging of the question, and stated with great positiveness that the conference must at this time declare itself in unmistakable terms on this Sabbath question. "I don't want this question evaded," he said.

Debate on the question then began. In the afternoon Dr. Silverman's substitute was called up again. It was then nearly 5 o'clock, and as the Sabbath would begin in so short a time several of the rabbis favored postponing the question until the next conference. This met heated objections and was voted down. Rabbi Voorsanger then took the floor to speak in favor of the commission's report on the question. He passionately upheld their conclusions.

"We are not afraid of the Ghetto Jews," he declared in ringing tones, "and we must recognize that there are waves of thought among the Jewish people at present that we must take cognizance of. We are not going to lie down supinely. We owe to the world a declaration that while we stand by the historical Sabbath, we still take cognizance of the theoretical observance of our Sabbath and the practical incongruity of it."

Rabbi Voorsanger then made a plea for the creation of a legislative body of the Jewish Church and the reference of this question to that body when it is organized. In conclusion he said:

"It will be stultification, pardon me, if I seem to use strong terms; it would be stultification if we again declare for the historical Sabbath when we know that we will not observe it."

Dr. Silverman then close the debate in favor of his amendment. "This committee," he said, "was appointed with the understanding that it was to give categorical answers to the questions it was to consider. The report is now before us. The answer to the first question—What is our attitude on the Sabbath?—the most important of all and the question on which the others hinge, is equivocal and ambiguous. It is worse than an ambiguous statement—it is meant as a compromise, to straddle the question. I am not prepared to accept any compromise on this important question. The committee declares in favor of maintaining our present attitude on the historical Sabbath, when the conference has no attitude on the question. I deny that we will be stultifying ourselves by the adoption of the amendment. On the contrary, I think that we will be strengthening the knees of some of those who are at present weak on this subject."

When the vote was taken Dr. Silverman's amendment was adopted by a vote of 23 to 9. Dr. Voorsanger, Dr. Philipson, and several others who voted no wished to have it made clear that in so voting they were not opposed to the historical Sabbath, but were merely upholding the commission's attitude on the question. Consideration of the rest of the Sabbath Commission's report was then postponed until next year.

The following officers were elected:

Honorary President—Dr. K. KOHLER, New York, President-elect of the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati.

President—JOSEPH KRAUSKOPF, Philadelphia.

Vice President—JOSEPH STOLZ, Chicago, and Dr. J. VOORSANGER, San Francisco.

Treasurer—CHARLES LEVI, Peoria, Ill.

Corresponding Secretary—W. ROSENAU, Baltimore.

Recording Secretary—ADOLPH GUTTMAKER, Baltimore.

When the report of the nominating committee was made, considerable opposition met the name of Dr. Krauskopf for President, because he was not present at the conference. Several of the rabbis argued that the honor should not go to one who had not attended the convention. It was explained by Rabbi Rosenau that Dr. Krauskopf had been ordered to Europe by his physician. The opposition continued, however, and the name of Dr. G. Deutsch of Cincinnati was placed in nomination. An attempt was also made to enter Dr. Silverman's name, but he refused to permit it. When the votes were counted Dr. Krauskopf was elected by a large majority.

An invitation was extended to hold the next meeting of the conference in San Francisco, and it was provisionally accepted. On account of the distance the question was referred to the executive committee for final disposition.

JUDGE PARKER SPEAKS

Addresses Georgia Bar Association on "Due Process of Law."

Says Fourteenth Amendment Is Better Left to Courts Than to President and Congress.

TALLULAH FALLS, Ga., July 3.—The members of the Georgia State Bar Association this morning listened to an address on "Due Process of Law," by Chief Judge Alton B. Parker of the New York State Court of Appeals. In conclusion he referred to the Fourteenth Amendment as follows:

"More and more every year is due process of law invoked, by reason of its place in the Fourteenth Amendment, to challenge the action of State Governments, and the time cannot be predicted when such efforts will cease.

"It may be safely asserted that the restraining power of the Fourteenth Amendment as against the States will be exercised far more conservatively by that court of which every citizen is justly proud, than it would be were the exercise of it confided to the other departments of the National Government.

"I feel warranted in saying that valuable beyond compare as has been the service of the Supreme Court of the United States to the people, it never has been charged with a greater responsibility than that placed upon it by the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, a responsibility to the meeting of which its individual members have practically devoted their supreme energies, great abilities, and broad scholarship, keeping ever in mind—as appears from the many opinions written—the danger expressed by Mr. Justice Miller of so far extending the Fourteenth Amendment as 'to fetter and degrade the State Governments.'"

Judge Parker said in part:

"The source of the famous phrase, 'due process of law,' is to be found in the English Magna Charta. The two phrases 'due process of law' and 'the law of the land' have long been treated as synonymous.

"The phrase does not appear in the original Constitution of the United States, adopted in 1787, but was first embodied into the Constitution with Article V. of the amendments to the original Constitution, proposed by Congress in 1789. The words are also found in the Constitutions of the most of the States of the Union. In some of the States the words 'due process of law' are not used, the framers of the Constitution of those States having more closely followed the phraseology of Magna Charta, 'the law of the land.'

"While the phrase came to us from England it is far more potential under our system of Government than it is or ever was in England. There, it restrained the King, not Parliament. Here it operates upon every department of Federal and State Government. In this country no provision was inserted in any Constitution that in express terms conferred upon the courts the power to set aside the statute on the ground that it offended against any provision of such Constitution. The phrase, however, proved to be a limitation on legislation in 1803, when the Supreme Court of the United States, supported by an opinion of Chief Justice Marshall, declared an act of Congress which attempted to confer original jurisdiction on the Supreme Court under the Judiciary act null and void, on the ground that it was repugnant to the provisions of the Constitution distributing original and appellate authority.

"That famous decision, asserting for the first time a principle which lies at the very foundation of our constitutional jurisprudence, was in hostility to the views of many of our famous statesmen, among them Jefferson and Hamilton.

"One of the earliest cases of which trace is found, sustaining the principle of a 'judicial veto of a legislative act,' was brought before the Supreme Court of New Jersey and argued on constitutional grounds in 1779. The decision held that an act providing that trial by jury should be by a jury of six men was unconstitutional. Later the law thus declared unconstitutional was amended by the Legislature."

Judge Parker called attention to numerous legal cases in which the principle of "due process of law" was involved and dwelt upon the fact that in 1868 the Fourteenth Amendment became a part of the Constitution of the United States, by which amendment was incorporated in the Constitution the "due process of law" provision, to be found in most of the State Constitutions; and, this time not as a restraint upon the power of the Federal Government, as in the Fifth Amendment, but as a limitation upon the power of the States.

"At no time in the history of this country," he continued, "could this amendment have been adopted prior to the so-called reconstruction period; and if it were not now a part of the Constitution, it is not probable that it could be incorporated into that instrument. It is doubtful if it would have been adopted had it been then understood to confer upon Congress the power to enforce the restrictions on State powers contained in the amendment, and upon the Supreme Court power to set aside provisions of a State Constitution or statute which in the judgment of that court abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, or deny to any person within the jurisdiction of the State equal protection of the laws—thereby placing the essential rights of life, liberty, and property under the ultimate protection of the National Government.

"Beyond all question support was obtained for the adoption of that amendment upon the supposition that its sole purpose was to benefit the colored race, which at that time needed protection against unfriendly action in the State where they were resident. The amendment was designed to assure to the colored race the enjoyment of all the civil rights that are enjoyed by white persons.

"The great branches of State legislation which particularly affect personal liberty and property rights are police power, the power of eminent domain, the power of taxation, and legal procedure, civil and criminal.

"It is settled that property destroyed in the proper exercise of the police power of a State need not be paid for.

"The power of a State to take private property for public use on payment of just compensation is inherent in sovereignty. Nearly all the State Constitutions prohibit such taking without just compensation and the statutes provide a due and orderly procedure in the taking. Several State Constitutions place a limitation on the Legislature in this respect and the Fourteenth Amendment prohibits a State taking without 'due process of law.'

"Concerning the power of taxation aggrieved taxpayers have frequently appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States for relief against State statutes on the ground that they offend against the due process of law provision. That court, through Justice Harlan, has said: 'In order to bring taxation imposed by a State within the scope of the Fourteenth Amendment of the National Constitution, the case should be so clearly and palpably an illegal encroachment upon private rights as to leave no doubt that such taxation is really spoliation under guise of exercising the tax power.'

"The decisions of the Supreme Court show that the tendency of late years to assume that the judicial department of the Government should review and correct the errors of the legislative and executive authorities has received little support from the United States Supreme Court considering the assaults upon taxing statutes of States and the procedure thereunder."

ALASKA'S WIRELESS SYSTEM.

United States Signal Corps Will Erect and Equip Stations Unassisted.

TACOMA, Washington, July 3.—Without depending on contractors, the United States Signal Corps itself will erect and equip Government wireless stations in Alaska. The first station will be constructed at Fort Davis, Nome, comprising one mast and quarters for three telegraphers. The next post will be at Safety Harbor, twenty miles south of Nome, where two masts and quarters for four men will be installed. Another wireless post will be placed at St. Michaels.

Wireless stations to be established in Ontario will comprise masts and buildings at Fort Giggons and Bates Rapids, connecting a land line from St. Michaels with Fort Egbert, and also with a line through Copper River Valley to Valdez, where a submarine cable will connect the Alaskan system with Puget Sound.

Wireless Systems for Warships.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Rear Admiral Bradford has ordered twenty sets of wireless telegraphy for installation on the flagships and scouts which will participate in the Summer manoeuvres. The Topeka and Prairie will soon install wireless telegraphy sets for experimental purposes.

RINK BOX OFFICE SEIZED.

Two Men Arrested at St. Nicholas Hall for Interfering with a City Marshal.

City Marshal John J. Young with several assistants went to the St. Nicholas Rink at Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue last night to serve an attachment on the Hashim & Howe Amusement Company to satisfy a judgment for $250 obtained by L. J. Borjansky, a Broadway florist.

Abraham Eisenberg of 35 West Ninety-fifth Street, who said he is President of the Anglo-American Amusement Company, and that this company is now lessee of the rink, interfered with Young and was arrested. Bancroft W. Bass, Assistant Treasurer of the company, was also arrested. The Marshal's assistants took possession of the box office and collected all the money that was received.

Young saw Howe in the office and pushed in, serving the attachment on him, and told his assistants to take charge of the receipts. Mr. Eisenberg was angry, and Young asserted that he interfered with the performance of public duty.

The performance went on, and few persons knew what had occurred in the box office.

VANDERBILT OFF CITY BOARD.

Mayor Low has notified the Municipal Civil Service Commission that he has accepted the resignations of Cornelius Vanderbilt and William A. Perrine as members of that body. The resignations took effect July 1. Both members of the commission were appointed a year and a half ago.

None of the Commissioners know the reason for Mr. Perrine's resignation. That of Mr. Vanderbilt is attributed to the severe attack of typhoid fever he had several months ago, which left him in poor health.

NEGROES ON LYNCHING

Afro-American Council Adopts an Address Denouncing It.

Southern Negro Criticises Northern Delegates' Violence, and Says Race Should Make Friends with Whites.

LOUISVILLE, July 3.—Among the speeches delivered at to-day's session, the closing one of the Afro-American Council, was one by a Southern negro rebuking the Northern delegates for the violence of their attitude toward the whites. The speaker was J. C. Napier of Nashville, Tenn., who said:

"What the negroes want to do in this country is to make friends with the people. Passing laws will not bring about the desired result. I would feel better away from home if I knew that I had the respect of my neighbors who were willing to protect my family during my absence than I would with an army a thousand miles away willing to fight for my rights. These young men who come from Boston with their high notions of life, with their bloodthirsty speeches, would make it better by visiting the South, knowing something of the condition of their people, and preaching to them a gospel of peace."

Resolutions were presented embodying an address to the country at large on the race problem. After its adoption the convention adjourned sine die. The address, in part, is as follows:

"We recognize with pleasure the friendly relation that has existed between the best people of the white race and our own, and we sincerely desire that nothing may be permitted to mar this relation. We are confident that no one who notes carefully the signs of the times can fail to discover that influences are at work in nearly every part of the land to accomplish this very end. Who can fail to see that the negro is being held up to the public gaze as the most objectionable and undesirable citizen that treads American soil? The ignorant, vicious, criminal classes are pointed to as the types and products of the race rather than those who are the output of the negro's best endeavors for race development and uplift. We declare this standard of measurement to be unfair to any people.

"As to mob violence, it is gratifying to note that for the past year or two the number of victims shows a decided decrease; and while all these were not members of our race, the vast majority was. Notwithstanding this fact, we should not feel called upon to discuss the matter at this time were it not that while the number of victims is decreasing, the variety of provocations which lead up to this act of violence is growing more and more insignificant and numerous. It is not an unusual thing to read of negroes being lynched for impudence, refusing to obey, striking a white man, &c.

"Now, we submit that lynching for any cause is destructive of law, is demoralizing, but to subject persons accused of—even guilty of—such trivial offenses to unlawful punishment and death is to make the negro the marked man of the Nation; for him to suffer violence for such cause will eventually involve many of our best people. In some sections of the country it means death for a negro to attempt to protect the females of his own family. We ask, in all sincerity, is this American? Is it right? Such conditions indicate clearly a tendency to anarchy; and anarchy for the negro will terminate in anarchy for all men.

"The number of those of our race who are now accused of the nameless crime against women is so small compared with the whole number that it is scarcely necessary to discuss this as a distinct crime. Yet we make no plea for any man who may be proved guilty of this crime; our plea is for law and for the protection of the innocent.

"It is now clearly evident that the purpose of those who first started ostensibly to disfranchise the ignorant negro has been broadened and strengthened. In certain of the States this result has already been achieved and thousands of qualified men are denied positively and absolutely the right to vote. In such States taxation without representation prevails as truly as ever it did when England held control over the American Colonies. We make no objection to the disfranchisement of the ignorant negro, provided the same class of the other races are similarly dealt with. Our contention is not for special but equal privileges."

J. Madison Vance of New Orleans, who has had charge of the legal department of the Council, reported that during the last year the department had looked after the interest of the negro, and in every case where his rights had been trampled on the department had taken it up.

SUMMER SCHOOL AT TUSKEGEE.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 3.—The Tuskegee Normal Institute will open its first Summer school next Monday. About 2,000 colored teachers of the South are expected to be in attendance. Among those who are to address the meetings of the institute is the Rev. Dr. J. Leonard Levy, rabbi of the Eighth Street Temple of Pittsburg, Penn., who in a number of addresses will discuss topics under the general heading of "Ethics of the Bible."

THE TIMES BUILDING

Broadway—Seventh Avenue—42d and 43d Streets.

Ready For Occupancy April, 1904.

The Times Building

is not carried out to the extreme point of the triangle on the north, but has a frontage on Long Acre Square of 20 feet. This gives room for large windows on that side, and abundant floor space within. The rentable area of each of the sixteen lower floors will be about 3,900 square feet. The southerly front of the building along Forty-second Street will rise to a height of 375 feet. To the north, Long Acre Square extends to Forty-seventh Street. Broadway, Seventh Avenue, and Forty-second Street are each 100 feet wide. Every office in the building, therefore, will have an abundance of light and air. The conspicuous situation and size of the building, together with its architectural beauty, will make it one of the chief landmarks of the city. Moreover, its location is almost at the geographical centre of the business districts of the city. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street lies four miles to the north, the Battery four miles to the south, while the North and East Rivers are a mile away on either hand. This advantage of location is enhanced by the fact that the TIMES BUILDING will be at the very point of convergence of all the lines of travel to and from the city. Almost equidistant from the city termini of the great railroad systems of the New York Central, the New York and New Haven, and the Pennsylvania Roads, it is within easy distance of the ferries connecting with the Long Island Railroad and the railroads whose termini are in Jersey City and Hoboken. Surface cars run up, down, and across town along the three sides of the building. Finally in the basement of the building itself will be one of the main stations on the new underground rapid transit road. For these reasons it is not fanciful to suppose that it will be found more convenient and therefore customary to compute distances from the TIMES BUILDING than as at present from the City Hall. It will be to New York City what Charing Cross is to London.

The business advantages resulting from these considerations to those having offices in the building can hardly be overestimated. The building will be accessible to out-of-town clients and customers, from whatsoever direction they may come, to a greater degree than any other location in the city. From that point as a centre, almost any kind of business can be transacted more rapidly and conveniently than from any other. Means of transport, whether for man or luggage, in any direction and to any distance, are at hand on every side. How strongly these advantages appeal to bankers and brokers is shown by the numerous applications for space already received from several leading banks. But the location has special advantages for other occupations as well. There are within a few blocks of the building sixteen theatres. The great Public Library will be less than two blocks away. In the immediate vicinity are a number of high-class hotels and restaurants. Nine of the leading clubs of the city are within easy reach. From the point of view of the tenants themselves and their employes, the TIMES BUILDING is desirable as an office location. It can be reached from any one of the territories in the neighborhood of the city recently developed or now being made available for residential purposes, whether in Westchester County, Long Island, or New Jersey, at a less cost of time, money, and fatigue than the down-town districts. One fare will suffice where two or three were needed; no changes will have to be made. This will no doubt react on the office efficiency of the staff as well as add to the comfort and leisure of principals. The appointments of the building itself will, of course, be of the latest and most approved design. The construction is fire-proof throughout. The lighting, ventilation, and sanitation have been carefully studied. The building will be open with elevators running at all hours of the day and night, and every day in the year. If application is made in due season, the floors will be so divided and arranged as to meet the convenience of prospective tenants. Applications will be considered in the order in which they are received by the agents of the building.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Rental Agents.

158 Broadway or 261 Columbus Avenue. Telephone Connections.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

NATIONAL PAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.—Application was made in Trenton yesterday for the appointment of a receiver for the National Paper and Printing Company of Nutley, N. J. The liabilities are given as $5,000 and the assets as $2,000. The company has an office in this city. The order is returnable in Newark on July 7.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LOUIS I. BABLOVE.—Louis I. Bablove of 1,642 Madison Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,148 and no assets. He was formerly of L. Bablove & Co., manufacturers of wrappers at 91 East Broadway, which firm dissolved in September, 1900.

BERNARD MARKS.—Bernard Marks, salesman, at 80 Beaver Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,294 and assets of $671 in outstanding accounts. He was formerly a tailor. Among the creditors are C. V. Fernes & Co., $1,190; Longley Brothers, $950, and Julius Kallman, $500.

HERMES PAPER BOX COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Cheronis & Junjulas, who did business as the Hermes Paper Box Company at 86 Warren Street, show liabilities of $5,802 and assets of $1,814, consisting of cash in the hands of the receiver from the sale of the stock and machinery, $1,515, and accounts, $289.

NATHAN KASANITS.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed De Roy S. Gove receiver of the assets of Nathan Kasanits, fur manufacturer at 20 Lispenard Street, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Thursday on the application of Isaac Chaitin, a creditor. It was stated that there are some goods and machinery in the place worth about $300, and creditors were informed that Mr. Kasanits has gone to Chicago.

JOHN MCMILLAN.—John McMillan, plumber, of 808 Lexington Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $82,-592 and assets of $12,850, consisting of accounts, $12,835, and cash, $20. Among the creditors are the J. L. Mott Iron Works, $8,858, secured; Behrer & Co., $15,220, secured; Charles Graham Chemical Pottery Works, $3,290, secured, and the Simmons Manufacturing Company, $2,304. He has been in business ten years.

GEORGE W. LEVY.—George W. Levy, a clerk at 160 Fulton Street, formerly a builder, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $484,027 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $438,838 were secured by bond and mortgage made from 1894 to 1901, and held by the following: Germania Life Insurance Company, $170,000; Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, $130,000; Heilner & Wolf, $78,700; James J. Varnum, $16,000; State Trust Company, $15,000, and several others. Among the unsecured creditors are William Morse Company, $5,080; Ferd W. Herz, $5,000; J. B. & J. M. Cornell, $3,407; Hardman, Peck & Co., $3,182; R. Gill & Sons, $2,900, and Thomas F. Devine, $2,600.

JAMES KENN.—James Kenn, painter and decorator, of 2,616 Webster Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $140,658 and no assets. The debts were contracted from 1900 to 1903. Of the liabilities, $126,956 are secured by bond and mortgage on real estate formerly owned by him in the Bronx. Among the secured creditors are the Chamberlain of the City of New York, $13,615; North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association, $13,250; Christiana Gottliebe of Hastings, $17,500; New York Co-operative Loan Association, $9,862; Harlem Savings Bank, $6,950, and the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, $5,000. He has been in the painting business twenty-five years, and a few years ago went into building operations.

BEAVER KNITTING MILLS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Beaver Knitting Mills of Hudson, N. Y., show liabilities of $50,894 and nominal assets of $43,833, consisting of factory property at Hudson, $30,000, mortgaged for $17,035; machinery, $385; office fixtures, $453; merchandise, $1,631; sweaters and equity in sweaters in the hands of New York commission merchants, $7,816; yarn claimed by a creditor, $214; accounts, $1,288; accounts assigned to a creditor, $2,062; cash, $4. Among the creditors are the National Hudson River Bank of Hudson, $11,035, secured by a mortgage on the factory; David H. Burrell & Co. of Little Falls, $6,000, secured by a mortgage on the factory; John Mulholland, New York, $2,062, secured by accounts; John J. Best of Amsterdam, $6,300, disputed; Stoughton & Co., New York, $2,400; J. J. Rawlins, New York, $2,000; A. A. Kayser, New York, $2,000, and Eddy & Street, Providence, $2,037.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 162 failures in the United States during the week against 171 for the previous week, and 138, 145, 146, and 136 for the corresponding weeks of 1902 to 1899. The Middle States had 42, New England 22, Southern 24, Western 51, Northwestern 6, Pacific 12, and Territories 5. Canada had 7 against 18 for the preceding week. About 82 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 10 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Charles F. Grant of Grant Brothers, formerly stock brokers, at 45 Broadway, has been granted a discharge in bankruptcy by Judge Holt of the United States District Court. The firm liabilities were $400,880 and nominal assets $357,458. Charles F. Grant had individual debts of $8,140 and assets of $58,100, which included a seat on the New York Stock Exchange, valued at $50,000. Frederick Grant received his discharge some time ago.

Macy & Blachinsky, who formerly did business as the Eagle Skirt Manufacturing Company at 52 Lispenard Street, have been granted a discharge in bankruptcy. Their liabilities were $8,573 and assets $5,120.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AVERY, Dan, and Charles C. Hart—J. W. Mooy	129
ABRAHAMS, Charles—F. L. Moore and another	841
ABRAHAMS, Isaac—F. L. Moore and another	10
BLOOMER, Jacob D.—J. S. Whiteside	567
BALLING, Frederick W.—M. Zucker	175
BRODIX, Charles R.—G. Gieger	204
BOMHAUPT, Charles—F. Mehlbauer	34
BRAUNSDORF, George W.—United States Felting Company	76
CLARK, Frank C.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	112
COHN, Sigmar—C. C. Dickinson	322
CLARK, James W.—Aeolian Company	80
CLOYD, Edwin C.—A. K. Shiebler and another	79
CLAXTON, Kate, or Catharine Stevenson—M. Roberts	519
DUNN, Bartholomew—M. Morgenthau, costs	114
DOTY, Harriet—A. Day	30
FLEISCHNER, Albert—J. G. Walsh	55
FINGER, William—A. Berliner and another	65
FEERY, Patrick J. and Mary—J. H. Hull	161
GRAU, Reuben—E. H. Miller	50
GARVIN, William P.—J. T. Pearson and another	214
GISSEN, Morris—B. Baron	136
GLIMM, John E. and Christian F., executors—City of New York	381
HIGGINS, Charlotte W.—S. Spingarn and another	74
HOXIE, Herbert I.—I. A. Brown, costs	22
HOFFMAN, Max, and Louis Meyers—H. B. Claflin Company	89
HECHT, Morris—J. G. Walsh	70
HEUER, Conrad H.—Wilson Laundry Machinery Company	305
KRAKOWER, Gerson—H. Mandelbaum	47
KEIM, John R., Assignee, and Phenix National Bank—W. H. Crosby, costs	149
KENN, James—J. Hahn and another	67
LIGGIO, Leonardo—A. Palerino	702
LIEBESKIND, Leon A.—E. J. Rosenberg	111
MOORE, Frank W.—J. Levy	335
MARTIN, Patrick—Valentine & Co.	91
MADSEN, Charles J.—H. M. Levy	250
McNEICE, George—F. K. Moore and another	60
PAYNE, Clarence G.—G. A. Manwaring and another	158
PERGOLIZI, Salvatore—G. Grasiadio	157
PALMER, Albert W.—C. F. Bassett and another	72
PORTERFIELD, Charles R.—M. Spencer	4,500
PREHLE, Walter E.—C. G. Pease	280
RICHARDSON, Leander—A. Bergen	34
ROUSE, W. J. S.—S. Rouse, costs	112
SELIGMAN, Sigmund—H. Heiman	107
SNYDER, William P.—H. Miklowitz	120
SAYRESS, Andrew—R. Gargiulo and another	51
STERRY, T. Hunt—Central Press and Publishing Company	103
SHOCK, Robert—E. J. Stanley and another	38
SHINN, Charles P.—J. V. Orden	85
SMITH, Robert—J. H. Ruther	33
TESCHNER, Paul—J. G. Walsh	55
USHER, Charlotte E.—E. Craig	142
UPPERMAN, W. Blake—M. Vogel	202
VONDER BURGH, Mabie—L. Peckhardt	242
WEINSTEIN, Mary—S. Springarn and another	289
THE BIGGS RESTAURANT COMPANY—E. Ney	538
SHEFFIELD FARMS COMPANY—American Lithographic Company	457

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Numerous thunderstorms have occurred in the Middle Atlantic States, Tennessee, the western portion of the South Atlantic States, the lake region, and the Middle Rocky Mountain region. Rain has also fallen in the extreme Northwest and locally in the Missouri Valley. High temperatures continue east of the Mississippi River, except in the lower lake region and the regions where showers have caused temporary cooling. Showers are probable for Saturday east of the Mississippi River, also over the eastern slope region and the Lower Missouri Valley, and showery conditions will continue in the Middle and South Atlantic States and the lower lake region. The temperatures will continue high except for the temporary cooling which will result from local showers.

The outlook for continued hot weather is less favorable than it was this morning. It is believed that showers of the next few days will be so general the strength of the hot wave will be materially decreased.

The winds along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts will be mostly light and variable, on the Great Lakes mostly westerly and fresh. Steamships which depart for European ports on Saturday will have light west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks. Warnings of flood stages in the rivers of East Texas have been issued.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

New England, fair Saturday, except showers in extreme south portion; Sunday fair, light to fresh west to northwest winds.

District of Columbia, Delaware, and Maryland, showers Saturday and probably Sunday, variable winds.

Virginia, showers and not so warm Saturday; Sunday showers, light, variable winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, showers Saturday with rising temperature; Sunday showers, variable winds.

Eastern New York, fair Saturday, except showers in extreme south portion; Sunday, fair and warmer; variable winds and fresh on the coast.

Western New York, showers Saturday, with rising temperature; Sunday, showers; variable winds, mostly east to southeast and fresh.

Western Pennsylvania, showers Saturday and probably Sunday; not so warm Saturday; variable winds.

North Carolina and South Carolina, showers and not so warm Saturday; Sunday, showers; light variable winds.

WEST VIRGINIA—Showers and cooler Saturday; Sunday, showers.

MINNESOTA, showers Saturday; Sunday, fair, warmer; fresh northeast winds, becoming northwest.

North Dakota, fair, warmer Saturday and Sunday.

South Dakota, fair Saturday, warmer in west portion; Sunday, fair, warmer.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers; winds variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1902.	1903.	Times 1903.
3 A. M.	[illegible]	74	75
6 A. M.	[illegible]	71	75
9 A. M.	[illegible]	76	82
12 M.	[illegible]	81	87
3 P. M.	[illegible]	86	86
6 P. M.	[illegible]	86	80
9 P. M.	75	71	78
12 P. M.	70	71	75

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 289 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	81¼
Weather Bureau	77¾
Corresponding date 1902	72
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	74

The thermometer registered 74 degrees at 3 A. M. and 74 degrees at 6 P. M. yesterday, the maximum being 88 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 71 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 74 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

No Bucket Shop Indictments in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The Grand Jury today refused to vote indictments against the Directors and leading members of the Board of Trade who were recently charged with permitting the operation of bucketshops on the board. One witness was heard.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MULDOON, CECILIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Ellen T. McKinley, Mary E. Barron, Anna Evans, Henrietta Doherty, Thomas H. Fagan, sometimes known as Thomas H. Barron, Marion H. Kein, Josephine M. Ryan, William J. Ryan, Agnes L. Ryan, Ruth M. Ryan, Mary McSorley, Ann McKenna, Patrick McKenna, Catharine McKuska, the heirs and next of kin of CECILIA MULDOON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, James P. Kein and Philip J. McKinley of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 24th day of July, 1901, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Cecilia Muldoon, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and three, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. [Seal.] Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 1st day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

BALDWIN & BLACKMAR, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau St., Manhattan, City of New York.

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FULLER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. FULLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of J. Frederic Kernochan, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of January, 1903. J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, FREDERICK W. STEVENS, Executors. GEORGE J. PEET, Attorney for Executors, 44 Cedar Street, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, HERKIMER COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of Victor Adams Manufacturing Company for authority to change its name to Little Falls Manufacturing Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Victor Adams Manufacturing Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal office in the City of Little Falls, County of Herkimer and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term thereof to be held at the Court House in the City of Utica, N. Y., on the 15th day of August, 1903, at the opening of court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Little Falls Manufacturing Company.

Dated Little Falls, N. Y., June 18, 1903.

VICTOR ADAMS MANUFACTURING CO., By GUSTAV A. BIELER, President.

MYRON G. BRONNER, Attorney for Petitioner, Little Falls, N. Y. je20-law6wS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Manhattan Railway Relief Association of the City of New York, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, at Special Term, Part I, thereof, to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Interborough Rapid Transit Relief Association.

Dated New York City, June 16th, 1903.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY RELIEF ASSOCIATION, By GEORGE E. PEPPER, President.

A. C. & F. W. HOTTENROTH, Attorneys for Petitioner, 160 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

Where to go for your SUMMER OUTING.

The Summer Resort columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-morrow (SUNDAY) will tell you.

LED ALL IN SUMMER RESORT ADVERTISING.

The number of agate lines of hotel and resort advertising printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES during June, 1903, exceeded any other New York morning newspaper.

1st THE NEW YORK TIMES printed during June	67,800	agate lines
2d morning newspaper	67,030	" "
3d "	52,954	" "
4th "	62,276	" "
5th "	50,789	" "
6th "	10,970	" "
7th "	10,782	" "

SUMMER RESORTS.

A SUMMER PARADISE will help you to decide where to spend your vacation. Send four cents in stamps. J. W. BURDICK, G. P. A., Albany, N. Y.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 PARK PL. Tourists' information gratis.

NEW YORK.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga Springs. The Grand Union Now Open. WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.

SARATOGA SPRINGS. THE KENSINGTON. NOW OPEN. H. A. BANG, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS WINDSOR HOTEL. OPENS JULY 1st. Special rates on application. R. G. SMYTH, Lessee.

BECKMORE HOTEL, near race track, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Centrally located. All improvements. Excellent cuisine. For rates address F. A. Goodrich, Prop.

Sullivan County.

KIAMESHA LAKE HOTEL, Kiamesha, Sullivan County, N. Y. Accommodations for 250; fishing, golf, tennis and bowling. WM. P. CHASE, N. Y. office, 1123 Broadway, Room 617.

THE KNOLL, WOODBURNE, SULL. C., N. Y. Capacity, 50. Every modern improvement. No undesirable persons accommodated. For booklet address J. A. MUNSON, Prop.

THE CAMPBELL INN, ROSCOE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y. A strictly first-class resort.

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Liberty.

Come and spend your Summer in LIBERTY, Sullivan County, New York, IN THE MOUNTAINS, where the lakes, springs, and beautiful drives are in abundance. There are hotel accommodations for all. Further particulars can be obtained at 120 West 125th St. or Room 60, Times Bldg., New York City. Booklets.

GRAND VIEW HEIGHTS. First-class accommodations for 100. Shady lawns, broad piazzas, unsurpassed table. Open all year. Address V. Hertz, Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

LIBERTY HOUSE, LIBERTY, Sull. Co., N. Y. Accommodates 100; first-class family and transient hotel; open entire season. Booklets of Times Bureau or U. S. Messiter, Prop.

HOTEL PINNEY, Liberty, N. Y. Opens May 1st. Rooms with private baths; accommodates 200; all modern improvements; booklets and rates on application. F. EUGENE PINNEY.

SUMMIT HOUSE. 1½ miles from station. Capacity, 75. Address Washington Bros., Liberty, N. Y.

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HOTEL ARLINGTON, White Lake, Sullivan Co., N.Y. Largest hotel at this popular resort; accommodates 200; thoroughly equipped with all modern conveniences and up-to-date sports; orchestra; everything new and attractive. Descriptive booklet mailed promptly. Sixth season under present management. RICHARD J. NELLIS, Prop.

PROSPECT HOUSE AND COTTAGES. White Lake, Sull. Co., N. Y. Amusement halls; 1¼ miles lake shore; 50 acres forest.

THE KENSINGTON, White Lake, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Airy rooms, bath, toilet, gas. Booklet. J. D. Racine.

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DUTCHER HOUSE AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y. 90 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK. Located among the hills in Dutchess County; elevation, 700 feet; WELL-KEPT GOLF LINKS; tennis, bowling, billiards, music, and all the comforts for health and recreation, with pure spring water from the mountains. For terms and booklet address R. C. Loveridge, Manager, Pawling, N. Y., or 1,364 Broadway, N. Y. C.

MILLBROOK INN, Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N.Y. FOR HEALTH AND COMFORT. A unique homelike resort for the accommodation of people who appreciate refined surroundings. Excellent train service. Golf. OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. FELIX FIEGER, Manager.

Orange County.

HILLCREST HALL NOW OPEN. For illustrated booklet write to W. J. READ, Highland Mills, Orange Co., New York. Long Distance Telephone 31 A.

BONNIE BROOK, Woodbury Falls, N. Y. House newly enlarged; bath, &c.; cool, healthful; no mosquitoes; shady lawns; Summer Houses. M. E. Cornell.

THE FLORENCE INN, Walden, Orange County, N. Y. Season opened May 15. Write for booklet.

SCOTT'S FARM, Montgomery, N. Y. Homelike; excellent table; fresh vegetables; beautiful lawns. Mrs. Wm. H. McVey.

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SMITH HOUSE. Cornwall-on-Hudson. Large, airy rooms; excellent table; beautiful walks and drives; boating, bathing, fishing; livery. Mrs. Carroll.

Stephens' Highland Falls Hotel, Open All Year. Highland Falls, N. Y. Chas. H. Stephens, Prop.

WILLOW FARM, Florida, N. Y. Refurnished; excellent accommodations; shady lawns; boating, fishing. Own products. Mrs. H. S. Sturr.

TAYLOR House, Central Valley. Livery, fishing, hunting, golf, tennis, croquet. $7 to $10. A. H. Taylor.

PEACH HILL, Otisville, N. Y.—Beautiful location; airy rooms; excellent table. P. O. Box 580.

Mt. Hope Hotel, Otisville, N. Y. Boating, bathing, fishing; excellent accommodations. L. Strait.

SUPREMACY IN RESORT AND HOTEL ADVERTISING.

The volume of resort advertising in THE NEW YORK TIMES in 1902 was greater than that of any other New York morning newspaper.

THE NEW YORK TIMES printed 321,-931 agate lines of resort and hotel advertising in the year 1902—a gain of 126,274 agate lines over the previous year.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y. America's Famous Health and Pleasure Resort on Lake Canadarago. 1,750 Feet Elevation. The Great White Sulphur Springs BATHING ESTABLISHMENT Now open. Dr. W. Baker Crain, President.

HOTEL EARLINGTON (Directly Opposite Bathing Establishment.) NOW OPEN. Cool Nights — No Mosquitoes. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Driving, Orchestra. N. Y. OFFICE, HOTEL EARLINGTON, 27TH ST. WEST, NEAR BROADWAY. E. M. Earle & Son. Through Pullman service without change from New York daily.

Adirondacks.

PAUL SMITH'S ADIRONDACKS

ST. HUBERT'S INN. Keene Heights. HEART OF THE MOUNTAIN REGION. ADIRONDACKS. Most select family resort. Private cottages, Golf, Casino, &c. Opens June 16th. New York Office: P. O. Beedes, N. Y. Room 902, St. James Bldg. W. H. TRACY, B'way & 26th St. Manager.

MORLEY'S In the heart of the ADIRONDACKS. Two large hotels and cottages overlooking two of the most beautiful lakes in the region. Excellent trout fishing, bowling, boating, bathing, music; GOLF, tennis; sanitary plumbing. No pulmonary invalids. Moderate rates. Reduction in June and September. Send for artistic catalogue. MORLEY'S, on Lake Pleasant, Hamilton Co., New York.

Saranac Inn, ADIRONDACKS. Beautifully situated on Upper Saranac Lake. Select. Homelike. Open from May to Nov. Excellent Fishing. Golf and all Sports. FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS M. B. MARSHALL, Manager, SARANAC INN, N. Y.

The Algonquin On Lower Saranac Lake Adirondack Mountains. Famed for beauty of environment and excellency of Cuisine, Golf, etc. FOR BOOKLET ADDRESS JOHN HARDING, ALGONQUIN, N. Y.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD. Now open. Private preserve of 6,000 acres. Cottage colony and camp sites adjacent; casino sun parlors, open fireplaces, steam heat; cottages and camp sites for rental. GOLF, HUNTING, FISHING, BOATING, DRIVING. Through Pullman cars. Booklet, &c., address C. R. ELDRIDGE, Lake Massawepie, N. Y.

"THE ANTLERS" On Raquette Lake. OPEN FROM JUNE 1ST TO NOV. 1ST. A LEADING FAMILY RESORT. WRITE FOR BOOKLET. ADDRESS C. H. BENNET, Raquette Lake, Adirondacks, N. Y.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y. GRAND VIEW HOTEL. HENRY ALLEN, Mgr. Now open. Rooms en suite, with private baths. CHAS. M. HAMMOND, N. Y. City Representative. Booking office, Town and Country Bureau, 289 4th Av. (22d St.) and 120 West 125th St.

ADIRONDACKS. RIVERSIDE INN SARANAC LAKE, N. Y. All modern improvements. Rooms with private baths. Write for booklet. PINE & CORBETT, Props.

THE CASCADE, On Cascade Lakes, Adirondacks. Cascadeville, N. Y. R. N. WESTON, 1123 BROADWAY.

HESS' HOTEL, Fourth Lake or the Fulton Chain. Refitted, Refurnished throughout. Comfortable rooms. Varied Table. Fishing. Boating. W. KENWELL, Inlet, Hamilton Co., N. Y.

THE BALL HOUSE.—Accommodates 75; large rooms; rates, $7 to $10. Further particulars R. H. Sheehy, Prop., Schroon Lake, N. Y.

CRYSTAL SPRING CAMP.—On Fourth Lake of Fulton chain; accommodates 30; fishing, boating, &c.; good table; delicious spring water in Camp. Gus Syphert, Old Forge, N. Y.

The Brown Potter cottages, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; in Adirondacks; cuisine varied and excellent; rooms large, light, and airy; latest improvements. Mrs. G. A. Potter.

Placid Heights Inn, Lake Placid, N. Y. H. S. ISHAM. In 800-acre Park. Altitude, 2,200 feet.

Thousand Islands.

FRONTENAC HOTEL, Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence River, N. Y. Eight hours from New York City via New York Central R. R. from 42d Street. Cool breezes; only twenty miles from Lake Ontario. Finest Summer climate. Boating, fishing, canoeing, tennis, golf links; no mosquitos. Excellent orchestra. The hotel is justly entitled to the front rank of palatial Summer hotels for comfort, convenience, and modern appointments. NOW OPEN. C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager. Also Manager of Bon Air Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

THOUSAND ISLANDS, GANANOQUE INN, ST. LAWRENCE RIVER. The only brick and stone hotel on the St. Lawrence River. Under new management. World famous Fishing, Boating, Sailing Golf, etc. Illustrated booklet, terms, etc., from JOHN J. FLEMING, Gananoque, Ont.

THE COLUMBIAN, 1,000 ISLAND PARK, St. Lawrence River, N. Y. The best located and most attractive hotel among the Thousand Islands. Thoroughly up to date in all respects. Orchestra, boating, fishing, etc. Open June 13. L. A. JOHNSON, Prop.

THE HUBBARD, Thousand Islands, Clayton, N. Y.—Thoroughly modern; favorably situated for train and boat service; orchestra, fishing, boating, tennis, &c. Mrs. E. M. Hubbard.

Westchester County.

DEAN HOUSE, Lake Mahopac, Westchester Co., N. Y. Old Summer resort pleasantly located; commodious lawns running to lake; fine shade trees; perfectly healthy; $15 to $20 per week; transients, $3.50; will mail booklet on application. A. H. DEAN, Prop.

HILL CREST HOUSE, Katonah, N. Y. Broad porches, fine lawns, shade; fresh vegetables, milk, eggs; good roads; high elevation; stabling.

THE BELVEDERE, Larchmont-on-the-Sound, N. Y.—Special rates for season guests; appointments, cuisine, and service of the highest order; grill room. Tel., 160—Larchmont. Illustrated booklet. BYRNES & WELCH, Props.

Fair View House, Chappaqua, N. Y.—Beautifully situated; refined home for Summer guests; moderate; good table. Mrs. M. Hillenbrand.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Lake Mohegan, Westchester Co., N. Y. Opens May 15th. Frank Frye.

Shelter Island Heights.

BAY VIEW HOUSE. Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.; a select family hotel; bathing, fishing, golf, and all sports; rates, $12.00 to $15.00; special rate for season. Booklet. C. M. RAY, Mgr.

Ulster County.

Windsor Lake House In the Shawangunk M'tns. Accommodates 200. Elevation 1,500 ft. Grand Scenery. Healthiest Location. All amusements. No malaria, no mosquitoes. Coolest and best equipped house in the mountains. Personal inspection solicited. Illustrated booklet. PAUL NICHOLS, Greenfield, Ulster Co., N. Y.

OTGLENTO PARK HOUSE, WALKER VALLEY, N. Y.; elevation, 2,000 feet; 75 acres; large lawns; excellent table, fresh vegetables. OTTO DIERKING.

Roxmor, Woodland, Ulster County, N. Y.—A wild, quiet retreat; modern house; booklet on application. EDWARD B. MILLER.

Tent accommodation can be offered.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y. EXCEEDINGLY LOW RATES FOR JULY AND AUGUST. For families and business men that want to be near New York, the Garden City Hotel offers attractions superior to any other Summer Hotel. Only 18 miles—32 trains daily each way. Hotel new and modern, in the centre of a beautiful park, built of brick and marble—200 rooms, 82 private baths—noted spring water—large swimming pool—telephone in every room—electric lights. Excellent music, ballroom, tennis, riding, driving, automobiling. Trolleys to the beach. Cuisine and service acknowledged the best. No objectionable patrons. J. J. LANNIN, Proprietor. Also proprietor Summit Spring Hotel, Poland, Maine.

Catskill Mountains.

GRANT HOUSE JEFFERSON HEIGHTS, CATSKILL, N. Y., WILL OPEN UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT. The Best-Known House Along Hudson River. Seven-Hole Golf Course on Grounds. Direct Access by Boat and Rail. Personal Investigation Solicited. FRANK N. ROGERS.

KISKATOM RETREAT HOUSE, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS. House recently enlarged and refurnished; lighted by gas; $6 to $10 per week; free boating and fishing; high elevation; plenty of shade; all amusements. W. P. Fisher, Kiskatom, Greene Co., New York.

BUTTS HOTEL. East Windham, N. Y. (Top Catskill Mountains.) Elevation, 2,900ft. (View over five States.) Booklet. JOHN BARRY.

THE PAKATAKAN, (Now open.) Western Catskill Mts., Arkville, Delaware Co., N. Y. First-class Family Resort. Modern improvements. (Booklet.) F. D. Newton, Prop.

Pine Grove House, Grayhead, N. Y. Catskill Mts. 1,800 ft. Beautiful mountain scenery; generous table; $7-$9. D. Feeney.

Summit Hill House, Catskill, N. Y. (Open all the year.) Rates $8.00-$8.00; Artesian Well. Write for circular. F. H. Becker.

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THE REXMERE OPENS JUNE 27TH. CHURCHILL HALL NOW OPEN. HOTEL HAMILTON (OPEN ALL YEAR.) Leading hotels of Stamford, N. Y. Elevation, 1,800. Rapid vestibule trains direct, via West Shore R. R. GOLF! BOATING! Summer Camps at CHURCHILL PARK. Apply S. E. JENKINS, 3 Park Place, N. Y., 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. S. E. CHURCHILL, M. D.

CORNELL HOUSE, Stamford, N. Y. Formerly Cornell Cottages. Elevation, 2,000. Capacity, 50; sanitary appointments; baths; first-class table. (Booklet.) BANKS B. CORNELL.

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THE BECKWITH, Situated amidst Large Pine Grove. SPRING WATER EVERY FLOOR. Baths. Toilets. $7.00-$9.00. Z. BECKWITH, PURLING, NEW YORK.

EVERGREEN GROVE HOUSE. Purling, N. Y. (Catskills.) (Descriptive Booklet.) A. B. SCHERMERHORN.

Haines Falls.

SUNSET PARK INN NOW OPEN. FINEST IN CATSKILLS. GRANDEST VIEW. C. E. LELAND, Manager, Haines Falls, N. Y. Late of Windsor, N.Y., and Childwold, Adirondacks. N.Y. Office, F. SCOFIELD, Met. Bld., 1 Mad. Ave.

Laurel House, Haines Falls, N. Y. Finest Location. Unobstructed Mountain Scenery. Famous Kaaterskill Falls on Grounds. Improvements. High-class Cuisine. Capacity, 300. Herbert E. Lasher.

The Antlers, Haines Falls, New York. Catskill Mountains. Now open. Elevation, 2,000. Finest hotel in section. Golf, tennis, music. Booklet. Louis Schutt.

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Hunter House, Hunter, N. Y.—Accommodates 150. Elevation 1,800 ft. Excellent cuisine; billiard rooms, bowling alleys, tennis, &c. Terms on application. M. Spark.

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RIPLEY HOTEL, Hunter, N. Y. Kosher. Sanitary plumbing; excellent accommodations. MRS. B. ATKINS.

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CORNISH HOUSE, Pine Hill, New York. Established Reputation. Sanitary Plumbing. First-class Service. Elevated Location. (Booklet.) J. C. CORNISH.

MOUNTAIN INN, Pine Hill, N. Y.—Catskills. Healthiest spot in Mountains. Electric lights, baths, bowling alley, music. New pleasure grounds. New system of drainage, best in that section. High-class table and service. T. R. MOORE.

RIP VAN WINKLE HOUSE, Pine Hill, Catskills, New York. NOW OPEN. N. P. RYDER.

The Alpine, Pine Hill, N. Y. Modern Improvements. Spacious Verandas. Homelike Cooking. Cheerful Rooms. Refined. MRS. BURDETTE SMITH.

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THE ACKERLY, MARGARETVILLE, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) Popular Summer Resort. Location unsurpassed; beautiful park adjoining; shady lawns, romantic rambles; airy rooms; purest spring water. Terms and booklet apply THOMAS B. HILL.

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STONYBROOK HOUSE, Palenville, N. Y. Delightfully situated; large pleasant rooms; spacious grounds; generous table; fresh vegetables; modern improvements; mountain scenery; terms, $7 to $10. Henry Peters.

MAPLE GROVE. PALENVILLE, N. Y. (Catskill Mountains.) Finest location. Modern improvements. (Booklet.) Terms apply Philo A. Peck.

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Kingston Point Park. The finest excursion grounds on the Hudson River. For information and booklet address Kingston Consolidated R.R., Kingston, N.Y.

Lake George.

PICTURESQUE HULETT'S. Booklets, Henry W. Buckell, Hulett's Landing, N. Y.

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HAZEN HOUSE, Greenwood Lake, N. Y.—Excellent accommodations; boating, bathing, fishing. Mrs. M. S. Hazen.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

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LONG ISLAND FOR THE SUMMER. Ideal Place for Health, Rest and Recreation. Cooled by Ocean Breezes. "Long Island," a handsomely illustrated descriptive book, containing a list of hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at L. I. R. R. Ticket Offices, Astor House, 120 and 1,383 Broadway, 95 Fifth Ave., 774 Lexington Ave., and 42 West 125th St., N. Y., or send 8c. in stamps to HOWARD M. SMITH, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., L. I. R. R., 263 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

EDGEMERE HOTEL EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y. 35 minutes from New York City, via Long Island R. R. Finest hotel on the coast. Directly on the ocean. Now Open. Hotel newly decorated this season. Two hundred rooms, with or without private bath. ELLIOTT & CARRIGAN, Mgrs. THOMAS C. WARD, Booking Agent EDGEMERE HOTEL.

ALWAYS COOL LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND. One Hour from New York. LONG BEACH HOTEL NOW OPEN. A. E. DICK, Proprietor. Surf Bathing, Fishing, Boating, Golf, Tennis, &c.; automobile accommodations. FREQUENT TRAINS VIA LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. N. Y. Office, HOTEL GRENOBLE, 56th St. and 7th Ave., New York City.

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PROSPECT HOUSE. Shelter Island Heights, N. Y. Opens June 29. High-class family resort. Golf, tennis, sailing, driving. Special rates for season. D. P. HATHAWAY, Prop. The Hanover, 2 East 15th Street, N. Y. Office.

PROSPECT HOUSE. Bay Shore; hotel and cottages are now open; entirely renovated; under new management; advanced booking now being made. CHARLES O'CONNOR, Prop., Bayshore, L. I.

POINT OF WOODS, Great South Beach, 7 miles at sea. DESIRABLE COTTAGES, COMFORTABLE HOTELS. Address GEORGE D. GERARD, Treasurer, POINT OF WOODS, NEW YORK.

SEA VIEW HOUSE Amagansett, L. I. A modern Hotel overlooking the Ocean; large, airy rooms; superior cuisine. For terms and booklet apply to W. M. TERRY, Prop.

FRANKLIN VILLA, Far Rockaway, now open; select families accommodated; special rates for season. S. Levy, formerly Windsor Hotel.

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SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y. White Sulphur Springs and Baths. Pavilion Hotel and Cottages. Awarded a Diploma and Medal at the Paris Exposition in 1900. Hotel and Baths Now Open. Send for pamphlet. John H. Gardner & Son.

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Water Gap House, Mts. of Pennsylvania. 3½ hours from N. Y. (Lackawanna R. R.) Highest elevation; beautiful scenery; pure air and water; hydraulic elevator. Golf! Tennis! Mt. rambles. Fishing! Bathing! L. W. BRODHEAD ESTATE, Water Gap, Pa.

WILLOW DELL, Del. Water Gap, Pa. (Entirely new house.) Handsomely furnished; first-class cuisine; finest location. OZENBAUGH & SAYAR.

Cataract House, Strictly Elite. Tennis, Golf, Boating, Bathing, Coaching Parties. Elevation 1,600. L. T. Tucker, Water Gap, Penn.

Riverside House, North Water Gap, Pa. Grand location; $7.00 up. M. M. ACE.

RIVER FARM HOUSE, Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Delightful Summer Resort. Fresh vegetables. Good table. $10. H. A. CROASDALE.

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Pocohasset, Mt. Pocono, Pa. Highest elevation; artesian water; spacious grounds; cottages for rent. Wm. Dowling & Son.

Mt. Airy House, Mt. Pocono, Pa. 2,000 ft. Modern improvements. G. J. Fanssen.

The Meadowside, MOUNT POCONO, PA. Unsurpassed location; capacity, 100; steam heat; booklet. I. Smith & Son.

Belmont House, Mt. Pocono, Pa. Situated highest elevation; beautiful scenery; pleasant, homelike. S. A. Cornish.

Stroudsburg.

PROSPECT HOUSE, East Stroudsburg, Pa. Highest elevation. Beautiful Lawns. Shaded Piazzas; first-class table; refined surroundings. Mrs. Charles Dearr.

BERWICK INN. Grand location; high elevation; modern appointments; spacious lawns; booklet. P. C. DICKERSON, EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.

Highland Dell, Capacity 150. Elevation, 1,800 ft. Refurnished, modernized. Cuisine, service first class; golf. J. F. BOULKE, near Stroudsburg, Pa.

Highland Inn, Stroudsburg, Pa. Enlarged, Refurnished. Electric lights. Steam heat; golf, open May 1. G. H. PALMER.

Milford.

Crissman House, Milford, Pa. Accommodates 60; established 1818; substantial table. (Open all year.) P. M. Nilis.

Vandermark Hotel (Open all year.) Terms moderate. F. A. Beck, Milford, Pa.

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RIVERSIDE HOTEL, Bushkill, Pa. Directly on banks of Delaware River. (Capacity, 200.) Every improvement; amusements; fishing, bathing. M. BACH.

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Tobyhanna House, TOBYHANNA, PA. Highest resort Pocono Mountains; hair mattresses; substantial table. R. Cornish.

Dingman's Ferry.

Dingman House, Dingman's Ferry, Pa. Delightful Summer home. F. C. Dingman.

VIRGINIA.

WARM SPRINGS, Bath Co., Va., are now open for guests. For circulars and terms address EUBANK & GLOVER, Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

YOUNG'S HOTEL ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Absolutely fireproof. No wood used in the construction. European plan. Open all the year. The only absolutely fireproof hotel in Atlantic City. Facing the Ocean, directly on the famous Boardwalk, near Young's Pier. 250 rooms, 150 private baths, with hot and cold salt and fresh water. Pure drinking water from our own artesian well. Restaurant equal to any in New York. JAMES R. KEENAN, Prop. Also Hotel Gordon, Washington, D. C.

HOTEL RUDOLF Direct Ocean front. Atlantic City, N. J. American and European plans. Open throughout the year. Rooms with sea and fresh water baths. Music. Write direct to hotel for terms and booklet. C. R. MYERS.

HOTEL LENOX, Ocean Av. and Boardwalk, Atlantic City, N. J. Unobstructed ocean view from all rooms. 100 rooms. 50 private baths. High class. European plan. White service throughout. Cafe attached. C. GENET & SONS, Props.

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THE VICTORIA, 3rd Av. and Ocean Av. All modern improvements. Sun Parlor. 18th Season. S. HEMPE.

BEAUTIFUL DEVONPORT INN. Directly on ocean front. Every room an ocean view. S. C. Lindsay.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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THE CZAR'S POSITION.

Objection is made at St. Petersburg to the sending of the petition of American Jews on the ground that the Kishineff massacre is a purely domestic matter as to which we have no right to concern ourselves or to make representations to his Imperial Majesty's Government. There is one view of the affair, however, which, if correct, would make the situation in St. Petersburg one of deep National concern to us, and might justify the sending of the petition as a means of obtaining information which we do not now possess.

The story is constantly heard and repeated, and in some parts of the world believed, that the Czar is not kept informed of what is going on in his own empire. We are told that the officials who surround him fail to impart an accurate knowledge of the domestic and foreign affairs of Russia, keep from him things he ought to know, and usurp the prerogative of determining upon acts and policies for which the authority should come only from the highest source.

If this is the true situation at St. Petersburg, if this is the relation of Ministers to the Czar, then it is of the first importance to other Powers that the truth be disclosed. If there be any right upon which a sovereign nation may insist, it is the right to deal with the actual Government of any other nation with which it has dealings, and to know that its representatives are clothed with lawful authority. A diplomacy of power without responsibility would be full of confusion and danger. If the Ministers of his Imperial Majesty assumed the power to give answers to foreign Ambassadors, and to decide questions of international policy, not only without consulting the Czar, but all the while deliberately keeping him in ignorance of the transactions, it would be impossible to maintain satisfactory relations with the Russian Empire. We should be clearly within our right in declining to be treated in that way, in refusing to be made the victims of Russian political intrigue, and in taking any measures that might seem to us appropriate for ascertaining the facts.

The Czar is the supreme ruler of his empire, but to this day we do not know to what extent he was informed of the bloody work at Kishineff. We do not even know that the matter of the petition has ever been brought to his attention. Unusual methods and unaccustomed channels have been employed to inform the Administration that the petition will not be received. It is a petition to the Czar. From the Czar himself there has come no word. The Foreign Office yesterday issued a statement containing this remarkable sentence: "The Czar alone can decide whether the petition will be received; but ALEXANDER III. would never have received such a petition." What are foreign nations to think of that sort of official communication? Manifestly no Russian would dare to submit to the Czar a draft of a Foreign Office statement containing so unflattering an implication as to his imperial purposes.

It is this sort of thing that deepens doubt and increases confusion. The President's resolve to send the petition has made a great stir in the world. If it was his purpose by making a great stir in the world to ascertain whether in our relations with his Imperial Majesty's Government we were actually dealing with the Czar and his authorized Ministers, or whether without his knowledge and authority M. POBEDONOSTZEFF, Procurator General of the Holy Synod, or M. DE PLEHVE, Minister of the Interior, was upon his own responsibility answering the inquiries of our Ambassador and giving unsanctioned instructions to Count CASSINI at Washington, then the sending of the document is an act which presents itself to the view of nations in a new light. We hear upon all sides that the situation is delicate. Certainly it is delicate, but the delicacy is not altogether of our creating.

BRITONS AND THE FOURTH.

The growing interest which Englishmen profess, and no doubt sincerely feel, in the celebration of the Fourth of July, has justification in certain facts connected with America's Declaration of Independence which have not received the attention they deserve. The fact that eight of the signers of the Declaration were born in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and that two of them had but recently arrived from England and Scotland when they affixed their names to that immortal charter of liberty, sufficiently indicates the character and motive of the Revolution which gained for America a place among the nations of the earth. It was a revolution by Englishmen, in vindication of their rights as Englishmen—using that designation in the broad sense often objected to by Scotch and Welsh and Irish. It was as much an English revolution as the war of the Parliament against CHARLES I., as the people's uprising which swept JAMES II. from the throne. Therefore JOHN WITHERSPOON, the Scotch minister who had almost grown gray in the service of GOD in Scotland, and who came to America as President of Princeton only eight years before he signed the Declaration, and BUTTON GWINNETT, the English merchant, who had been in America only six years when he was invited to share in establishing the new Republic, thought it not strange that they should stand side by side with natives of America in renouncing allegiance to the King who denied to Americans the rights which Englishmen and Scotchmen enjoyed in Great Britain. Indeed, they felt perhaps all the more keenly the oppression which King GEORGE did not dare to inflict upon his subjects in the British Isles, and which was apparently reserved for the colonists in America, as if emigration had made them unworthy of their heritage of British liberty and self-government.

The native signers of the Declaration also were almost exclusively of British descent. Other nationalities had shared in founding the Colonies, and were largely represented among subsequent European settlers, but non-British names are strikingly absent from the roll appended to the Declaration. It is true that PHILIP LIVINGSTON was of Dutch as well as British ancestry, and that the English strain in other signers may have mingled with Dutch and German, Swede, Walloon, and Huguenot, but to all appearances that assemblage in Independence Hall was a meeting of Britons by blood if not by birth. It was this British element, cautious and deliberate in action, but immovable in resolution, that made the Declaration of Independence effective, and carried the struggle through to a successful issue.

Britons have just reason, therefore, to join with Americans in celebrating the Fourth of July, and in making it all that JOHN ADAMS predicted for the second of July, the real date of the Declaration, when LEE's resolution was adopted. Even in those days of stress America had real friends in Great Britain, and to-day, after nearly a century of uninterrupted amity, it can truthfully be said that the ties of kinship and good-will between the two nations are far stronger than at any previous period in their history—far firmer than they would have been had GEORGE III. succeeded in annulling by force of arms the Declaration which Americans and Englishmen alike regard as the Magna Charta of the New World.

BOOKER WASHINGTON AND HIS RACE

It is, of course, inevitable that BOOKER WASHINGTON should incur misunderstanding and prejudice and excite some not altogether worthy opposition among his people. The principles he teaches for the guidance of the blacks, and which he has carried out so successfully as far as his means and strength permit, are not easily grasped and are still less easily applied by persons who are sorely tried by the disadvantages of their position in society. Patience, industry, thrift, good conduct, and kindness are not the natural products of the sort of treatment to which most negroes are subjected. To understand these qualities, and to seek the results they alone can secure, requires a certain moral force and a kind of intelligence that are not common in any race. Nor is it surprising that some of the better educated among the blacks should find in Mr. WASHINGTON's teaching and practice obstacles to aspirations which are in every way honorable to those who entertain them. And we need say nothing of the class that is found in all races who are demagogues by nature and who selfishly repel the restraints that Mr. WASHINGTON would have his race impose upon themselves.

But there can hardly be a question among reasonable men that the essential doctrine of this curiously enlightened leader is the safest, the wisest, and the most promising that could possibly be taught to his race. It is fundamentally the doctrine of self-respect and independence of character. He would have the negro make a place for himself in American society by making himself necessary to that society through the work that he can do and the character he can sustain. The future of the race is not easily forecast, but this much is as certain as anything human can be, that the upright, self-supporting, self-respecting negro, like the white man of similar character, is more sure of decent treatment in the community of which he is a member than the vicious, the idle, or the thriftless. Whatever hope there is for the negro in this country lies in the faithful application of Mr. WASHINGTON's ideas.

THE CHINESE AND THE EXPOSITION.

It is not surprising that there should be a good deal of resentment among the Chinese at the restrictions imposed upon those of them who may take part in the St. Louis Exposition. We assume that these restrictions as defined by the Treasury officials are required by the law. If the law has not been harshly construed—and there can be no excuse if it has been—the officials are not to blame, but the facts in the case bring out very clearly the foolish character of the extreme provisions of the law. Of course, the United States have the right to exclude from their shores any particular class of aliens they may elect to shut out, and the general sentiment in this country has made it almost imperative to shut out the Chinese of the laboring class. In this the Chinese Government has expressed its willingness to cooperate, having no desire to encourage the emigration of this part of its population. But the law, in the effort to make the exclusion of laborers effective, has imposed conditions that are odious to the class who would naturally participate in the exposition.

This class, made up chiefly of the merchants and business men with a certain number of professional men, are to be treated practically as intending criminals, subjected to humiliating methods of identification, required to give bonds that they will return to China when the exposition is over, and kept under police surveillance while here. And they are held responsible for the return of all the attendants and assistants they may bring with them. It is well known that the Chinese merchants are of an unusually high reputation for integrity, and that they are peculiarly sensitive to any reflection upon the entire trustworthiness of their promises. We cannot blame them if they decline our invitation to attend the exposition and subject themselves to the mortifying conditions imposed upon them. Nor is it likely that any harm would come from relaxing these conditions temporarily and for this class only. If it be not within Executive discretion it might easily be arranged by a special act of legislation early in the next session. And in any case, all pecuniary responsibility involved in the bonds required by the law might with propriety be assumed by the exposition authorities, in the cases of merchants and others of standing, certified to by our Consuls. There is nothing to be lost and much to be gained by the manifestation of as much decency and courtesy as the law permits.

IN THE "SLOUGH HOLE."

Mr. LINCOLN used to tell a story of a man who called at the White House in the early days of his first Administration and asked to be appointed Minister at the Court of St. James's. Prior pledges made the granting of his request impossible, and after several minor appointments had been discussed, the caller went away with a contented heart and a pair of the President's old trousers.

Only the other day Mr. PLATT was "pushing" Mr. LINN BRUCE for a Judgeship of the United States District Court. Now Mr. PLATT announces that he has appointed Mr. BRUCE, by and with the consent of President ROOSEVELT, to be Chairman of the Republican County Committee, the office described by the cynical Mr. SHELDON as "that old slough hole." This shows that in the judgment of Mr. PLATT the calm, judicial temper, the mental equipoise, the detachment from partisan strifes, and the deep learning which equipped Mr. BRUCE for a Judgeship constitute no disqualification for directing the promiscuous activities of the "slough hole." Contrariwise, it would appear that Mr. BRUCE's ability to become a hustler himself and a cause of hustling in others, to mingle on terms of confidential intimacy with Mr. GIBBS's Captains of tens and Mr. PLATT's Captains of fifties, to order wisely the packing of conventions, and the throwing of contesting delegations out of the window would constitute a dazzling adornment of the bench.

The foundation of fact is, however, that the deserving Mr. BRUCE gets something. Like JUVENAL's hungry Greekling, who was up to anything from rope dancing to rhetoric, Mr. LINN BRUCE can turn his hand to all sorts of jobs. He is resolved not to be idle, and by the grace and favor of PLATT he finds work. As an evidence of the manner in which the Hon. THOMAS C. PLATT measures men and estimates qualification for public office the Bruce incident is instructive.

WATER WASTE AND THE MAYOR'S COMMISSION.

The public impatience at the delay of the Mayor's commission of water supply experts in making a report is shown by the somewhat unusual proceeding of summoning them before a Magistrate virtually to show cause why they should not be required to report forthwith. The public frame of mind is likely to take on the character of disappointment when the report is made that the report does not deal with the subjects of main leakage and waste with the thoroughness which their importance demands. Mr. N. S. HILL, Engineer of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, has been doing good work of late along lines of waste investigation which have been described in these columns, and the results will no doubt be referred to in the report of the commission. But, so far as appears, the interest of the Commissioners has been centred in planning for an immense extension of the water supply from sources outside the Croton Valley, notwithstanding the fact that in the Croton Valley we have a supply so far in excess of present or immediately prospective requirements that, if it is properly conserved, it will be ample for all the use and waste of two or three times our present population.

If a new supply is the only subject which officially interests the Commissioners there is no better reason for haste in making their report than grows out of the fact that the city is under a heavy charge for their salaries and expenses. The matter of urgent interest is the question of preventable waste, to the end that it shall not continue to be necessary to supply three gallons for every one gallon used or accounted for. If the commission overlooks this important point, and the equally important fact that the impounding capacity of the Croton Valley is wholly inadequate to hold all the water it furnishes, it will have labored in vain, so far as any present advantage to the people of New York is concerned.

GEORGE S. MORISON.

The death of GEORGE S. MORISON terminates prematurely a career of exceptional usefulness. As an engineer Mr. MORISON has been prominently and honorably identified with the material development of the United States for a third of a century. His most brilliant work was in the construction of bridges, and in the higher branches of railroad engineering. Five bridges across the Mississippi, ten across the Missouri, and many other important structures are his most fitting monuments. Probably his most important work was the bridge at Memphis, with a single truss span of 790 feet. His public services include that performed as a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, as a member of the commission appointed by President CLEVELAND to locate a deep-water harbor in Southern California, as consulting engineer of the Dock Department of New York, and in other honorable and responsible offices.

He was a safe, conservative, accurate engineer, a profound student of the science of his profession, and a wise counselor in great enterprises. His death is a loss to the Nation, and his lifelong example of conscientious thoroughness in the study of every problem for which he assumed responsibility is one which young engineers may imitate with advantage. The lasting honors of the engineering profession are not those which are gathered by posing for the applause of the galleries. He lacked something of the artistic sense which makes beauty strong and strength beautiful, and his constructions appealed rather to the mathematician than to the artist, but they were honest and purposeful in every detail, and in their severity reflected something of the character of their designer. No man had the courage of his convictions in a higher degree than GEORGE S. MORISON, or had less of the dilettante in his make-up.

So far as is known his life work was finished to his own satisfaction. For some months he had been compelled by failing health to lighten his burdens, and his death leaves no unfinished window in the Aladdin tower of his career as an engineer.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Thursday's thunder shower gave almost a dozen strong hints that the ancient custom of making flagstaffs out of wood should be abandoned, at least in cities like this one, where the masts used for the elevation of banners of one sort or another are for the most part placed on the roofs of buildings with steel frameworks. Such buildings, as the experience of several years has shown conclusively, are safe from lightning, the biggest "bolts" finding many and easy paths to the ground through the metallic beams and pillars; but, though the buildings are safe, and though their occupants feel slight or no effects when electrical discharges that in other conditions would be dangerous or fatal take place in their immediate vicinity, the wooden flagstaffs have no such immunity and almost every shower brings one or more of them from their lofty stations down into the streets in fragments. Thus is a real and wholly unnecessary peril added to the urban list, none too short at best. There isn't the least difficulty in removing this peril, and that without giving up the pretty custom of flying flags, for by making the staffs out of steel instead of wood, and connecting them properly with the framework of the buildings they ornament, the whole trouble would be obviated. All the present purposes would be equally well served, there would be no appreciable increase in expense, and an occasional coat of paint would keep everything looking exactly as it does now. Apparently, however, the builders will not make the change of their own accord, and, that being the case, the necessity for official action in the matter is obvious.

—Near as they live to Boston, the inhabitants of Brookline, Mass., seem to be a rather unwise lot, for, though they have heard that towns can be freed from the mosquito pest and are desirous of freeing their own, they are wasting their time and money by sprinkling kerosene around in the places where they ought to be digging ditches and draining off the water. Of course, kerosene will kill baby mosquitos, and its use is well enough when it is desirable to get immediate results, but it's a messy and malodorous protector at best, and might be employed for a thousand years in any particular locality without really accomplishing anything permanent. Perhaps it is because of disgust at this sort of sanitation that Mr. ALBERT C. NYMAN of the Brookline Bacteriological Laboratory has been telling his fellow-townsmen a scientific whopper of amazing size about the possibility of destroying whole armies of mosquitos by means of playing tunes at them. He told it very well, as the dispatch we published yesterday showed, and elaborated the details in a perfectly delightful way, but that it should have been taken as anything else than a joke by the Brookliners is simply pathetic. The joke has, indeed, a sort of foundation in fact, and it was doubtless to the probability that the Brookliners had heard vague rumors of the fact that the cruel bacteriologist trusted for getting away alive after telling his yarn. Recent investigations have demonstrated that mosquitos can be attracted by sounding the tone by producing which with their own wings they inform each other that they are around, and naturally they can be, or could be, killed after they are attracted, but that is a very different thing from paralysing them by raising any old tone to a "high number of vibrations," and no "strange construction of the mosquito's auditory system" has a thing to do with the matter. Still, people who at this late day use kerosene in their mosquito warfare deserve to be bamboozled into trying an expedient only a little more absurd, and we do not feel the slightest inclination to reprove Mr. NYMAN for testing the extent of their ignorance and credulity in this amusing way.

—Among the announcements sent to us yesterday for insertion in the column devoted to the doings of society was one which, to the minds of the sort that disport themselves on the editorial page, seemed to be full of human interest, but for some mysterious reason or other it won no favor from the arbiters of fashion who conduct the department just mentioned. They, in consequence, were going to throw it into whatever substitute for a waste basket is used by the keenly discriminating chroniclers of the functions of the great, but a rescue was effected, and here, at least, the desired announcement shall be made. It came from Jersey City—a circumstance which in itself is a claim upon the affections of this part of the paper—and read as follows:

> The Hudson County German-American Widows and Widowers' Social Pleasure Circle meets Sunday, July 5, at 4 P. M., at Hageman's Hall, corner Lake and West Streets, West Hoboken. All cars pass near. We invite all those interested in the Circle to call, as we intend to spend a Jolly Evening on this occasion.

Now, why, pray, should that have seemed "unavailable" to anybody? The mere fact that there is a Social Pleasure Circle composed of widows and widowers has an obvious importance for students of humanity, whether cynics or moralists, and many representatives of both classes will doubtless desire to accept the invitation so cordially extended.

—Later information contradicts the first report that the Appellate Division, Third Department, has issued an injunction against beginning work on the Port Chester Electric Railway. The injunction was denied, not granted—a difference of some importance, and evidently compelling a somewhat drastic revision of the remarks on the subject of legal delays made by us on the strength of the original announcement. Now, apparently, the construction of this much-needed line of communication through a region too long undeveloped can begin at once. That it will begin is another prophecy the fulfillment of which depends on whether the possibilities of delay have been exhausted by the various corporations, alive, half alive, and dead, that have franchises in the territory through which the new route will, or would, pass. One can at least hope—and that is much for the commuters and those who would like to be commuters.

Every letter intended for publication should contain the written signature and correct address of the writer. No attention is paid to anonymous communications.

NEW YORK'S FOREST SCHOOL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The controversy concerning the New York State Forest School is being so widely spread and the opposition is propagating so many erroneous statements that it seems my duty to do what I can to set matters right.

I have visited the forest operated in connection with the school and found there a very instructive series of operations in forestry; by far the best place in the United States to learn the various methods of forest improvement. Some of the papers claim Dr. Fernow's work there to be "a mistake in forestry." I am in a position to know the animus of this movement against Dr. Fernow and it is thoroughly disgusting. It seems high time the people of New York became aware that they have by far the best forest school on the continent, and in a fair way to be the best in the world if not obstructed by petty and ignorant "Spare that tree" cranks who are being worked like puppets by the wirepullers of a set of disgruntled camp owners.

Their song has been sung to me in person, and had I not known as much as I do about the school might have seemed plausible. The school and the forest should be visited by honorable men who are looking after the truth and the best interests of the forest and the State. H. B. AYRES,
Late Forester to the United States Geological Survey.
Deerwood, Minn., June 28, 1903.

Air of Three Nations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note in your issue of this morning your reference to the playing of "America" by the German bands as the American fleet sailed away from Kiel.

You say that the tune of "America" is England's by right of appropriation and adverse possession. True, but what is not very generally known is that the tune is also that to which the German national hymn, "Heil Dir im Sieger Kranz," is always played—as doubtless many an American has been startled to learn upon some patriotic occasion when he has been in Germany.

Perhaps the German warships were celebrating a sort of Patrio-musical Dreibund—when they played this tune, the tune officially of England and Germany and unofficially of the United States—the tune of the world's "dominant thirds," as it were. P. J. McF.
New York, July 2, 1903.

Cornell's Crew and Farm Hands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would be interesting, in view of Justitia's letter in to-day's paper, to know how many of the Cornell crew are "blacksmiths, farm hands, &c." Can we find out in any way? FAIR PLAY.
Summit, N. J., June 30, 1903.

THE TIMES'S NEW BUILDING.

From The Baltimore News.

This building will be an outward and visible sign of the very remarkable success that has attended THE TIMES in the execution of the bold policy upon which it entered only a few years ago. Reducing its price to one cent, it declared that it would fully maintain the quality of the paper, and would not descend to any vulgarizing methods. This promise it has more than kept. THE TIMES is a paper which, for dignified and pleasing appearance, for literary merit, for the avoidance of offensive matter, and for general high quality of workmanship, deserves very high praise. In demonstrating that a New York morning paper can be published at one cent and make a great success without resort to sensationalism of any kind and with constant observance of the requirements of good taste, THE TIMES has rendered a great service to American journalism.

From The Jamestown Morning Post.

THE NEW YORK TIMES announces its coming removal to a commodious up-town building. THE TIMES is one of the most reliable and newsy of the metropolitan dailies and deserves the success which it is achieving under its present management.

NUGGETS.

His Real Worth.

"Do you suppose old Pecadds has any idea how much he is really worth?"

"No. If he had he wouldn't give himself so many airs on account of the money he happens to possess."—Chicago Tribune.

Amusing and Otherwise.

Bacon—When a fly gets on a man's bald head it seems to tickle the man.

Egbert—Yes; and when a fly gets on the sticky fly paper it seems to tickle the man with the bald head also.—Yonkers Statesman.

Pity.

Nell—I'm in a dilemma. Of course, I can't think of marrying Jack Lowfer, but he says if I don't he'll go to the dogs.

Belle—Well, you can't help that.

Nell—That's just it. I know I can't, and I'm very fond of dogs.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Too Much Doing.

Actor—Say, I can't play all three of the parts you have assigned me in this melodrama.

Manager—Why not?

Actor—Because in the first act two of them engage in a fight, and the third rushes in and separates them. See?—Chicago News.

BETSEY ROSS.

Minna Irving in Leslie's Weekly.

A quiet house, a quiet street,
A needle and a thread,
A scissors and a square of blue,
Some strips of white and red.
And slender hands that deftly stitched
The shining stars across—
'Twas thus the flag of Liberty
Was made by Betsey Ross.

Though Father Time has worn to rags
The ermine robes of Kings,
And left the guns of war to rust
Among forgotten things;
Though crowns and sceptres at his touch
Have turned to dust and dross,
Yet not a broken stitch has marred
The work of Betsey Ross.

In stately hall and lowly home
This day its colors wave,
The shelter of the world's oppressed,
The beacon of the brave.
Let glory on the Nation's shield
Among the stars emboss
The thread, the needle, and the name
And fame of Betsey Ross.

IRON AND STEEL IMPORTS.

Total for the Fiscal Year Will Exceed $50,000,000—A Token of Prosperity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Iron and steel imports will show a total of more than $50,000,000 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903. The Bureau of Statistics figures show for eleven months an importation of $47,000,000 worth of iron and steel manufactures, against $25,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1902 and $16,000,000 in the same months of 1901. The total for the month of May, 1903, was $3,679,823.

This is in marked contrast with conditions in recent years. The total importation of iron and steel manufactures in 1898 was $12,500,000; in 1899, $12,000,000; in 1900, $20,000,000, and in 1902, $27,000,000.

The high water mark of iron and steel imports is closely associated with periods of prosperity and business activity. An examination of the Bureau of Statistics tables of iron and steel imports shows that the imports of iron and steel made high records in the years 1891, 1882, and 1873. In 1870 the importations were only $32,000,000. From that point they gradually increased until 1873, when they were $50,000,000; then they dropped to $9,000,000 in 1877, 1878, and 1879; then suddenly increased again to $53,000,000 in 1880 and $67,000,000 in 1882; then again moved downward to $33,000,000 in 1885; then mounted again to $53,000,000 in 1891, and from that time steadily decreased until they reached $12,000,000 in 1898 and 1899, only to once more move upward, until in 1903 they will again pass the $50,000,000 line.

While the importations of iron and steel are chiefly classed as "manufactures," it should be understood that they are almost exclusively of the "partially manufactured" class, in the form of pig iron, ingots, blooms, slabs, billets, bars, &c., to be used as working material by the manufacturers of the United States. The importation of pig iron shows a remarkable increase, the total value of pig iron imported in the eleven months of 1903 being over $15,000,000, against less than $3,000,000 in the corresponding months of last year, and a trifle above $1,000,000 in the same months of 1901.

WORLD'S FAIR BUGHOUSE.

One of the Interesting Exhibits Which Will Be Seen at St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The officials of the bug division of the Agricultural Department are busily engaged in preparation for their exhibits at the St. Louis Fair. An importation of bugs was recently received from China, and these will be assorted, classified, and made ready for the bughouse which will form part of the department's exhibit at St. Louis. Mr. Busck, who will have charge of the bugs, is arranging those in one of [illegible] which are regarded as beneficial to mankind. For instance, there will be an exhibit of silk worms that, by a system of artificial retardation of the eggs, will be found feeding and spinning their cocoons throughout the continuance of the fair.

The honey bee will have a special place, and all the latest inventions of American ingenuity in the line of apiculture will be presented. Another special feature will be the exhibition of living insects feeding in glass cages on their natural food plants, and undergoing their transformations under the eye of visitors. The economically important insects will have predominance. Thus, it is intended to have live growing cotton plants, supporting the injurious fauna peculiar to these plants; likewise growing fruit trees, and growing vegetables, as tomato, cabbage, parsley, &c., with the particular insect enemies of each feeding and developing on it.

In connection with these exhibits will be shown machinery and insecticides employed in the warfare against these curtailers of the profits of the agriculturist, the horticulturist and the forester.

TREATIES WITH CUBA READ.

Naval Stations and Isle of Pines Conventions Referred to Cuban Committee—The Provisions of Each.

HAVANA, July 3.—The United States naval stations treaty and the Isle of Pines treaty were to-day read in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations without comment. The text of both treaties is brief and simple, the naval stations treaty containing seven articles and the Isle of Pines treaty four articles. The ratification of both are required to be exchanged at Washington within seven months.

In the naval stations treaty the United States agrees to pay $2,000 annual rental as long as it occupies the stations. Article 1 provides that Cuba is to acquire forthwith all private and other realty within the required areas, the United States agreeing to furnish the money necessary for the purchase of private properties, such sums to be advance payments of the rent.

Article 2 requires the United States to mark the boundaries of the stations' areas by permanent fences or other inclosures.

Under Article 3 the United States agrees to prevent the establishment of commercial, industrial, or other enterprises within the areas.

Article 4 says fugitives from justice who are amenable to Cuban law and who take refuge within the areas of the naval stations shall be delivered to the Cuban authorities on demand, and fugitives charged with crimes and misdemeanors committed within the areas who are amenable to the law of the United States shall be delivered to the United States authorities from Cuban territory.

According to Article 5, materials, all kinds of merchandise, stores, and munitions of war imported into the areas for exclusive use and consumption therein shall not be subject to customs duties or other charges, and the vessels carrying the same shall not pay port tonnage or other fees unless they discharge outside the limits of the areas. It is agreed that no material, merchandise, stores, or munitions are to be transported from the areas into Cuban territory.

Article 6 enacts that, except as above provided, vessels entering or leaving the Bays of Guantanamo and Bahia Honda shall be subject exclusively to Cuban laws and the Cuban authorities, and the United States agrees to place no obstacle in the way of their entry or departure excepting in case of war.

In the Isle of Pines treaty the United States relinquishes to Cuba all claim or title to the Isle of Pines, which has been made or may be made by virtue of the Treaty of Paris.

Article II. says this relinquishment is in consideration of the grants of coaling and naval stations heretofore made to the United States by Cuba.

Article III. says citizens of the United States who at the time of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty are residing or holding property in the Isle of Pines shall suffer no diminution of the rights and privileges acquired prior to the date of exchange of the said ratifications. They may remain there or may remove therefrom, retaining in either event all their rights and property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property or its proceeds and also the right to carry on their industry, commerce, and professions, being subject in respect thereof to such laws as are applicable to other foreigners.

LITTAUER WRITES ROOT.

Congressman Offers to Aid the Government in Its Inquiry Into Army Glove Contracts—Root's Orders.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Secretary of War to-day received a letter from Representative Littauer of New York offering to aid the department in every way in his power in prosecuting the investigation of charges of irregularities in connection with the award of contracts for supplying the army with gloves and inclosing a copy of his testimony in regard to his connection with the army glove contracts, as given in the recent judicial proceedings.

Before going to New York to-day Secretary Root issued formal instructions to the Inspector General to make a thorough and complete investigation of the Lyons contract. The Inspector General or such officer as he may detail shall inquire as to every feature and detail of the contract for gloves, and report whether the Congressman was a party to the contract; also whether any officer of the army knew of Mr. Littauer's connection with the glove contract.

The Secretary is determined that every fact shall be ascertained in order that the department may take the proper action.

POST OFFICE PATRIOTISM.

Clerks Get an Hour Off to Listen to a Fourth of July Address.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—There was a novel Fourth of July celebration this afternoon in the Post Office Department. At 3 o'clock all the clerks were allowed to go for the day, with the understanding that the celebration would occupy the time from that hour to 4 o'clock. Thousands of clerks, with many invited friends, gathered in the balcony corridors. The interior of the huge building is a vast white court with a glass roof, and the balconies on most floors open on this court. On the rest of the city Post Office floor below were ranged many large and rare palms. The north end of the court had been tastefully decorated with the National colors.

Promptly at 3 o'clock the exercises began with the echoing notes of a bugle calling assembly. Capt. Castle, Auditor for the Post Office Department, delivered a patriotic address, in the course of which he alluded to the pending investigation. He said:

"Unusual conditions now obtain in this stately edifice. Recent developments indicate that there have been painful betrayals of sacred trust within these long-accredited precincts. Without prejudging such or forestalling final results, the country feels assured that no real criminality will escape detection. And it is specially meritorious that the postal system contains within itself the talent and facilities for probing every highway of fraud and byway of suspicion.

"This work of self-purification, by an executive department, under a National Administration in which the people have a confidence unparalleled, but fully justified, will help make the country still better worth living in and living for."

The concourse sang "America," and "The Star-Spangled Banner" with fine effect, the volume of sound causing the glass roof to perceptibly vibrate. Fourth Assistant Bristow's daughter, Bertha, recited well Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

PRIVILEGE FOR TEA DEALERS.

New Postal Rule Will Allow Sending Through Mails Samples Up to Twelve Ounces in Weight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Treasury Department has made a recommendation to the Postmaster General looking to the accommodation of tea dealers throughout the country. Up to the present time it has been permissible to import through the mails samples of tea not exceeding four ounces. This regulation was imposed while tea was dutiable during the operation of the Spanish war revenue law. With the repeal of the duty on tea this limitation seems no longer necessary. Hereafter it will be possible to import through the mails tea samples up to twelve ounces in weight. The Postmaster General will issue the necessary orders to that effect next week.

The new rule was asked for by many dealers in New York and Philadelphia. It will enable them to get three or four samples for the same cost that has heretofore attended the sending of one or two.

THE ORIENT AT ST. LOUIS.

John Barrett Supervising Exhibits from China and Other Eastern Countries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—John Barrett, who has been selected as Minister to Argentina, will not go to his new post for several months. He will remain here and devote his attention to the details of the exhibits from China and other Eastern countries at the St. Louis Exposition. China is planning to send the largest exhibit that has ever been sent from that country to any international fair and has appropriated $400,000 to pay the cost of transportation, etc. The articles themselves represent many millions in value and are for the most part contributions from the various Governors of the provinces.

Mr. Barrett says that Japan has never had such an exhibit as she will have at St. Louis. That country has reserved as much space as either England, France, or Germany. The Philippine exhibit, which is also in Mr. Barrett's charge, will be one of the largest and the island government has appropriated $500,000 to provide for transportation and installation. India, Ceylon, Corea, Australia, and New Zealand are also under Mr. Barrett's supervision and will require his attention for the rest of the Summer and on into the Fall. He expects to take his departure for Argentina in October at the latest.

NEED NOT WEAR UNIFORMS.

Secretary Root Takes Pity on Officers on Duty in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Army regulations require that during a time of war all officers of the army shall wear their proper uniforms when on duty. This includes officers on duty at the War Department, and during the war with Spain the regulation was strictly observed. When the war terminated the uniforms were cast aside in Washington, but following the visit of Gen. Corbin to the Philippines he expressed the opinion that officers on duty at the War Department should wear their proper uniform when on duty. To show his sincerity in this belief he thereafter appeared daily at his desk in uniform.

The intimation was that officers were expected to follow the example set by the Adjutant General. The rule, therefore, has been for the past few years for army officers at the War Department to appear in uniform during the hours of prescribed duty. This was inconvenient, requiring officers to dress after reaching the department in the morning and again upon leaving it in the evening. It was especially irksome to officers of the line detailed for duty here, since the bright trimmings on their trousers made it necessary for them to change entirely from "cits" to military "togs" twice each day.

Relief came to these gentlemen to-day through the Secretary of War, who was moved by the excessive heat to declare that hereafter officers need not wear uniforms at the department, but were free to make themselves relatively comfortable in such clothing as properly goes with the prevailing weather.

NEW PHILIPPINE COINS.

Government Reserves a Complete Set for Sale to Numismatists.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Bureau of Insular Affairs has reserved for sale to numismatists one set of coins recently made for the Philippines. There are seven in the set, ranging down from the highest, which is the peso, to the half centavo, corresponding to one-half of 1 cent. The peso resembles our silver dollar and is of the same fineness and weight. The other silver coins are the half peso, the 20 centavo, and the 10 centavo piece. The other three are of bronze, and are 5 centavo, the one centavo and the half centavo. The whole series is worth 87 cents, and the bureau offers them new from the mint for $2.

The silver coined for the Philippines has been shipped to Manila, and will to-morrow in part be issued with appropriate ceremonies. The new coins are to take the place of Mexican, Spanish, and Hongkong dollars, to which the Filipinos have been accustomed for many years, and the process of substitution will be slow. As the new coins will be guaranteed by a gold reserve they will pass at par with gold, and as will, it is expected, be welcomed by merchants and bankers. As they will have the virtue of stability like gold, they will do away with the difficulty of figuring on change in every transaction.

RUSSIA WILL RESENT THE JEWISH PETITION

Foreign Office Hopes America "Will Not Invite Slight."

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ISSUED

Russian Papers Combat Claim of United States That Russia Should Grant American Jews Free Access to Russian Territory.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 3.—President Roosevelt's decision to forward to the Russian Government the petition in behalf of the Russian Jews is not published here. The Foreign Office has made the following statement:

"The Czar alone can decide whether the petition will be received, but Alexander III. would never have received such a petition. The petition from the Guildhall meeting, called by the Lord Mayor of London in 1891, was returned through the Foreign Office as being inconvenient. The Foreign Office hopes the Americans will not invite such a slight. They would resent an anti-lynching petition. The Foreign Office has no special interest in the question, except a desire that international relations remain unharmed, since the matter is purely domestic and belongs to another Ministerial department."

In an article which in official circles is declared to be inspired, the Novoe Vremya combats the "claim of the United States Government that Russia should grant American Jews free access to Russian territory."

The Novoe Vremya declares that if all American citizens were admitted to Russia "it would not be long before thousands of Jews who have left Russia for various reasons would reflock to Russia in the guise of American citizens, just as they are doing in Roumania, Bulgaria, and Turkey. If Russia acceded to the United States' wish she could not refuse to grant similar privileges in the case of other countries and would soon undergo a perfect invasion of foreign Jews."

The Novoe Vremya also refers to the United States restricting immigration and concludes:

"While Russia in no way assumes the right in criticising the internal measures of the United States, she, on the other hand, will not tolerate the least interference in her private affairs on the part of Americans."

THINK PETITION UNWISE.

Washington Opinion Is That Situation Hurtful to Russian Jews Is Being Created.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The relations between the United States and Russia are likely to become somewhat strained by recent publications in regard to the Kishineff matter. Experienced diplomats here are inclined to the belief that the utterances on both sides are likely to produce bitterness of feeling, but at the same time believe that the incident will finally terminate with the offer of the petition of the B'nai B'rith and its respectful declination on the part of Russia to receive it.

The semi-official utterance from the State Department on Wednesday, in which it was said in effect that the President would send the petition to St. Petersburg notwithstanding the positive declaration on the part of the Russian Foreign Office that it would be refused, is regarded by many conservative persons as unfortunate and impolitic, and as calculated to interfere with the effort to insure the Jewish people in Russia against further persecution. It is the understanding that the utterance given out by Assistant Secretary Loomis was authorized from Oyster Bay, but there is reason for the belief that it was without the knowledge of Secretary Hay, who is at Newport.

Taken in connection with recent utterances made on both sides the dispatch from St. Petersburg published this evening is regarded as a clear indication of a purpose on the part of the Russian Government to refuse to receive any communication whatever relative to the Kishineff incident. "The Czar alone can decide whether the petition will be received, but Alexander III. would never have received such a petition," is the language of the statement given out by the St. Petersburg Foreign Office to-day. That is interpreted as saying in terms that the Emperor will not receive the B'nai B'rith petition, and that if presented it will be returned through the Foreign Office, as was done in the case of the petition of the London Guild Hall meeting in 1891.

It is announced to-day by Simon Wolf that the petition will not be ready for a week or ten days. It has been sent out by the B'nai B'rith Society to all the principal cities of the country for signatures which are not to be confined to people of Jewish faith. On the contrary signatures will be secured from leading men and women of all religious denominations and beliefs.

It has been suggested that in view of the situation that has been developed between Russia and the United States and the great publicity given the Kishineff incident, that more advantageous results would be secured for the unfortunate people who are the subject of persecution if the B'nai B'rith Society should withhold the petition than by having it forwarded through the State Department, with the certainty that it would be refused and the friendly relations that have always existed between the two Governments be seriously affected.

HOW JEWISH RIOTS STARTED.

Holy Synod Pamphlet Charged Jews with Recrucifying an Image of Christ.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 4.—The correspondent of The Times at St. Petersburg states that an article has appeared simultaneously in two Swedish, one Danish, and one Norwegian paper referring to the Kishineff massacre, and declaring that it was the result of a carefully laid plan. A pamphlet was printed by the Holy Synod, it is stated, alleging that the Jews took possession of a crucifix left behind by a Christian family leaving the Jewish neighborhood and proceeded to re-crucify the image. From the marks of the nails, it was alleged, blood miraculously flowed, stampeding the horrified Jews. The pamphlet, it is stated, was obviously intended to incite the Jewish atrocities.

"By means of such massacres as took place at Kishineff," the article referred to continues, "Minister Plehve intended in the first place to give a stern warning to the Jews who joined in the movement against the Government and warn intending Jewish revolutionists, and secondly to use the anti-Jewish riots as a safety valve for the discontent which is spreading ever wider and wider among the humblest classes of Russian society."

The writer of the article distinctly states that the pamphlet was circulated wholesale among the orthodox population residing in the Jewish quarters all over Russia.

Why the Czar Will Not Visit Rome.

ROME, July 3.—The news that the Czar will not return this year the visit of the King of Italy is attributed to the attitude of the Italian Socialists, who in the Chamber and the press and at public meetings have openly declared that they would seize the opportunity of the Czar's coming to Italy to protest against the massacre of the Jews at Kishineff.

CANCER CURED BY RADIUM.

Medical Circles of Vienna Interested in a Scientific Discovery.

VIENNA, July 3.—Medical circles here are greatly interested in a report communicated to the Viennese Society of Physicians and read at a recent meeting of the Imperial Academy of Science, to the effect that a long-standing case of cancer was cured by radium rays at the clinic of the late Prof. Gussenbauer.

The patient, who was sixty-one years of age, had long suffered from cancer of the palate and lip and had repeatedly been operated upon fruitlessly until the Autumn of 1902, when the physicians of the Viennese Hospital declared it was absolutely useless to operate again. One physician determined as a last resort to try radium rays, and treated the afflicted parts by exposing them to the light of radium bromide, the strongest radium preparation in existence. He was rewarded by a gradual and complete disappearance of the tumors.

Physicians at the same meeting reported that radium rays had cured a case of melanosarcoma, (a tumor containing a black or other dark coloring matter,) and several cases of red mole.

NO ADDRESS FOR EDWARD VII.

Dublin Meeting to Consider Proposal Ends in an Uproar.

DUBLIN, July 3.—A special meeting of the Corporation of Dublin to-day, called to consider the proposal to present an address to King Edward on his approaching visit to Ireland, was broken up by an uproar in the public galleries.

The Lord Mayor, Timothy C. Harrington, finding he could not quell the disturbance, abruptly left the chair and adjourned the meeting. The people in the gallery then sang "God Save Ireland" and cheered for Ireland incessantly until removed by the officials.

FIRED AT SULTAN'S BROTHER.

Would-Be Assassin Saturated with Kerosene and Burned.

ALGIERS, July 3.—It is reported from the Moroccan frontier that an attempt was recently made to assassinate Muley Mohammed, the Sultan's brother, who is in league with the pretender, Bu-Hamara, while in camp at Sidahatsa.

A Mehasa tribesman fired a revolver at short range. The bullet missed Muley Mohammed and wounded a soldier. The would-be assassin was immediately seized, drenched with kerosene, and burned alive.

TURKISH NOTE DENIED.

Bulgaria Still Insists Turks Are Concentrating on the Frontier.

SOFIA, July 3.—A semi-official statement was issued to-day as follows:

"Contrary to the denials of the Porte, the concentration continues on the Bulgarian frontier of strong detachments of Turkish infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The endeavors of Turkey to deny these authenticated facts, while simultaneously reinforcing the detachments, which cannot be necessary in fighting revolutionists, tends to show that Turkey is intentionally concealing the true objects of these military measures, and is misleading Europe by circulating false reports regarding Bulgaria and her intentions."

The Bulgarian Government has prohibited the exportation of horses and mules.

VIENNA, July 3.—On receiving the Bulgarian note on Wednesday, protesting against the massing of Turkish troops on the Bulgarian frontier and accusing Turkey of seeking an international conflict, Count Goluchowsky, the Austrian Chancellor, stated emphatically that the powers would never allow Turkey to attack Bulgaria, but warned Bulgaria that should she provoke hostilities she would lose the sympathy and support of all Europe. A similar intimation has been conveyed to Bulgaria from St. Petersburg.

RAILROAD ACROSS ANDES.

Bids Will Be Opened by Chilean Government Next May.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, July 3.—Tenders for the construction of the Transandine Railway will be opened on May 1, 1904.

The railroad project was approved by the Chilean Congress last January, and the Government was authorized to call for tenders for the construction of the road across the Andes on the basis of a guarantee of 5 per cent. interest on the cost of the work. Americans are known to be among those who have made tenders or are taking steps to do so. It was previously announced that the tenders would be opened next December. An American syndicate was said to have proposed to build the Chilean section of the railroad for $7,000,000, payable in 5 per cent. bonds. The Government of Chile is understood to be preparing to expend $25,000,000 on railroads and other public improvements.

DE CASTELLANE'S BILLS.

French Tribunal Decides Count and Marquis de Dion Must Take Them Up.

PARIS, July 3.—The First Civil Tribunal to-day heard the arguments in the suit brought against Count Boni de Castellane by a holder of bills to the amount of $16,000, drawn by Count Boni to the order of the Marquis de Dion.

The Marquis de Dion had previously explained to the Court that he lent Count Boni $80,000 to meet debts of honor and received the bills in exchange. The claim was for a portion of these bills which is outstanding. Count Boni contended that a technical irregularity in drawing them up invalidated the bills. The Tribunal adjudged that Count Boni and the Marquis de Dion must, conjointly, pay the $16,000.

Wyndham with Chamberlain.

LONDON, July 3.—Chief Irish Secretary Wyndham, speaking to-night at the dinner of the National Union of Conservative Constitutional Associations, defended the policy of an inquiry into fiscal questions adopted by the Government, and said the Cabinet was united on the proposition that a review of Great Britain's fiscal policy was necessary. He made no reference to the Irish Land bill.

Porto Ricans Scared by Hail.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 3.—The Weather Bureau reports a fall of hail at Lares, in the centre of Porto Rico, sufficiently heavy to damage the crops. A fall of hail is an extremely rare occurrence here. The natives were frightened and prayed for protection from harm.

English Bar American Hogs.

LONDON, July 3.—A new order of the Board of Agriculture was gazetted to-day, revising previous orders, and prohibiting the landing in Great Britain of any hogs from the United States, besides prohibiting the importation of cattle from New England. The order goes into effect Aug. 1.

WARDMAN LYONS TRANSFERRED.

Sent from Tenderloin to Twenty-second Street Station as Patrolman.

Police Commissioner Greene sent a letter to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night, ordering the transfer of Plain Clothes Detective John J. Lyons to the East Twenty-second Street Precinct to do patrol duty. The transfer is to take place at 8 o'clock this morning.

Thomas J. Cashin is to take Lyons's place. The latter came to the Thirtieth Street Station from the West Forty-seventh Street Station a few months ago. The cause of his transfer is not known.

REMINISCENCES OF THE OBRENOVITCHES.

King Alexander Was a Pretty Boy—His Father, in Spite of His Faults, a Clever Statesman—Draga a "Femme Fatale."

Foreign Correspondence New York Times.

PARIS, June 22.—Naturally the sole subject of conversation in the "gay capital" is the massacre of the Servian royal family. Politics plays so prominent a rôle nowadays in the making up of people's minds on things in general that I fear the natural sympathy which this catastrophe should excite in the ordinary Christian heart has been swamped in the reflection that after all, from the point of view of the European status quo, it does not very much matter.

France, as the ally of Russia, is sympathetic toward any new political complication in the Balkans—sympathetic like the badly informed friend who watches the developments of a street fight in which his chum is for some occult reason actively mixed up. The French know that Russia is interested in the various semi-Oriental questions of Europe, the kernel of which is to be sought somewhere among the Balkan principalities. For half a century past a theory has prevailed that when the ultimate conflagration of Europe takes place it will start in the Balkans. It was said some time ago by a cynic that if ever the Balkans should be suppressed as a political instrument of mischief, it would be necessary to pension off at least three-fourths of the editorial writers of the European press, for, as was the case with Othello, their occupation would be completely gone. It must be confessed that during recent years the Balkans have not yielded what they might from this special point of view. One had almost begun to think that, with respect at least to their volcanic reputation, they were somewhat of a fraud. But herein lay the traditional danger of dancing upon the edge of an apparently extinct volcano. At a moment which was least expected by the numerous wiseacres who map out the future of Europe day by day, the volcanic explosion took place.

The Obrenovitch dynasty is now merely a souvenir. Here in France the family disputes which have accompanied the history of the Servian royal family for the last twenty years have been constantly before the public. Queen Natalie, the spouse of the late King Milan, was a frequent visitor to Biarritz both before and after the proceedings which resulted in her separation from Milan. It was there that I saw for the first time the late King Alexander, who was then a little boy of eleven with long bare legs, very short knickerbockers, and a tall, straw, mushroom-peaked hat. He was playing about like other children on the seashore with a pail and spade, and with his big black eyes and neatly turned features was a distinctly pretty boy. He underwent various accidents even at that early age, and was on one occasion with difficulty saved from drowning. His infantine beauty quickly changed to gawky ugliness. The big dark eyes, which he inherited from his mother, converted themselves into great bulbous shortsighted orbs, overshadowed by thick meeting black eyebrows, and later in his life, shortly after his marriage, his increasing blindness forced him to add a sharper trait of ugliness to his appearance by the addition of large convex spectacles with horn rims. This last avatar was, however, unfamiliar to the general public here, who remember the King simply as a fascinating but turbulent lad, hopelessly spoiled by a mother who clung to him with that special sort of defiant affection which is often the favorite attitude of divorced or separated wives.

Queen Natalie in herself was the type of the "femme fatale," dark, hysterical, and immeasurably tactless. She represented, as did also in a great measure Queen Draga, the clash between Western and Oriental ideas with respect to women. She was a figure out of one of Sardou's melodramas, when she ought in reality to have issued from the Thousand and One Nights. She insisted upon being Fedora when her real rôle was Fatima. Servia is so much closer to the East than most people imagine that they do not appreciate as highly as they should the value of these distinctions. To King Milan, who was, with all his faults, one of the most accomplished statesmen in Europe, a diplomatist without a rival, the wild-cat complications in which his spouse involved him were confusing and abhorrent beyond expression. They forced him to abdicate the throne which he had filled with marked ability, and so to precipitate a fatality, involving his entire dynasty, of which from the first he was prophetically conscious. Queen Natalie won adherents among the sentimentalists of Europe, and even to-day she is looked upon with profound respect as a woman upon whom fate has exhausted every conceivable misfortune.

If Queen Draga had survived, she and Natalie would have been rivals in popular commiseration. If there is anything in poetic justice, it is right that she should have succumbed in the same tragedy as her husband. Like her mother-in-law, whose lady in waiting she had been and whose confidence she had betrayed, she, too, was the typical "femme fatale" of Slav origin. She too was dark, good-looking, imperious, half-savage, and an offspring of that turbulent borderland which divides the East and the West. Milan, with his experience of Natalie, his unsurpassed knowledge of the world, and of women in particular, foresaw clearly what the consequences would be of a marriage between his son and Mme. Maschin. His advice, however, was disregarded, and another family complication befell the royal house of Obrenovitch. The son would have been wiser to have followed his father's guidance. King Milan, when he saw that the situation at Belgrade was no longer tenable, had the good sense to abdicate, and cast in his lot thenceforward with the boulevard life of Paris, where, owing to his peculiar methods of playing cards, he became known as the roistaquouère. At the American bar he was a habitual consumer of cocktails, and there often met Prince Alexis Karageorgevitch, a cousin of the newly proclaimed Servian King. I never noticed that they spoke to one another, but the private detectives who by order of the Minister of Foreign Affairs were generally on the trail of both of them, frequently hobnobbed with one another.

King Alexander's visits to Paris were frequent, but brief. Since his marriage to Mme. Maschin he was not a welcome figure at any European Court, and, democratic as the French Republic undoubtedly is, it cannot afford on a question such as this to run counter to the unanimous sentiment of all the other powers. Finding herself cut, not only at St. Petersburg and Vienna, but in a great measure in Paris, Queen Draga became soured. She undoubtedly precipitated the disaster of which she and her husband have been victims.

Queen Natalie, after her rupture with both husband and son, formed a curious kind of little feminist Court in Paris, to which an exclusive circle of second-rate authors and painters were from time to time invited. Her political aspirations have long since disappeared, and in the sequestered life which she has led for the past few years, surrounded by people who pander to her innumerable fads and whims, she is not unlike the unhappy widow of Emperor Maximilian. R. S.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

In token of his appreciation of the acting of Herbert Kelsey, who starred in "Sherlock Holmes," Sir A. Conan Doyle has sent to the actor an entire set of his works bound in the finest morocco. The set reached New York yesterday.

Clara Lavine, who was to assume the role of Nellie in "The Prince of Pilsen" next Monday night, was overcome by the heat Thursday and is seriously ill. The part of Nellie will be taken by Ruth Peebles, who created it in the original production.

Miss Ethel Browning has been engaged by Harrison Grey Fiske for the Spanish play to be produced in the Manhattan Theatre next season.

Montgomery and Stone, comedians in the "Wizard of Oz," have signed a contract to remain with Hamlin & Mitchell for five years. Anna Laughlin has signed for three seasons.

A party of 150 Annapolis midshipmen occupied boxes and orchestra seats at last night's performance of "The Prince of Pilsen." They were on shore leave from the Indiana, on which they are cruising.

Maude Fealy will play the role of Anne Tilletson in "Hearts Courageous" with Orrin Johnson. She was the leading woman last season with E. S. Willard.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The out-of-town resorts have it all their own way to-day. A very small percentage of society is left in town. There are to be numerous yacht races and regattas to-day, and in the evening the various clubhouses will be transformed into ballrooms. A list of the different celebrations at Newport, Bar Harbor, Oyster Bay, Southampton, Seabright, Tuxedo, and the Sound and ocean shore resorts has already been given.

Newport has been so dull as to revive the old story of the engagement of James De Wolf Cutting and Mrs. Ogden Goelet. Mr. Cutting was in town yesterday. His friends state that there is nothing in this report. Mrs. Goelet and her daughter have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt on the North Star, and will be at Newport soon.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt have gone to Lenox for the Fourth of July. They are guests of William C. Whitney at October Mountain.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer are booked to sail to-day for Europe. They will be absent the entire Summer.

There will be no fireworks at the Morristown Golf Club this evening. This is the first time in years that Independence Day has not been celebrated there. H. McK. Twombly, who has always had a display of fireworks at Florham, will not have an exhibition this year. Mrs. Twombly gave an afternoon card party yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Twombly will go to Newport directly after the Fourth.

The last dance at the Morristown Golf Club took place last evening. Festivities will be resumed in the Autumn, as the Morristown season is now over.

There will be an entertainment each evening at the Larchmont Yacht Club during the race week. This evening there will be a vaudeville performance, to-morrow a sacred concert, and on Monday evening a musical frolic. On Tuesday there is to be a ladies' reception and water sports and concert by the Seventh Regiment Band. On Wednesday there will be minstrels, on Thursday a dramatic entertainment, and on Saturday the reception and dinner to Sir Thomas Lipton. On Tuesday evening there will be a ball.

James Brown Potter will go to Mexico, where he will remain during a part of July and August. He has business interests there.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has been stopping with the Duke and Duchess of Manchester at Tanderagee Castle. Hermann Oelrichs is reported from San Francisco to be better.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. McCurdy and Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Thebaud of Morristown will sail for Europe next week.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 3.—Newport is rapidly filling up for the Fourth and the cottagers are receiving guests by boat and train. Several additional families arrived for the Summer and the Newport season received a decided boom. At least 150 pieces of baggage were received on the early evening trip of the steamer from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Travis arrived at the Weaver cottage, Berkeley Avenue, for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Arden Harriman arrived at "Clover Patch" as guests of Francis J. Otis.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brooks are guests of Mr. Brooks's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, at "Rockhurst" on Bellevue Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Tailer arrived at Hartshorn cottage, Wellington Avenue, which they have rented for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Dixon of Wallingford, Penn., are at "The Chalet," guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby, Mrs. Dixon's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Maitland Armstrong are guests of Mrs. David King, Mrs. Armstrong's mother.

Mrs. Van Nest of New York is the guest of Mrs. J. Stewart Barney at Eldridge Villa.

Miss Marie De Barril has arrived at the Robinson for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells and Miss Natalie Wells are at their villa "Chetwood" on Bellevue Avenue for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer have arrived at the D'Hauteville cottage.

Joseph G. Johnson of Philadelphia has joined his family at their cottage on Bellevue Court.

William Woodward of New York is the guest of James T. Woodward at "The Cloisters," on Ochre Point.

Miss Anna Flint of New York is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., at their cottage on Berkeley Avenue.

F. A. Dunbar, a well-known sculptor of Toronto, has rented a cottage at Renfrew Park for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt arrived here to-day on the steam yacht Conqueror for a visit. They have given up their villa at Rough Point to Mrs. T. H. Howard, who has arrived for the season and will entertain Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt during their stay in Newport.

William E. Carter joined his family at "Quatrefoil," on Narragansett Avenue, where Mrs. Carter entertained at dinner to-night in honor of Miss Elsie Whelan, who is her guest.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Eno of New York are here looking for a cottage.

Major E. J. Curley and Edward Spencer of New York have taken apartments at the New Cliffs hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Earl Sheffield are guests of Mrs. Sheffield's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Potter.

Lyman Short is the guest of Mrs. E. Moore Robinson.

C. Oliver Iselin and Woodbury Kane came ashore from the Reliance and are guests of friends this evening.

Mrs. A. T. Kemp, accompanied by her brother, Jules E. Neilson, will leave Monday for Lenox for the Summer, and will be joined on Aug. 1 by her mother, Mrs. Frederick Neilson.

Max Agassiz, accompanied by Roland King, will leave Monday in the schooner yacht Kirin for a cruise eastward.

Richard Mansfield, the actor, is here on the steam yacht Amorita.

Arthur T. Kemp, accompanied by Robert B. Potter and John Bolt, will start Tuesday in the schooner yacht Sea Fox on a cruise to Bar Harbor and other places on the Maine coast.

Mrs. M. D. Bogue is at the Margaret.

Mrs. Goddard of Providence is the guest of Mrs. William Gammell at her cottage on the cliffs.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Rowe are at the Wilbur cottage, Church Street, for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wentz of New York are at the Engs cottage for the season.

Edward Spencer, J. Earl Sheffield, Gordon Fairchild and Lieut. Austin Kautz, U. S. N., are registered at the Casino.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt left to-day for Lenox to visit Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane.

E. B. Aymar of Philadelphia has rented the Tefft cottage at Jamestown for the Summer.

The Clam Bake Club will have its first bake of the season at its clubhouse at Easton's Point, to-morrow.

A. G. Vanderbilt in the Adirondacks.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., July 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt of New York and three friends arrived to-day at Raquette Lake and opened Mr. Vanderbilt's camp, Sagamore Lodge, at Sagamore Lake, where they will remain some time.

Golf Club's Dinner Dance.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 3.—The final dinner dance of the season was given at the Morris County Golf Club this evening. It was somewhat on the order of a Fourth of July celebration, and ushered in Independence Day with more ceremony than was ever before observed at this club. In the early evening there was a concert by the full orchestra. This was continued until the dinners were over at 6:30 o'clock, when the performers moved to the ballroom. The decorations were roses and carnations, while the women wore corsage bouquets of violets. Young folk were largely in evidence, for all are home on their vacations.

There was a slight under-current of disappointment over the fact that to-morrow will be a quiet day at the club, with no evidences of a celebration. For some years past it has been the custom of this club to have a display of fireworks in the evening of July 4, and residents of the country side for miles around came to witness it. But this year the board of governors suddenly decided to omit the fireworks. This will disappoint about 10,000 persons and as a consequence there will be no celebration in this part of the county for a radius of a dozen miles.

Mrs. Alexander Harvey Tiers received the guests as they entered the club this evening. About one hundred and fifty were present. Among them were:

Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. McCurdy.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bradley.
Mr. and Mrs. Marmaduke Tilden.
Mr. and Mrs. George G. Frelinghuysen.
Mr. and Mrs. Tiers.
Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph H. Kissel.
Mr. and Mrs. George E. Raymond.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Phipps.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Cumming.
Mr. and Mrs. William Young Marsh.
Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Thebaud.

HOCKING VALLEY STOCK SOLD.

J. P. Morgan & Co. Announce Disposal of the Pooled Common at 105—Six Roads Probable Purchasers.

Holders of the pooled common stock of the Hocking Valley Railroad, the disposition of which has been something of a mystery for several months, are in receipt of a circular from J. P. Morgan & Co. announcing the sale of the stock. The circular reads as follows:

Referring to the syndicate agreement dated Dec. 4, 1902, we beg to advise you that, pursuant to the authority therein contained and with the approval of Messrs. Thomas F. Ryan, Ralph W. Hickox, and Robert M. Gallaway, the Subscribers' Committee therein named, we have sold the common stock of the Hocking Valley Railroad Company deposited with us under said agreement at the price of $105 per share. The sum realized upon said sale, after deducting therefrom actual disbursements and the compensation of one-fifth part of the net profit to be retained by us, aggregate an amount sufficient to pay $102 per share.

We shall be prepared to pay the holders of our certificates of deposit for Hocking Valley common stock this amount on and after Monday, July 6, on presentation and surrender of said certificates properly indorsed.

The roads, which it is understood jointly have bought the Hocking Valley, are the Lake Shore, the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, Norfolk and Western, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Erie. The stock was deposited with J. P. Morgan & Co. more than six months ago. In February last, when the stock sold at 106¼, it was believed that the stockholders would receive 105 for their stock. Since then, however, the stock has been selling around 93 and less. As no official announcement has been made regarding the treatment which the minority stockholders would receive, it is believed in the Street that those who did not deposit their stock with the managers of the pool will be left to take care of their stock as best they may. It was the original intention of the syndicate managers to retire the preferred stock at par, but that scheme has been given up, temporarily, at least.

MEXICAN RAILROAD EXTENSION.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 3.—It is reported that the Mexican International Railroad is to be extended from Durango, Mexico, south to the Port of San Pablas, a distance of about 300 miles, instead of the Port of Mazatlan, as was originally contemplated. Numerous routes between Durango and Mazatlan were surveyed, but all were found impracticable, owing to the barrier of the Sierra Madre range, which had to be surmounted. A much more feasible route to the Pacific Coast is found by way of Tepic to San Pablas, and engineers are now in the field locating the new line.

Brooklyn Transit Improvements.

It was reported yesterday that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company would spend at once $14,000,000 to improve its facilities. President Winter said that while improvements were contemplated the plans were not as yet definitely decided upon.

IN THE SHOPS.

A beautiful piece of statuary brought to New York recently is a life-size figure of Justice, copied in Florence by permission of the Italian Government for a considerable fee. The figure is that of a young woman delicately poised, the arms raised, holding the scales of Justice.

Here is something for the man who likes grisly things for his study table. This is a large tobacco jar of light colored wood in the form of a skull. Through this skull is wound the body of a large and wonderfully natural snake with the head raised, charming a toad which is on the top of the skull to be used as a handle. The carving is excellent and the jar costs $3.50.

An odd and attractive thing in a large metal hook has the part which is fastened to the wall in the form of a queer head, probably of some Chinese design. The hook which rises from it is large and strong. It costs $1.

Small bamboo swinging seats, to be hung from the ceiling, are not much larger than chairs.

A big set of Japanese mottled bamboo shelves are something over six feet tall and proportionally broad. They would make an attractive piece of furniture for a room furnished with light effects. They would be pretty for a large cretonne furnished sleeping room for the woman who has many treasures in odds and ends of bric-a-brac, books and knick-knacks to display. There are two boxes in the centre of the shelves. These are irregular, long and short, put together in irregular steps which constitutes the charm of the piece as a whole.

A big chest or wood box is in Russian in one of the small inset panels in the centre of the front and two other characteristic designs in colors are in other small design. There is the Russian double eagle sunken panels.

Cool shirts for men come in the pure linen and in a dark linen color. These negligee shirts are simply made, the front plait edged on either side with a narrow piping of white, and the shirt is stitched with white. They cost $1.75 each. There are similar shirts, but not having the same cool effect, of linen lighter in color.

One of the finest linen shirts for men is in a rather light color and made with three small box plaits on either side of the front plait. These cost $3.75 and are a special make. They must be fully starched to look well, and are not half as cool as the shirts in simpler design of the dark linen.

Among the prettiest small things in college devices are banners of silk or satin in the colors of the different colleges, with the initial of the college in the centre. These are some two or more inches long, with a bit of ornamental metal work in gold or silver at both top and bottom. There is a loop of satin ribbon at the back by which they are hung or pinned to the gown or coat. They are to be had two for 25 cents.

The down-town woman's haberdasher knows how to cater to his customers. In an outside case he has a large supply of over-sleeves in different colored materials, most of them striped. They have a band at the wrist and fasten with tapes around the upper part of the arm. They are 15 cents a pair.

Here is another little set of wearing apparel for the doll, made to sell at low prices. A little doll's shawl, crocheted hat, and socks will cost 10 cents. They are mounted on a card to show to best advantage. They are in white, made up with colors.

In many things one sees the use of embroidery, the scalloped edge of one piece appliqued down upon the other. A negligee gown of white is made of deep pieces of embroidery united in this way. The upper part of the gown to the knees is made of one width of the embroidery. The upper part is in tucks, between a quarter and half an inch wide, these running down to below the waist line in the back, fitting in at the waist. In the front the gown hangs straight, falling out below the tucked upper part. The embroidery, which is a pattern of vines running up from the scalloped edge, is carried well up into the tucks. At knee depth another piece of the scalloped embroidery is added, put on under the edge of the upper piece. The sleeves are formed of the embroidery made in the same way, tucked at the top and with the scalloped edge forming the lower part. In the sleeves the embroidery runs up to the shoulders. There is a turn-over collar formed of an edge of the embroidery.

MR. CLEVELAND TO TAMMANY.

Ex-President Writes Letter to be Read at Celebration—Well-Known Men to Speak.

At the Tammany celebration of Independence Day at Tammany Hall to-day a letter will be read from Grover Cleveland. After speaking of the nature of the celebration, Mr. Cleveland says:

"The Tammany Society, as a political organization of vast influence, cannot escape the responsibility which its powers and its glorious traditions create. As in the past, it should continue to advocate the rights of the people; and, as it celebrates Independence Day again, it should renew its determination to serve the people well by contributing all its power and influence to the cause of good government."

Col. Franklin Bartlett will read the Declaration of Independence at the celebration. Arrangements have been made by the leaders of the organization to have a regular old-time Fourth.

United States Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas is to be one of the "long talkers," and ex-Congressman Charles A. Towne of Minnesota is to deliver the other "long talk." The "short talkers" include Congressman Champ Clark of Missouri, Allan McDermott of New Jersey, William A. Gaston of Massachusetts, William McAdoo, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy; "Deacon" S. V. White, State Senator Thomas F. Grady, Congressman William Sulzer, Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, Ira Edgar Rider, John J. Delany, Edward G. Whitaker, John M. Quinn, and George F. Roesch.

Justice James A. O'Gorman of the Supreme Court will officiate in his capacity of Grand Sachem.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Alfred A. Marcus.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 3.—Alfred A. Marcus, a prominent Hebrew resident of Boston, died this morning. Within three months he had lost his only son and daughter, and was then the last of the family.

Mr. Marcus was known among his associates and those whom he befriended as "the African," owing to the fact that he was born in Africa. Mr. Marcus had been a most familiar figure in the streets of the city, and for many years had performed innumerable deeds of charity that were unknown even to the members of his family circle. There are few men in this city better known than he among the deserving poor.

Mr. Marcus was very religious, and for a number of years supported a synagogue on Church Street, where all bills were paid by him and where all were made welcome.

The Marcus family were all friends of the poor, and gave all of their money and much of their time to assist them. Some years ago Mr. Marcus was rated as among the rich few of this city, but nothing remains of this fortune. It remains for his friends to give him burial, and, although he died at 2 o'clock this morning, money was being collected this afternoon to bury him in the family lot in Dedham.

Charles G. Davis.

Special to The New York Times.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., July 3.—Charles G. Davis, for many years Judge of the Third District Court of Plymouth County, is dead at the age of eighty-three. He was born in Plymouth May 30, 1820, was graduated at Harvard in the class of 1840, and was a Phi Beta Kappa man. His mother was in the seventh generation from Peregrine White, who was born in the cabin of the Mayflower.

Judge Davis was a very strong anti-slavery man, and was associated with the late John A. Andrew and others of prominence. He attended the Whig Convention which nominated Gen. Taylor for President, and a fortnight later went to the convention which nominated Martin Van Buren. In 1851 he was tried before a United States commission for assisting in the rescue of a slave claimed as a fugitive.

He erected many business and other buildings here, and had been a Trustee of the Pilgrim Society since 1853. He was Assessor of Internal Revenue under President Lincoln, and a member of the convention which nominated Horace Greeley, and was afterward allied with the Democratic Party. In 1874 he was appointed Judge of the Third District Court of Plymouth County.

Baron Maximilian Washington.

VIENNA, July 3.—Baron Maximilian Washington died to-night at Graz at the age of seventy-four years. He was a member of the Austrian House of Lords and Chamberlain to the Emperor. He belonged to the family of the Washingtons in England and America, and his son, born in 1850, was named George.

Obituary Notes.

H. T. Duffy, Treasurer of the Province of Quebec, died at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, yesterday, of apoplexy.

Franklin Wells, President of the Michigan State Board of Agriculture, died at Constantine, Mich., yesterday.

Andrew McElhinney, one of the wealthiest men in Iowa, fell dead of heart failure at his home in Waterloo, yesterday.

Mrs. George B. Stewart, wife of President Stewart of Auburn Theological Seminary, died yesterday at Auburn, N. Y., aged forty-seven.

James T. Cushman, prominent as a lumber manufacturer in Hancock County, Me., died yesterday at Ellsworth, aged seventy-two years.

John R. Purtell died at Christ Hospital, Jersey City, yesterday from an operation for cancer. He was forty-five years old. He was Recording Clerk in the office of the Register of Deeds, and before that was Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. He leaves a widow.

Martin Senger, for eighteen years interpreter in the Tenth District Municipal Court, died yesterday at his late home, 732 Seventh Avenue. Mr. Senger was of German birth. Before his appointment as interpreter he was in the carriage business and later an undertaker. He was the organiser of a German-American Fire Company at Forty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, now Truck No. 4. He leaves a widow and two sons. He was a member of the Tammany General Committee of the Fifteenth Assembly District.

Count Paolo Campello Dead.

ROME, July 2.—Count Paolo Campello is dead. The deceased was at one time Canon of St. Peter's, but he abandoned Catholicism and preached in violent language against the Vatican in Italy, England, and America. He recently recanted, did penance and was restored to the priesthood. His death occurred in a local hospital.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Many causes induce gray hair, but PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM brings back the youthful color. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

DIED.

BERTHOLF.—At the residence of her brother, Mr. Edwin Frise, 135 Hamilton Place, New York City, on Friday, July 3, Annie Frances, widow of John Y. Bertholf, in the [illegible] year of her age.

Funeral service will be held at the First Reformed Church, Hackensack, N. J., on Monday, July 6, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. at 1:20.

DANA.—At 6 East 9th St., Eunice Macdaniel, widow of Charles Anderson Dana, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The funeral will be at St. Paul's Church, Glen Cove, L. I., on Sunday, July 5, at 1:30 P. M. A special car will be attached to the train leaving Long Island City at 1:30 P. M. (Ferryboat leaves East 34th St. at 1:20.)

HARTSTENE.—In Greenville, South Carolina, June 30, Martha A. Hartstene, widow of Capt. Henry J. Hartstene, U. S. N., in the [illegible] year of her age.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Greenville. Interment at Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J.

HIGGINS.—Hibbard Ambrose Higgins, at Macon, Ga., on June 30.

Interment at Putney, Vt.

HUGHES.—At Atlantic City, July 3, Grace F. Hughes, wife of George H. Hughes.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SQUIRES.—At Dansville, N. Y., on July 1, 1903, Mary Elizabeth, widow of Selah Squires, late of Greene, N. Y., and of this city, aged [illegible] years.

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A STYLISH COSTUME.

Paper Patterns in stock sizes or cut to measure for stylish Summer gowns of all kinds, also for lingerie, separate skirts, waists and coats, are furnished by the Toilettes Fashion Co., 22 East 22nd St., near Broadway, New York. The American fashion authority for women.

Mr. Root's Son Takes a Week's Walk.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., July 3.—Elihu Root, Jr., son of Secretary Elihu Root, who was graduated recently from Hamilton College with high honors, left Clinton to-day on a tramp to his home in New York. He is accompanied by F. G. Bastin of Danville, a college classmate. They left Clinton at 11 o'clock, and they will follow the Ontario and Western Railroad the entire distance, about 250 miles. The young men carried knapsacks and walking sticks. They expect to cover the distance in about one week, devoting the daytime entirely to tramping.

DEATHS REPORTED JULY 3.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down as one.

Name and Address	Age in Yrs.	Date Died July.
ALLGEIER, Margaret, 352 E. 49th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ATWOOD, Milton F., 263 W. 78th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BECKER, Henry J., 384 9th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BOLAND, Margaret, 101 7th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BOSS, Nathan, 126 E. 86th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BAKER, James, 24 Bowery.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CASEY, Matilda, 205 E. 116th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CONOLEY, Clara, 5 Perry St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CIANCIA, Carmela, 180 Baxter St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CARRAGHER, John, 108 Perry St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CALDEWAY, Otto, Metropolitan Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORDONIO, Fiore, 155 W. 27th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DANA, Eunice M., 6 E. 9th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DI NAPOLI, M. Louise, 117 Mulberry.	[illegible]	[illegible]
EDWARDS, Bena, 328 E. 73d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
EICHELBAUM, Pauline, 58 Elizabeth.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FINN, Anna M., 571 W. 180th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FARRELL, John, 40 W. 102d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FIERRO, Madaline, 332 W. 38th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRACON, Waraly, 429 E. 73d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GROSSMAN, Charles, 41 Sumner Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GOLDSTEIN, Sarah, 104 2d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GLANTZ, Harris, 94 Goerck St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRABKOVITZ, Mattie, 46 Essex St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GLATZ, Ernest, 153d St. and 3d Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GIGOT, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HAMMERGREN, C. F., [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HOWE, C. F., [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HAMOVITZ, I., 10 W. 13th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HORGAN, E., 201 E. 73d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HEEDOC, Catherine, 453 W. 46th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
IRWIN, Nellie, 305 W. 38th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
JOHNSTON, M., 668 Broadway.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KELLY, Frances W., [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KAUFMAN, Augusta, Ward's Island.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KARSTROM, W., 144 W. 10th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KINSTLER, Fanny, 289 E. 3d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LAINAS, Caterina, 2,306 1st Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MURRAY, M., 344 E. 49th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MOONEY, P. J., 1,222 2d Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MORTON, Edward, 308 9th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MUNSON, S. T., [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MANZO, Maria, 145 Thompson St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MAHON, Mary, 53 Madison St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MORRISON, G. S., 24 W. 50th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MULCAHEY, P. J., 4 West St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MAHONEY, Patrick, 268 Bowery.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MULLIGAN, Margaret, 215 W. 116th.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MOSKOWITZ, Abba, 88 Ludlow St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MURRAY, John, 423 W. 37th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MURPHY, E., 175 E. 117th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MENNAHON, Mary A., [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McTIERNAN, J., 444 W. 54th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
NORRIS, Abraham, 17 Suffolk St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
NEWSTEAD, Hannah, 234 Grand St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'HOLLORAN, John, 226 E. 28th.	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'CONNOR, Peter, 564 E. 60th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
PARUTO, Domenico, 309 E. 106th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
PEIFER, R. D., 222 W. 128th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
RAFFERTY, F., City Home for Ag'd.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SACHS, Annie, 14 Suffolk St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHERWOOD, L., 36 E. 129th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCOTT, Thomas, 695 E. 141st St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SOMERS, Joseph, 1,644 1st Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SILBERMAN, Esther, 12 E. 112th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SILEO, Angela M., 307 W. 39th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHIAFFO, Giuseppe, 341 E. 114th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
STAHLE, Francesca, 306 E. 115th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
TROTTER, Samuel, 150 Attorney St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
TREADWELL, O., 225 E. 30th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WAGNER, Sophie, 1,661 Avenue A.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WASHBURN, Deborah, Chappaqua, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WATERS, Ann, 352 E. 70th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WENZEL, Mary, Ward's Island.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WHATLEY, Margaret, 210 E. 14th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WHEATLEY, J., 1,657 Amsterdam Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
YASUNA, Jennie, 129 E. 4th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ZENICI, Antonio, 2,067 2d Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ZWEIBEL, Molly, 171 Attorney St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ZAMINTO, Luca, 243 Eldridge St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ZIEGLER, Anna, 2,107 5th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bronx.

Name and Address	Age in Yrs.	Date Died July.
CHRISTMAN, Lina H., 1,062 Tremont Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DEVINE, Agnes, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
EGAN, Margaret, 2,079 Arthur Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GASSER, Jacob, St. Joseph's Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GINZBERG, Rachel, Riverside Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HADDEN, Florence, Lebanon Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HUDSON, Catherine, Bronxdale.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HAFFEN, Louis J. F., 151st St. and Andrew Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KUNTZ, Augusta, 485 St. Ann's Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KEARNEY, Merritt, 543 E. 136th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McALLISTER, Daniel, Lincoln Hos.	[illegible]	[illegible]
PANZARELLO, Felippo, 678 E. 151st.	[illegible]	[illegible]
POLFLEENRZ, John, 300 Monroe Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHITTLER, Walter, White Plains Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
TRAINOR, Mary Ann, Buchanan Pl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
TURNER, Richard A., 1,728 Washington Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
TEASDALE, William C., 1,160 Fulton Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WILLIAMS, Maria L. C., Morris Heights.	[illegible]	[illegible]

Brooklyn.

Name and Address	Age in Yrs.	Date Died July.
ALLISON, William, St. John's Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
*BRADY, Margaret, 286 Grand Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BURGHARDT, Adam, 152 21st St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BLEIL, Joseph, 301 Morgan Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
*BECKER, Frederick, Kings Co. Hos.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BUTLER, Julia, 309 Wyckoff St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BROWN, Anna M., 127 St. James Pl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BEHRINGER, Ethel K., 198 7th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BISCHEL, Maud, Norwegian Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CONROY, Bernard, Kings Co. Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CUNNIFF, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CRAIG, Timothy, 102 Clay St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CARRULLI, A., 21 President St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
*CARHARDT, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DELANEY, Mary E., St. Mary's Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DETRIO, Peter, 8th Av., 63d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DUFFY, Anna, 423 Atlantic Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DE VITA, Joseph M., 135 26th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
EDDY, Rose E., 128 Engert Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FLATEMAN, Minna, 349 Madison St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FREUDENTHAL, G., Kings Co. Hos.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FISCHETTI, Peter, Emmons Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GOTT, Benjamin, St. Mary's Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GORDON, Lucretia, 103 Halleck St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GEYER, Rose, 121 Evergreen Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GORMAN, Catherine, Kings Co. Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HART, John M., 8 2d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HENDRICKSON, Marion, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
JANKOWSKI, Alex., 413 Oakland St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
JOHNSON, Bernard M., 213 Lexington Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KENNEDY, Joseph F., Convent of Mercy.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KELLY, Jane, 776 4th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KOHL, Carolina, Senator St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KEITHLY, Jane, 68 Kent Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KENNEDY, Thomas, 138 Guernsey St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
*LOEFFLER, Jacob, Canarsie.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LE FRANCIS, Anna M., 57 N. Oxford.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LEHMBECK, Minnie, 20 Van Brunt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LEIMBACK, Joseph F., 105 Freeman.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LEHMAN, Nathan, St. Cath. Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LE BEAN, Mary M., Crescent St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LINK, K., 104 Jefferson St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MEEHAN, James, 121 Cumberland St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MAHONY, Cornelius, Vernon Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MORRIS, Irene, 142 Huntington St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
*MONAHAN, Patrick, 1,359 Park Pl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MARCUSO, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MORRIS, William H., Harway Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MULLER, Bernhard, 365 Pearl St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCLOSKEY, Allen B., 300 Huron St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDONALD, Wallace, Cumberland Street Hospital.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MEEKINS, Loretta, Cumberland Street Hospital.	[illegible]	[illegible]
NASH, Catherine, 901 Lafayette Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
NANNEN, Elsie, 238 37th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
NOBLE, Emily, 117 Macon St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
*NEE, Agnes G., 210 Conover St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
OLSEN, Olga K., 154 29th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'LEARY, Florence, 257 Marcy Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
PAYNTER, Fred., 1,200 Rogers Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
*ROSS, Ellen, 626 Madison St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
RIPORTELLI, G., 13 Humboldt St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
REVERE, Martha S., 648 Fulton St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROSENZWEIG, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROBBINS, Lillian, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RITZHEIMER, Wm., Brooklyn Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
RONAN, Ann, 77 28th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
REINHART, Hildegard, 146 Stagg.	[illegible]	[illegible]
STEBBINS, William, 47 St. Edward's.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SETHMAN, Meta, 27 4th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHNEIDER, Ella, 446 Hamburg St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SMITH, Amelia E., 17 Stewart St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOMPKINS, Susan, Seney Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOUSEY, Elizabeth, 20 St. John's Pl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
*TULLY, Mary, 374 Franklin Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
*UNKNOWN MAN, foot of E. 32d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
VARLEY, Martin, St. Peter's Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
VON WEYHE, J., St. Mary's Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
VON BOSTEL, Mena, 365 Van Brunt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WHITSON, Chester H., 113 Diamond.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WELSH, John, St. Catharine's Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WARD, Ethel, St. John's Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
*WILLIAMSON, J., N. Y. City Mem.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ZIMMER, August, Ger. Evan. Home.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Date of death in June.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks featureless.

Money easy, 4 per cent.

There has been in this century a duller day than yesterday upon the Stock Exchange, but only one. In 1900, upon Aug. 22, less than 100,000 shares were sold, and yesterday's total was smaller than the previous low records for any day since the above August date. The trading was as characteristic of June as nominal in amount. Even the professionals wearied and almost ceased getting rich out of each other, and devoted their leisure to praising the wisdom and foresight of the Governors in keeping the Exchange open for the boom they discovered rising upon the horizon as the week opened.

There was one interesting incident. Everybody was saying that business was waiting for the bank statement, and that there would be something doing when its contents were known. It came out with a decrease of loans, and a favorable view was taken. Then came a correction—the decrease should have been an increase of the same amount. The effect upon business was just the same, that is, about nothing at all. In the words of a close observer, "the mistake of the Clearing House in the figures of the item of loans in the bank statement had absolutely no disturbing effect, and while the correction excited interest, it did not stimulate trading."

It would seem as though the incident might almost have been designed—as it certainly is adapted—to illustrate the decline in the importance of this overrated weekly deliverance. Some banks are the largest individual lenders in the New York market, perhaps, but in the aggregate the banking loans no longer make the market, nor reflect the situation. It would be well if there were a surer sign of conditions and tendencies, but to emphasize and rely upon the bank statement alone is to be misled. Moreover, the average system makes the statement almost useless. For example, the relation between the reported changes in cash and loans pointed to a decrease of deposits. Yet an increase of deposits was reported. Except for those who are good at guessing conundrums, or hunting for missing figures in obscure drawings, the bank statement is next to useless. Week after week the best guessers make their guess on Saturdays and wonder why they were wrong on Mondays. The conundrums and their answers are interesting enough, but this is not the function of bank statements.

The day's price movement is not significant. Hocking Valley fell below 80 and the preferred below 90, concurrently with the formal announcement of the sale of the pooled stock, carrying control of the company, at 105. The figures carry their own moral, with little comfort to minority owners generally. Delaware and Hudson fell 1½ and Colorado Fuel advanced 1½. Several others "also ran," but for the most part, only to the extent of fractions, and equally without just stimulus or depression, however the prices are recorded. Sterling again points to gold exports, in which connection it is interesting to note that the Klondike gold is arriving, and that the Rand product for June is the largest since the Boer war began. The Government cotton crop report shows improved conditions, but inferiority to a ten year average. The critical period is still ahead, and the effect of the increased acreage upon the poor condition is still matter of opinion. Condition alone is poor indication of yield. The best condition on record, in 1896, did not result in a very large crop, the record-breaking crop of 1897 being made upon a lower condition. The current good crop was made upon a very bad condition report, as late as October. There is scant reason to doubt that there will—or at least very easily may—be enough cotton for all purposes except those of the cornerers, and rather too much for them. The publication was followed by an uncertain price movement, nothing appearing which should influence the stock market.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelting pf	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	2½
Am. Car & Fdy. pf	1½	Nat. Biscuit pf	1½
Colo. Fuel & Iron	1½	Nat. Lead	1½
Int. Paper pf	1½	Wabash	½
Kan. & Mich. pf	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	1
Am. Smelting	½	Nat. R. of M. pf	1½
Anaconda Copper	½	N. Y. Central	½
Chi. & N. W.	1	North American	½
Col. 1st pf	1½	Pressed S. Car	1
Col. So. 2d pf	1½	Pullman Co.	1
Del. & Hudson	1½	Rep. Steel pf	½
Den. & R. G.	1	Rubber Goods pf	½
General Electric	1	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Hocking Valley	2½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	1
Hocking Valley pf	5	U. S. Express	1
Int. Paper	1½	Wis. Central pf	½
Kan. & Mich.	2½		
Met. Street Ry.	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	1	St. P., M. & M.	1
Nort. & West. P. 4s	1	Mont. Ext. 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

Balt. & O. 4s	1	Ind., Ill. & Ia. 4s	1
Ill. C., L. Div. Sig. 1	1½	Mo. Pac. 3d 7s	1½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 3	165,045
To date this year	52,970,803
Corresponding date last year	58,483,496

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 3	$1,846,500
To date this year	$347,809,850
Corresponding date last year	$404,542,400

LARGE BANK CLEARINGS.

Revived speculation in securities and cereals, the continuance of the remarkable speculative advance in cotton to the highest point in twenty-two years, record-breaking semi-annual disbursements of interest on securities, and the completion of some very large deals, such as the Pennsylvania stock issue, are all, says Bradstreet's, in a review of the situation, assignable as contributory elements in the producing of the very large total of June clearings recorded in the present exhibit. Inasmuch as trade was interfered with very materially by backward weather, rains, floods, and drought in different sections, it would hardly be fair to say that expansion in general business was any material assistance to the aggregate of bank transactions, but it is possible that the improvement in collections noted at many points may have aided this, and that settlements on account of past due business made in June instead of May had an important effect upon bank operations. Certain it is that the tendency toward expansion of clearings, not only over May, but over June a year ago, was marked, not only at the great speculative centres, but practically throughout the entire country. The following table shows the aggregate monthly totals as reported to Bradstreet's for four years past:

(Six figures omitted.)	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
January	$11,031	$10,564	$10,078	$7,610
February	9,419	9,628	8,229	6,504
March	9,639	9,344	9,960	7,504
April	9,833	10,879	11,302	7,449
May	9,973	10,946	12,780	7,394
June	9,866	9,776	10,036	6,639
July		10,154	9,859	6,929
August		9,906	7,960	6,075
September		10,606	9,685	6,842
October		11,520	9,149	6,504
November		10,063	8,703	6,772
December		9,810	8,124	6,026
Total		$117,446	$117,905	$85,746

Continuing, Bradstreet's says:

Swelled by the heavy June figures, the calendar year returns make a much better record than for some time past, the aggregate for six months—$54,863,078,378—being only four-tenths of 1 per cent below last year, and only 10.6 per cent below the record total for the six months made in the first half of 1901. Compared with 1900, this year's six months returns show a gain of 42 per cent, and over 1898 the gain is 19 per cent.

Every group of cities shows a gain in clearings for June over the same month a year ago, something which has not occurred heretofore this year, while only three groups show decreases for the six months. These are New England, the Middle states group, and the southwestern cities. New York City shows a gain of 15.4 per cent. for the month and a decrease of only 3.8 per cent. for the six months. Outside of New York the gain for the month is 13.4 per cent, and for the half year the increase is 4.3 per cent, making the figures of bank clearings outside of the metropolis to this extent the largest ever recorded.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly Clearing House statement issued yesterday—a day earlier than usual because of the holiday to-day—was a disappointment. Through a clerical error at the Clearing House the figures as first published showed a decrease in loans of $3,097,800, which was so unexpectedly favorable that for the moment it overshadowed the unfavorable items, especially a large loss in cash. In a few moments, however, the corrected figures appeared, showing an increase, not a decrease, of $3,097,900 in loans, the mistake having occurred in the reading of the proofs.

The other items were: Reserves on all deposits decreased $4,546,175, reserves on deposits other than United States decreased $4,536,950, specie decreased $4,467,000, legal tenders decreased $25,000, and deposits increased $2,72,160.

The loss in cash was unexpectedly large—nearly $4,000,000 greater than the known movements of money had indicated. Bankers were unable satisfactorily to explain this loss. In respect to the loans, the increase was declared to be due to the Pennsylvania payments and the arrangements for the July disbursements.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Loans	$917,444,300	$910,934,200	$836,466,900
Deposits	903,602,900	898,847,500	869,285,100
Circulation	48,900,100	51,652,800	30,578,800
Specie	159,802,300	172,156,900	169,694,100
Legal tender	70,048,600	76,620,900	75,668,700
Total res.	$234,350,900	$248,746,600	$246,362,800
Res. req'd	225,975,825	220,691,875	241,321,275
Surplus	$8,377,075	$10,054,725	$5,041,525
Ratio reserve deposit	25.9%	26.9%	25.3%

SOME DISGRUNTLED TRADERS.

The mistake of the Clearing House in reporting a decrease in loans instead of an increase resulted in some pecuniary loss to several traders who, construing the statement, in the light of the first report, as favorable, proceeded to buy stocks in the belief that a rally should follow. They had scarcely gotten through acquiring a line—a small and conservative one, fortunately for them—when the corrected figures appeared. At once, the statement thereby being made a poor one and the reason for a rally disappearing, the traders who had bought let go their stocks—at a small loss. Disgruntled as they were because of this they became more so later when the market rallied without their aid on very limited transactions and they saw how, merely by holding a few hours, they might at least have gotten out "even."

Had such a mistake been made yesterday by the Clearing House been reported in an active market it might easily have been decidedly costly to the professionals, who oftentimes trade heavily on the showing made by bank statements.

MR. KEENE'S POSITION.

Yesterday for the second time this week James R. Keene was at his office in Wall Street, but the market gave no sign that he was taking any active interest in it.

In one conspicuous feature Mr. Keene seems lately to have changed greatly, that is, in his reception of his friends and associates. Formerly Mr. Keene seemed glad to receive callers. Now he is "at home" to only a few—and these few his closest friends. The talk in the Street is that the veteran operator's changed attitude is due to the dismal failure of the Southern Pacific pool which cost him and his friends so much money and brought down upon him none too friendly criticism. Even some of the more prominent members of this pool have not been able to see Mr. Keene since its dissolution. Some of them, however, have had no desire in that direction.

FEW BROKERS ON THE FLOOR.

The attendance on the floor of the Stock Exchange yesterday was the smallest for any day in some years, and in the late afternoon dwindled to really insignificant proportions.

Brokers generally were lamenting that the Governors of the Exchange had not granted the petition to close yesterday, but, instead, had yielded to the wishes of a minority element, who when business became active on Monday and Tuesday thought they saw an opportunity to add to their commission business. As a matter of fact, even these people were yesterday regretting that they had suggested that the Exchange be opened, for of genuine commission trade there was none during the day. Practically all of the business originated within the four walls of the Exchange.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

In a market so stupidly dull as yesterday's there is little to be said of particular stocks, because in no case—Hocking Valley excepted, where further selling by minority holders carried the price down to 80—was there any significance to the trading. Inside selling was again reported in Amalgamated Copper, with a further reduction of 3/4c a pound reported in the price of the metal. Mr. Keene was said to be extending support on behalf of the syndicate in the steel stock. London buying during the day disposed of 6,000 shares all told) started the selling in Union Pacific. The Granger shares became stronger in the afternoon on the better crop news.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports to the several commercial agencies continue favorable. Bradstreet's sums the situation up as follows:

Warm forcing weather has been the keynote of the situation this week, inducing favorable conditions for the winter wheat harvest, splendid progress by corn, and cotton enlargement in retail trade in summer goods, generally heretofore backward, and what is most important of all—bringing about a much more cheerful feeling as to the future outlook for business generally. Additional reports as to six months' trade are quite favorable, despite earlier unfavorable conditions. June bank clearings, though aided by stock, grain and cotton speculations, large semi-annual disbursements and the putting through of large deals, have not been wholly dependent thereon for the marked expansion shown over last year. Inasmuch as collections improved during the month of June, it is probable that payments upon past business aided materially in making banking operations for that month show the widespread gains realized. Six months' clearings are only a trifle behind those of last year and only 10 per cent behind the record made in 1901. Failure returns are likewise favorable, in that six months' enumerations were the smallest in number reported in twenty years, though a comparatively few large suspensions, widely separated and generally unrelated to each other, swelled liabilities 8 per cent above those of last year. The unquestionable improvement in crops seems to have mitigated the uneasiness manifested earlier as to the future course of prices and made it less easy for bulls to secure adherents. Wary producers show a general downward tendency, though uncertainty as to the cotton corner's real condition clouds this particular situation. Some revival in export trade in grain is reported as a result of the price reactions. Generally speaking, the second half of the year opens auspiciously, with backward crops improving and with a better tone as to the future manifested in many lines.

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Along the same lines Dun's says:

A new fiscal year has commenced under more favorable auspices than appeared possible a short time ago, the improvement being due in no small measure to the greater conservatism that was an outgrowth of unsettled conditions. Seasonable weather has also contributed to the better tone of merchandise trade, besides encouraging buoyant sentiment in the agricultural districts. Absence of reckless speculation in securities has prevented pressure in the money market, and, while heavy payments to the extent of $137,000,000 were arranged without causing stringency. Half yearly figures are only available in a few instances, but those at hand are most encouraging. Bank exchanges were almost identical with last year's, which means much heavier payments in commercial channels, since sales of securities were smaller and at materially reduced quotations. Railway earnings and output of pig iron were larger, while insolvencies were fewer. Government finances showed a surplus of $82,760,000 for the fiscal year, and latest returns of foreign commerce indicate a total of $1,500,000,000, establishing new records, the outward movement is also reviving, exports from this port alone for the last week exceeding those of a year ago by $3,000,000. Earnings of railways thus far reported for June surpass last year's by 10 per cent, and those of 1901 by 16.4 per cent.

BETTER PIG IRON MARKET.

Discussing the condition of the pig iron market, Rogers, Brown & Co. say:

Such developments as have occurred in the pig iron market during the week have been satisfactory inasmuch as certain large producing interests have undertaken to get at the real facts of supply and demand by close inquiry into conditions of furnace yards and consumers' yards throughout this country. The result has shown what we have been maintaining all along, viz: that the real consumption of iron in this country was proceeding at a rate beyond production. It seems to be proved beyond question that furnace stocks have been used to fill the reduction more than offsetting the slight increase of stocks noted in furnace yards; that new work is coming in liberally to the furnaces, and that, with few exceptions, the smelters are near the limit of their supplies.

The conclusion of the leading furnace interests is that undue weakness has crept into the market because of the refusal of buyers to covert, and that when the real test of supply and demand is applied, as it must be soon, it will be shown that the bear movement has overreached itself. Much bullish news has been brought to the surface the first three days of July than for many weeks previous.

A factor contributing to the stronger feeling is the reports from the various market of leading consumers quietly playing for position preparatory to placing large contracts. The tonnage thus under consideration amounts to a large aggregate. Many of the buyers try to avoid the appearance of being in the market, but are ready to close if their ideas of price can be realized. Next week will doubtless witness important transactions.

A correspondent asks why, if furnaces lived some years ago on $9.00 iron, they talk now of quitting when the price is nearly double? The answer is simple. Costs of manufacture have nearly doubled since 1896 and 1897. From $9 to 100 per cent increase in costs, four-fifths is due to wages, directly or indirectly. Costs will come down when the wage structure comes down. The wage structure will come down when the business of the country stops. The business of the country has not yet stopped.

MR. HENDRIX'S COMPENSATION.

Retiring President of National Bank of Commerce May Get Big Check to Keep Out of Business.

It was reported yesterday that Joseph C. Hendrix, on his retirement from the office of President of the National Bank of Commerce, would receive a check for $200,000 from that institution on condition that he would not associate himself with any other banking institution for a certain number of years. According to the same story the sum of $150,000 was to be similarly distributed among the other officials of the bank, who will retire when the merger with the Western National Bank is accomplished.

At the office of the National Bank of Commerce one of the officials interviewed said that the Directors had not done anything in the matter, although he admitted that some extraordinary compensation was contemplated, as had been indicated in the circular recently sent out by the Directors to the shareholders in which the merger with the Western National Bank was recommended.

VAN NORDEN TRUST CO.'S DEAL.

Acquires a Majority of the Stock of Nineteenth Ward Bank.

Official announcement was made yesterday that the Van Norden Trust Company had purchased a majority of the stock of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, at Fifty-seventh Street and Third Avenue. The bank has been in operation for more than twenty years. It has a capital of $200,000, a surplus of $200,000, and deposits of $2,000,000.

The official announcement says that Warner M. Van Norden, President of the trust company, has been elected President and John H. Flagler, William F. Havemeyer, and Henry T. Bronson, Directors of the trust company, with others, constituting a majority of the Board of Directors of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, have been elected to represent the Van Norden interests. The new management does not contemplate changes in the subordinate officers or clerical staff of the bank.

New Quebec Steamship Liner.

By the purchase of the British steamship Allendale, A. Emilius Outerbridge & Co., agents for the Quebec Steamship Company, have increased their West Indies fleet by the addition of a very fast boat. She is now in England, but is expected to arrive in this city in time to start on her initial trip for the West Indies Aug. 1.

Counsel to Shipyard Receiver.

Ex-Senator Smith, receiver of the United States Shipbuilding Company, who was at his desk in the President's office of the company yesterday, announced that R. B. Lindabury of New Jersey had been selected as counsel to the receiver.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Zanesville (Ohio) dispatches the National-Hocking Coal Company has completed the purchase of 30,000 acres of coal lands which include parts of Muskingum, Perry, and Morgan Counties, Ohio.

Albany advices that the increase of the capital stock of the American Credit Indemnity Company of New York from $800,000 to $1,000,000 has been approved by the State Superintendent of Insurance and the Attorney General.

Stockholders of the Rochester Optical and Camera Company said to be discussing the alternative of a sale of its assets for $400,000 to the Eastman Company or a drastic reorganization.

Salt Lake City dispatches stating that within the last few days several Utah iron properties have been optioned, or purchased outright, and the competition is becoming strong between prominent interests.

Nashville reports that the Nashville Railway and Light Company has filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State and given authority to issue $6,500,000 stock.

Statement that the National Tube Company exported last month 4,200 tons of pipe, an increase of 85 per cent over May.

Philadelphia dispatches stating that the shipments of petroleum from that point in the next fortnight will be the largest on record.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 3½@4 per cent., with the last loan at 4 per cent. The majority of the day's loans was made at 4 per cent.

Time money rates, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent. for four to five months, and 5@5½ per cent. for six and seven months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $288,229,243; balances, $18,094,862; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,051,128.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾@2½ per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85¼; demand, $4.87⅛; cables, $4.87⅛. Commercial bills were $4.84½@$4.85¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: France, 5.13½ less 1-16 and 5.15⅞, reichsmarks, 95@95 1-16 and 95 9-16; guilders, 40¼ and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—18 2-32@15c discount. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, part selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco, Sight, 25c premium; telegraphic, 5c. St. Louis—50c premium.

THE LONDON STOCK MARKET.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 4.—The financial article of The Times to-day says that money was fairly abundant on the whole. A large amount due the Bank of England was repaid and loans were then made at easier rates, 1¾ per cent. being accepted in some cases for fixtures. Discount quotations were fractionally lower.

Two hundred thousand pounds sterling in bar gold was engaged for shipment to Constantinople for coinage purposes. The Bank reported the withdrawal of 30,000 sovereigns by South Africa.

The Stock Exchange was very idle and the tone was dull, except for the fact that Grand Trunk securities were in demand. Consols fell 1-16, being quoted at 92 5-16 cash and 92 9-16 on account. Home rails were dull and there was a general decline in these securities. American rails were quiet. The prices of these stocks fell somewhat owing to a reported weakness in Wall Street. The chief feature of the dealings in foreigners was the demand for Peruvian corporation issues.

The general mining market was quiet. The changes were mostly downward. South Africans were flat on account of the Cape opposition to Chinese labor.

Spot silver rose 1-16, being quoted at 24 7-16, and forward silver fell 1-16, closing at 24¼.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 3.—Money was more abundant in the market to-day and there was a good demand in connection with repayments to the Bank of England.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened quiet and with prices drooping, owing to rumors of many new loan issues. Consols were a trifle easier. Home rails were erratic.

Americans opened fractionally below parity, and the operations were meagre. The stocks subsequently hardened slightly and closed quiet. Grand Trunk was buoyant, the traffic receipts considerably exceeding expectations. Kafirs reacted sharply as a result of the news received from South Africa portending a long delay in the settlement of the labor question. Rio Tintos were weak. Copper was flat, at 56¼.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 92⅝; Consols for account, 92 5-16; Anaconda, 4⅞; Atchison, 69⅝; Atchison preferred, 95⅞; Baltimore and Ohio, 87⅝; Canadian Pacific, 126⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 39; Chicago Great Western, 19⅝; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 164½; De Beers, 20⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 39⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 85⅝; Erie, 24½; Erie, first preferred, 50⅝; Erie, second preferred, 58; Illinois Central, 147; Louisville & Nashville, 113⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 21⅝; New York Central, 133; Norfolk and Western, 67; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Ontario and Western, 37⅝; Pennsylvania, 64½; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 26⅝; Reading first preferred, 42; Reading second preferred, 35; Southern Railway, 24⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 80⅝; Southern Pacific, 50⅝; Union Pacific, 93⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 90⅝; United States Steel, 30⅝; United States Steel preferred, 88; Wabash, 24⅝; Wabash preferred, 44⅝.

Bar silver, firm, 24 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 3-16@2⅛ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 2¼@2⅛ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32; Lisbon, 22.

A million sterling in gold, $30,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South Africa.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 3.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was irregular. Rentes opened firm, but subsequently receded, owing to realizations. Industrials closed weak.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 5c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 13½c for checks.

BERLIN, July 3.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were weaker, on yesterday's New York advices and the Bulgarian-Turkish situation.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 99,120,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 2,480,000 marks, other securities increased 183,060,000 marks, and notes in circulation increased 277,260,000 marks.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—The day was quiet and uninteresting in the stock market. Few brokers were present and the dealings recorded were confined largely to the floor traders. Consequently the movement of prices was unimportant. The Consolidated Lake Superior issues tuned up late in the day, on the report that Speyer & Co. had agreed to extend the $5,250,000 loans and in addition provided another million for working capital; $2,000,000 had been asked by the management. The close was without feature, the arbitrage stocks improving slightly in sympathy with New York.

Total sales, 17,271 shares and $23,000 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	American Railways Co.	45	45	45
1	Cambria Iron	47	47	47
254	Cambria Steel	24	23¾	24
1,555	Con. Lake Superior	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
771	Con. Lake Superior pf.	21	19	20½
100	Con. Traction of N. J.	67½	67½	67½
500	Danville Bessemer			⅞
5	Diamond Steel pf.	17	17	17
10	Electric Co. of America	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
300	Erie	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
96	Insurance Co. of N. A.	28½	28½	28½
54	Keystone Telephone	17	17	17
100	Lehigh Valley R. R.	41⅝	41½	41½
8	Minehill	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
2,057	Pennsylvania R. R.	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
400	Pennsylvania Traction	62½	62 7-16	62½
40	Philadelphia Traction	89	89	89
476	Philadelphia Electric	6 5-16	6	6 5-16
975	Philadelphia Company	42½	42⅝	42⅝
6	Philadelphia Co. pf.	47	47	47
400	Philadelphia Rap. Tr.	11	11	11
2,250	Reading	25⅝	25 7-16	25⅝
5,120	Susquehanna Steel	1⅝	1 11-16	1⅝
25	Trust Co. of No. Am.	128	128	128
5	United Gas Imp. Co.	39	39	39
225	Union Traction	45	45	45
750	United States Steel	31	30⅝	31
100	Wabash pf.	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Local trading was not so poor as it might have been. As much as 850 shares were sold before noon with some small enhancement in most of the issues traded in. On the whole, however, business was about on a parity with the eastern activity.

New York exchange to-day was at 20 cents premium before and 30 cents after clearings. Time and call loans 4½ @ 6 per cent.

Complete stock transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
65	American Can	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
102	American Can pf.	42½	42½	42½
100	Chicago Pneu. Tool	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
90	Chicago Telephone	129	129	129
27	Chicago Title & Trust	97	97	97
150	Lake St. L.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
5	Metropolitan L.	25	25	25
50	Nat. L. pf.	67½	67½	67½
325	Nat. Biscuit	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
40	Nat. Biscuit pf.	101½	101½	101½
10	Nat. Carbon pf.	94	94	94
10	South Side L.	95	94	94
408	United Box Board	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
25	United Box Board pf.	21½	21½	21½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 3.—The money market remains quiet, but the tone is a shade easier. No material reduction in rates is looked for until after the completion of the dividend and interest payments. Call loans, 3½@4 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4½@5½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 3½ per cent. New York funds, 10@20c discount; clearings, $27,031,466; balances, $1,878,796. The foreign exchange market is firmer at an advance of ⅛c all around on sterling rates.

Nothing of consequence happened on the Stock Exchange. The most noteworthy event was the advance of Dominion Coal to par. Dominion Iron and Steel also was strong. American Telephone stock and rights were in demand. The coppers were dull and heavy. New England Cotton Yarn preferred stayed about 29.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7	Atchison pf.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
35	Boston Elevated	145	145	145
5	Boston & Albany	250	250	250
1	Boston & Maine	149½	149½	149½
100	Chi., Ind. & So. 1st pf.	141	141	141
222	Fitchburg pf.	135	135	134
10	Maine Central	174	174	174
17	Massachusetts Elec.	64	64	64
48	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	189½	189	189
10	Old Colony	208	208	208
8	Rutland pf.	47	47	47
10	Union Pacific	81½	81½	81½
50	Vermont	90	90½	90
5	West End pf.	100	100	100

TELEPHONES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,061	American	*123½	123½	123½
5,820	American rights	⅞	¾	⅞
4	Cumberland	119½	119½	119½
120	Mexican	19	18	18
22	Western pf.	90	89	89

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
245	Am. Pneumatic Service	5¼	5	5¼
20	Am. Pneumatic Service pf.	21	21	21
20	American Sugar pf.	119	119½	119
10	American Woolen pf.	74	74	74
1,110	Dominion Coal	104	103	104
10	Dominion Iron & Steel	16½	16½	16½
20	Georgia Ry. & Elec. pf.	97	97	97
30	General Electric	*170	170	170
25	Massachusetts Gas	34½	34½	34½
300	Massachusetts Gas pf.	80	80	80
10	Rumford Chem. Works	175	175	175
197	New Eng. Cot. Yarn pf.	29½	29	29
10	Pullman	204½	204½	204½
1	Rubber Goods pf.	90	90	90
2	Swift & Co.	*100	100	100
322	United Fruit	*103½	103	103
170	United Shoe Machinery	*45½	45½	45½
15	United Shoe Machinery pf.	37	37	37
1	United States Rubber pf.	47	47	47
102	United States Steel	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
23	United States Steel pf.	91½	91½	91½

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
235	Adventure	5	5	5
1,215	Amalgamated	54⅞	54	54⅝
30	Bingham	14	14	14
32	Calumet & Hecla	450	450	450
25	Centennial	19	19	19
1,000	Central Lead	2½	2½	2½
100	Consolidated Mercur	1½	1½	1½
270	Copper Range	54	53⅝	53⅝
407	Daly West	42	42	42
800	Dominion Coal	103	103½	103
20	Elm River	9	9	9
50	Franklin	8	8	8
100	Isle Royale	27½	27½	27½
100	Mass	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Mohawk	54	54	54
100	Mohawk	44	44	44
300	Montana & Boston	1 1-16	1 1-32	1 1-32
300	Old Dominion	13½	13	13
78	Osceola	90½	87½	89½
10	Parrot	21½	21½	21½
13	Quincy	100	100	100
100	Rhode Island	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
825	Shannon	4½	4	4½
4	Trinity	24	24	24
20	U. S. Coal & Oil	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
820	United States	31½	31½	31½
110	Utah	20½	20½	20½
4	Winona	4½	4½	4½

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡Assessment paid. (British Columbia, 6½ bid, 6¾ asked.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 244 shares of stock and $31,200 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Seaboard Ry. com.	22	22	22
5	Cotton Duck tr. ctfs.	2	2	2
134	U. S. Cotton Duck com.	3	2	3

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Balt. Ry. 10-year 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2,000	Seaboard Ry. 5s	101	101	101
4,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
15,000	Cotton Duck Income	15	15	15
5,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
8,000	Mexican 4s	106	106	106
200	City 5s 1903	119	119	119

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 3.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Brewing pf.	47½	47½	47½
100	Crucible Steel	14½	14½	14½
100	Crucible Steel pf.	80½	80½	80½
2	Lake Erie R. R.	50	50	50
70	M. T. & E. pf.	39½	39	39
300	Pittsburg Coal	23½	23½	23½
38	Pittsburg Coal pf.	87	86½	86½
100	United States Glass	34	33	33
205	United States Glass pf.	50½	50½	50½
1	United States Steel pf.	92	92	92
11	C., R. R. & T.	202	202	202
10	Federal National Bank	162	162	162
15½	A. D. & T.	400	400	400

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Brewing 6s	112	112	112

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 3.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	70	74	70	74
American Con.	2	3⅝	2½	2⅝
Alexander	12½	13	12½	13

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, July 3, 1903.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
54	54¼	7,200	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	54¼	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	Am. Car & F. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Am. Hide & Leather	5	5	5	5	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	110	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	*Am. Locomo. Co.	24	[illegible]	24	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	*Am. S. & R. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
121½	122	1,800	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	121½	121¼	121	121¼	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,825	Am. Tel. & Tel. rts.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	87	100	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	18,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	700	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	4,600	Baltimore & Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	6,820	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
124	124¼	1,900	Canadian Pacific	[illegible]	124	[illegible]	124	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19¼	19½	400	Chicago Great West.	19	19½	19	19½	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	12	Chicago Gt. West. deb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
150⅞	151	8,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	150⅝	151	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
170	172	1,188	Chicago & Northw.	170	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	14	20	Chi. Term. Trans.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Chicago Union Trac.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Colorado & Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	270	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	300	Corn Products Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	80¼	300	Corn Products Co. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	80	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	174	600	Delaware & Hudson	172½	172½	172½	172½	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Denver & Rio Grande	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	150	Denver & R. G. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	300	Detroit Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Detroit Southern pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	10	Detroit United Ry.	74	74	74	74	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	4,985	Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5,780	Erie 1st pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Erie 2d pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Evans. & T. H.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	150	General Chemical	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	178	100	General Electric	177	177	177	177	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	4,400	Hocking Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,100	Hocking Valley pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	810	Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14½	15	200	Internat. Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	*Internat. Power Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	120	Iowa Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Kanawha & Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	260	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
111	111¼	1,400	Louisville & Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	265	Manhattan Elevated	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	400	*Met. Street Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	300	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	110	110	110	110	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	600	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	127	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	127	127	127	127	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	7,700	Missouri Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	17½	100	*Nat. Lead Co.	17	17	17	17	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	*Nat. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf., when issued	27	[illegible]	27	27	[illegible]
[illegible]	127	500	New York Central	[illegible]	127	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,200	N. Y., Ont. & Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,100	Norfolk & Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Norfolk & Western pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	North American	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	14,640	Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,500	Penn., full pd. recta.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	118	People's Gas, Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Pere Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	400	Pressed Steel Car	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	250	Pressed Steel Car pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
207	210	285	Pullman Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	14,450	Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	15	100	*Rep. Iron & Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	75	165	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	8,050	Rock Island Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Rock Island Co. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	80	200	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	40	40	40	40	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,215	Southern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,100	Southern Ry., ctf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Tennessee Coal & Iron	51	[illegible]	51	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Texas & Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	115	200	Third Avenue	112	112	112	112	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	14,800	Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	300	Union Pacific pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	United Rys. Invest. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
110	115	200	U. S. Express	112	112	112	112	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	710	U. S. Leather	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	600	*U. S. Leather pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	16	710	U. S. Realty & Con.	16	16	[illegible]	16	[illegible]
[illegible]	62	122	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. Steel pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	*Vulcan Detinning	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	300	Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	44	800	Wabash pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	21	100	Wisconsin Central	21	21	21	21	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	42	42	42	42	[illegible]

Sales.......165,945 *Unlisted. †From last previous sale.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, July 3, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
[illegible]	Amal. Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Am. Car & Fdy.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Am. Smelting	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	American Sugar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	A., T. & S. F.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	A., T. & S. F. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,070	Balt. & Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,400	Brook. R. T.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Can. Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Chi. Gt. West.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Chi., M. & St. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Col. Fuel & I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Hock. Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Louis. & Nash.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Manhattan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	M., K. & T. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,700	Mo. Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. Y. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. Y., O. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Norfolk & West.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,610	Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Southern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Southern Ry.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Tenn. Coal & I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Texas Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. Leather	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. Steel pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Wabash pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	[illegible]
Gold	[illegible]
Silver	[illegible]
United States notes	[illegible]
Treasury notes of 1890	[illegible]
National banknotes	[illegible]
Total receipts this day	[illegible]
Total receipts this month	[illegible]
Total receipts this year	[illegible]
Total expenditures this day	[illegible]
Total expenditures this month	[illegible]
Total expenditures this year	[illegible]
Deposits in National banks	[illegible]
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	[illegible]
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	[illegible]
Customs	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]

The condition of the Treasury Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	[illegible]
Silver dollars	[illegible]
Silver dollars of 1890	[illegible]
Silver bullion of 1890	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	[illegible]
Silver certificates outstanding	[illegible]
Treasury notes outstanding	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	[illegible]
Gold certificates	[illegible]
Silver coin and bullion	[illegible]
Silver certificates	[illegible]
United States notes	[illegible]
Other assets	[illegible]
Total in Treasury	[illegible]
Deposits in National banks	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Current liabilities	[illegible]
Available cash balance	[illegible]

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4th week June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Month	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fiscal year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4th week June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Month	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
From July 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4th week June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Month	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fiscal year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4th week June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Month	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fiscal year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4th week June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Month	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
From July 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4th week June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Month	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
From July 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week of June showed increases:

Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	[illegible]
Chicago Great Western	[illegible]
Hocking Valley	[illegible]
Toledo and Ohio Central	[illegible]
Wheeling and Lake Erie	[illegible]
Wisconsin Central	[illegible]
Total increase, 6 roads	[illegible]

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The board appointed to meet at Chickamauga Park for the examination of officers for promotion is dissolved.

First Lieut. Parker Hitt, Twenty-second Infantry, is relieved from treatment at Hot Springs, and will join his company.

Second Lieut. Edward H. Tarbutton, recently appointed, is assigned to the Thirteenth Infantry. He will report to Fort McHenry for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges, recently appointed, is assigned to the Twelfth Infantry. He will report to Fort Meyer for temporary duty.

Major John T. Guilfoyle, Twelfth Cavalry, and Capt. Horace M. Reeve, Seventeenth Infantry, are detailed to attend the encampment of the organized militia of Maryland from July 9 to 18.

The board appointed to meet at Madison Barracks for the examination of officers for promotion is dissolved.

Navy.

Commander F. E. Sawyer is detached from the command of the Richmond, Aug. 1, and ordered to the Asiatic Station, sailing from San Francisco Aug. 4.

Commander S. W. B. Diehl is detached from the command of the Newport and ordered to command the Boston.

Commander A. Moris is detached from the Boston yard July 15 and ordered to command the Newport.

Lieut. Commander R. C. Bryan is ordered to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department.

Lieut. M. M. Taylor is ordered to the additional duty of commanding the Stroh.

Lieut. E. E. Briggs is ordered to the Pensacola Aug. 1.

Ensign C. P. Snyder is ordered to the Alabama July 28.

Ensign C. T. Wade is detached from the Alert and ordered to command the Bennington, July 6.

Ensign J. K. Combs is ordered to the Atlanta, July 11.

Chaplain C. Q. Wright is detached from the Wabash and ordered to the Puritan.

Chaplain J. M. Bellows is detached from the Puritan and ordered to the Wabash.

Ensign W. N. Jeffers is ordered to the Massachusetts as watch and division officer, July 27.

Capt. R. C. Dewey is appointed assistant Quartermaster in the Marine Corps, from June 24.

Assistant Civil Engineer J. E. Shultz is appointed with the rank of Lieutenant (junior grade) from June 27.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Arrivals—Adams at San Diego, Topeka and Prairie at Washington, Indiana at Tompkinsville, Hannibal at Frenchman's Bay, Alert at Mare Island.

Sailings—Eagle from Port Royal for Portsmouth, N. H.; Leonidas from Lambert Point for Portsmouth, N. H.; Dolphin from Lambert Point for Washington; Texas from New London for Bar Harbor; Kearsarge, Chicago and San Francisco from Kallundborg, Denmark, for Portsmouth, England; Amphitrite from Newport for Boston.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—William Mackenzie, Toronto; J. E. Haggart, Kingston, Jamaica; Decatur Axtell, Richmond; E. P. Wilbur, South Bethlehem, Penn.; Warrington Laing, Hong-Kong, China; W. P. Robertson, Manila; Baron Gevers, Netherland Minister to the United States, Washington.

HOLLAND—Allerton Cushman, Washington; H. J. Lindsay, Pittsburg; W. F. Wenyon, London.

MANHATTAN—S. W. Woodward, Washington; James Kirk, Baltimore; Senator Francis G. Newlands, Nevada; Frank Billings, Chicago.

NETHERLAND—F. S. Bright, Washington; William H. Bruck, Pittsburg.

MURRAY HILL—G. P. Goodier, Denver.

FIFTH AVENUE—M. Burke, Chicago; R. J. Tyson, San Francisco; Lieut. Col. Donazin, Germany; Eusebio Ortiz, Havana; L. M. Shaw, Secretary of the United States Treasury, Washington; M. W. Fuller, Washington.

ALBEMARLE—William T. Hiller, Wilmington, Del.; Edward A. Sumner, Detroit; V. M. Russell, Grand Rapids, Mich.

VICTORIA—Samuel Wallace, Bernice, Ala.; C. O. Westfall, Detroit; Lem Dombrosco, Baltimore.

HOFFMAN—E. E. West, Jacksonville; Breckinridge Viley, Versailles, Ky.; R. J. Mack, Cincinnati.

ASTOR—Gaylord Slocum, Kalamazoo, Mich.; J. W. Crampton, Chicago.

MAJESTIC—Horace L. Dilworth, Chicago; A. L. Carey, San Francisco; J. C. Dodge, Detroit.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

McCauley Company, Columbus, Ohio; J. H. Davis, flowers and feathers; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Dreyfous Company, New Orleans, La.; J. Aron, upholstery goods; 53 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Goldstone Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; J. Goldstone, furnishing goods; 380 Church Street; Sinclair House.

Rich, H. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. M. Rich, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Howland-Armstrong Millinery Company, Denver, Col.; J. A. Armstrong, millinery; J. J. Pinfoot, millinery; 881 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Chicago Mercantile Company, Chicago, Ill.; L. Bingman, ribbons and laces; 821 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Emporium & Golden Rule Bazaar, San Francisco, Cal.; C. S. Huffman, notions; 108 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Thompson, Belden & Co., Omaha, Neb.; B. Nicoll, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

CHESS TOURNAMENT GAMES.

Following is a final selection of games from the last rounds of the international chess gambit tournament, recently contested at Vienna:

FIRST BOARD—SEVENTEENTH ROUND—KING'S GAMBIT.

Marshall, White. Teichmann, Black. — [moves illegible] — Resigns.

SECOND BOARD—SEVENTEENTH ROUND—ALLGAIER GAMBIT.

Gunsberg, White. Schlechter, Black. — [moves illegible] — Resigns.

THIRD BOARD—SEVENTEENTH ROUND—BISHOP'S GAMBIT.

Swiderski, White. Marco, Black. — [moves illegible] — Resigns.

FOURTH BOARD—SEVENTEENTH ROUND—KING'S GAMBIT.

Pillsbury, White. Maroczy, Black. — [moves illegible] — Drawn.

FIFTH BOARD—SEVENTEENTH ROUND—KING'S GAMBIT.

Tschigorin, White. Mieses, Black. — [moves illegible] — Resigns.

FIRST BOARD—EIGHTEENTH ROUND—KING'S GAMBIT.

Maroczy, White. Swiderski, Black. — [moves illegible] — Drawn.

SECOND BOARD—EIGHTEENTH ROUND—BISHOP'S GAMBIT.

Marco, White. Gunsberg, Black. — [moves illegible] — Resigns.

THIRD BOARD—EIGHTEENTH ROUND—KING'S GAMBIT.

Schlechter, White. Marshall, Black. — [moves illegible] — Drawn.

The Teichmann-Tschigorin game at Board 4 was scored in favor of Tschigorin, the former being too sick to play.

FIFTH BOARD—EIGHTEENTH ROUND—ALLGAIER GAMBIT.

Mieses, White. Pillsbury, Black. — [moves illegible] — Drawn.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

*Wheat, No. 2 mixed	[illegible]
*Corn, No. 2 mixed	.60
*Oats, No. 2 mixed	[illegible]
*Flour, Minnesota patents	14.00
Cotton, middling	12.90
*Coffee, No. 7 Rio	[illegible]
*Sugar, granulated	4.90
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
*Beef, family	10.50
*Beef, hams	20.50
*Tallow, prime	[illegible]
*Pork, mess	17.75
*Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	[illegible]
*Lard, prime	8.90
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	19.50
Butter, Western creamery	.20½

*Thursday's quotations.

COTTON.—It was a nervous and unsettled day in cotton, and prices displayed all the irregularity that the division of trade sentiment over the probable course of values would naturally presuppose. The feature of the day was, of course, the Government's report on July conditions. It may be stated that 77.1 per cent., the figure reported by the monthly report, was just as nearly as possible an average of trade opinion on the subject. The market opened steady, 11 points lower to 2 points higher. The declines were on the near-by options, with August showing the greatest weakness on the lower cables, accompanied by private advices that short notices were depressing the market in Liverpool. Just before midday the market was rallied slightly by covering, and when the Government report was read September was selling at 11.22 and October at 10.06, while August had recovered to 12.56. [illegible]

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	10.04	10.04	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	10.04	10.04	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	10.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, July 3.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales; middling upland, 6.64d. Futures opened steady, unchanged, to 2 points higher. Closed excited and irregular, net 12@14 points lower on near, and unchanged to 6 points lower on new crops. [illegible] Manchester yarns hard to sell. Cloths offers scarce.

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	1902-'03.	1901-'02.
Port receipts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Overland to mills and Canada	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brought into sight for week	[illegible]	[illegible]

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	7,601,151	[illegible]
Overland to mills and Canada	1,067,161	[illegible]
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	1,850,000	[illegible]
Brought into sight thus far for season	10,601,813	[illegible]

The total crop movement is for 300 days this year, against 305 days in 1901-1902.

METALS.—Copper declined £1 per ton in London. [illegible] Lead declined 1s 3d in London. [illegible]

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine [illegible]

SAVANNAH, July 3.—Turpentine [illegible]

CHARLESTON, July 3.—Turpentine [illegible]

WILMINGTON, July 3.—Spirits of turpentine [illegible]

LIVE STOCK.—Steers dull and [illegible]

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	4:33	Sun sets	7:34	Moon sets [illegible]

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	[illegible]	Gov. Isl'd	[illegible]	H. Gate [illegible]
S. Hook	[illegible]	Gov. Isl'd	[illegible]	H. Gate [illegible]

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Altai, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c.	9:30 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Buffalo, Hull		3:00 P. M.
City of Birmingham, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Coamo, Porto Rico via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
El Dia, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germania, Naples		[illegible]
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	9:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Manitou, London		[illegible]
Norge, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg		[illegible]
Principessa Irene, Naples and Genoa	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Sicilian Prince, Azores	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Nicholas, Antwerp		[illegible]
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool via Queenstown	8:30 A. M. / *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, Curacao, Venezuela, &c.	8:30 A. M. / *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, JULY 6.

Montevideo, Cadiz, Barcelona, &c.		[illegible]
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 7.

Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Carpathia, Liverpool via Queenstown		[illegible]
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	10:30 A. M. / *12:00 M.	[illegible]
Maraval, Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	[illegible]
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8.

Denver, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Hellig Olav, Denmark	11:00 A. M.	[illegible]
New York, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Piemonte, Guiana	12:30 P. M.	[illegible]
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	7:30 A. M.	[illegible]
Teutonic, Liverpool	6:30 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	[illegible]

THURSDAY, JULY 9.

Esperanza, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Fontabelle, West Indies	12:30 P. M. / *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Grosser Kurfürst, Bremen		[illegible]
Huron, Charleston and Jacksonville		10:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		[illegible]
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow		[illegible]
Moltke, Hamburg		[illegible]

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at §5:30 A. M. (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M.; Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday and Thursday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M.)

§Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aki Maru. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July §10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer City of Peking. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June §20 and up to July §11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July §11 and up to July §18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July §13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July §20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July §21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July §27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July §30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 4.

Afridi, Gibraltar, June 20.
City of Madrid, Bremen, June 13.
Hindoo, Hull, June 20.
Indrani, Algiers, June 16.
La Touraine, Havre, June 27.
Moltke, Hamburg, June 25.
New York, Southampton, June 27.
Sheaffer, Leith, June 13.

SUNDAY, JULY 5.

Arabic, Liverpool, June 26.
Comanche, Jacksonville, July 2.
Somerset, Clyde, June 21.
Trojan Prince, Gibraltar, June 22.

MONDAY, JULY 6.

Astoria, Glasgow, June 26.
Noordam, Rotterdam, June 27.
Philadelphia, Puerto Cabello, June 28.
Proteus, New Orleans, July 1.
Tallahassee, Savannah, July 3.
Zeeland, Antwerp, June 27.

TUESDAY, JULY 7.

Bovic, Liverpool, June 27.
Calabria, Naples, June 24.
City of Augusta, Savannah, July 4.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, June 30.
Nueces, Galveston, July 1.
Numidian, Glasgow, June 27.
Wells City, Swansea, June 25.

Arrived.

SS Monte Video, (Span.,) Grail, Vera Cruz June 26, and Havana, 30th, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Northwestern, Lanier, Port Arthur, Texas. Passed in Sandy Hook at 11:55 P. M.

SS Oneida, Chichester, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Bailey, Bristol, June 14, and Swansea, 17th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Lacroma, (Aust.,) Pavovich, Trieste, &c., June 1, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at [illegible] A. M.

SS El Norte, Gardner, Galveston, June 28, with mdse. to the Southern Pacific Company.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Nedenaes, (Nor.,) Svenningsen, Fort de Paix, &c., June 22, with logwood to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Theems, (Nor.,) Johnsen, Blyth, England, June 18, in ballast, with passengers to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Alberto Treves, (Ital.,) Cornelio, Licata, &c., June 7, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS City of Savannah, Daggett, Savannah, July 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool, June 27, and Queenstown, 28th, with mdse., passengers, and mails to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Twenty miles east of Nantucket Lightship at 5:45 P. M.

SS Hugin, (Nor.,) Larsen, Nuevitas, June 28, with cedar and mahogany to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., west, moderate; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Hillary, (Br.,) for Barbados, Para, Ceara, &c.
SS Julia Luckenbach, for Port Arthur, Texas.
SS Eldsvold, (Nor.,) for Cape Town and Port Natal.
SS Byron, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, Bahia, &c.
SS Albano, (Ger.,) for Leith and Dundee.
SS Simon Dumois, (Nor.,) for Banes via Gibara.
SS Erna, (Ger.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Bolivia, (Ger.,) for Inagua, &c.
SS Georgetown, for Georgetown, S. C.
SS Old Dominion, for Boston.
SS Wilhelmina, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Lampasas, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Chalmette, for New Orleans.
SS Prins der Nederlanden, (Dutch,) for Port au Prince.
SS Mexico, for Havana.
SS Kentucky, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen.
SS Apache, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Sabine, for Brunswick and Mobile.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 3.—SS Bordeaux, (Fr.,) Capt. Le Berrier, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 8:40 A. M. to-day.

SS Blucher, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaech, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 11:40 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithaeuser, from Hamburg for New York via Cherbourg, sld. from Southampton at 12:35 P. M. to-day.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potter, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS St. Andrew, (Br.,) Capt. Fitzgerald, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Aurania, (Br.,) Capt. Potter, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Gibraltar, (Br.,) Capt. Morris, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Port Natal previous to to-day.

SS Sailor Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, for New York, sld. from Montevideo July 1.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Lumsdane, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.

SS Indradeo, (Br.,) Capt. Esterbrook, from New York via Algiers for Aden, Singapore, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Citta di Messina, (Ital.,) Capt. Demeo, from Palermo for New York, passed Gibraltar June 30.

SS Roma, (Fr.,) Capt. Verrier, from New York, arr. at Naples June 30.

SS Umbria, (Ital.,) Capt. Baranino, from New York via Cadiz, arr. at Naples June 30.

SS Tresco, (Br.,) Capt. McDougall, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., for Fremantle, &c., arr. at Sydney, N. S. W., previous to to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 5:32 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Capt. Coste, for New York, sld. from Marseilles July 1.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. King, for New York, sld. from Swansea yesterday.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Fournier, from New York, arr. at Havre at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Koenig Albert, (Ger.,) Capt. Polack, from New York via Gibraltar and Naples, arr. at Genoa at noon to-day.

SS Oevis, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Frankland, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Cedric, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Victorian, (Br.,) Capt. Cairn, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichel, from New York for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen, passed the Lizard at 12:33 A. M. 4th.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 2 A. M. 4th.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Brevoort Real Estate Company vs. Astoria Land and Construction Company—Albert Sanders; George H. Taylor, Jr., vs. William G. McCrea—John F. Herren.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Joseph C. Strout vs. Annie Strout—M. J. Mallahan.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—United States Gas Fixture Company vs. Dora Scholz—Arthur Hurst; Luke Fitzgerald vs. Johanna McCarthy—Charles Wolf; Leslie E. Crouch vs. Catharine Buckley—James F. Markham.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—In re Gallen—James J. Nealis; In re Mulhern—S. P. Cahill.

SUPREME COURT—Amend, J.—Jordan vs. Underhill—Charles H. Knox.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—In re Genesee Salt Company—Henry W. Bookstaver.

FINANCIAL.

BANK CLERK—A YOUNG MAN SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS PAYING TELLER IN A NATIONAL BANK DESIRES POSITION WITH BANK OR BOND HOUSE—REFERENCES THE BEST. ADDRESS "TELLER," BOX R 110 TIMES.

FINANCIAL.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

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BANKERS
Government Bonds
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MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
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Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
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74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
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New Amsterdam Gas Co.
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TO NET OVER 4½%
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Members New York Stock Exchange.
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Receive deposits subject to draft.
Collect interest and dividends, and do a general commission business.

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Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
Issue international cheques, commercial and travelers' credits available in all parts of the world.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED:
A Promoter or Broker
TO SELL
$200,000.00 OF STOCK
In a manufacturing concern at New York. The Company is carrying on business in four other cities at present, and desires to locate a plant at N. Y. Large profits are now being made in this line. First class references and evidence of success in promoting industrial concerns required. Liberal cash commission to right man. Address R., 117 Times.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMICK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 8TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF GUARDIAN.
$4,000 Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry R. R. 1 Mtg. 4 p. c. Extd. Bds. 1950.
$2,000 Pacific Coast Co. 1 Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds. 1946.
$4,000 St. Paul & Duluth R. R. 1 Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds. 1931.
$2,000 Wabash R. R. 1 Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds. 1939.
$2,000 Richmond & Danville R. R. Con. Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds. 1915.
$4,000 Minn. & St. Louis Ry. (Pac. Extn.) 1 Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds. 1921.
$4,000 Central Pacific Ry. 1 Refdg. Mtg. 4 p. c. Bds. 1949.
$3,000 Edison Elec. Ill. Co., N. Y., 1 Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds. 1910.
$2,000 Lehigh & N. Y. R. R. 1 Mtg. 4 p. c. Bds. 1945.
$3,000 Pacific R. R. of Mo. R. E. Extd. 5 p. c. Bds. 1938.
$2,000 Int. & Gt. Northern R. R. 1 Mtg. F. M. 6 p. c. Bds. 1919.
$1,000 East Tenn., Vir. & Geo. R. R. 1 Mtg. Div. Bd. 1930.
$1,000 Panama R. R. 1 Mtg. 4½ p. c. Bd. 1917.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
300 shs. Knickerbocker Ice Co. common Chic.
105 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
$2,000 Development Co. of America 15 yr. Coll. Gold Trust 6 p. c. Bds.
[illegible] shs. American Bank Note Co.
10 shs. Trow Dir. Printing & Bookbinding Co.
50 shs. American Soda Fountain Co. 2 pfd.
5,500 shs. Ideal Mining & Dev. Co.
1 share Clinton Hall Assn.
40 shs. North American Trust Co.
$15,000 Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. Receipts for New England Loan & Trust Co. Deb. Bds. $10,150 paid thereon.
$2,000 Real Estate Trust Co. of Phila. Receipts for New England Loan & Trust Co. Deb. Bds. $1,350 paid thereon.
$1,000 New England Loan & Trust Co. Deb. Bond Series 13.
$1,000 Bond & Mtg. on land in Labette County, Kansas, 6 p. c. int.
775 acres of land in Fort Bend County, Texas, lots No. 8, 9 & 10 in Block 2, Sub Division of Block 10, Evans, South Addition to City of Ft. Worth, Texas. For more complete description apply to Gibson & Stapler, Attys., 49 Wall St.
10 shs. Lawyers Title Ins. Co.
20 shs. Hildreth Varnish Co.
[illegible] shs. Merchants Trust Co.
$2,000 Ohio & Ind. Gas Co. 1 Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds.
14 shs. Ohio & Ind. Con. Natl. & Ill. Gas Co.
46 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Utica, Chenango & Susq. R. R.
5 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Northern Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
5 shs. United States Trust Co.
10 shs. Varick Bank.

We should like to send you
"SHORT SALES EXPLAINED."
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THE SECRET OF SUCCESS
In Wall St. "Traders' guide mailed free.
C. E. Greene & Co., 71 B'way, N. Y. Estb. 1875.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK,
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..........$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS and Undivided Profits 1,600,000

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Frank H. Platt, George R. Sheldon, Edward Eyre, Peter Doelger, William Halls, Jr., James D. Layng, William R. Grace, Hugh Kelly, Morgan J. O'Brien, Hosmer B. Parsons, Albert G. Jennings, George W. Perkins, Eugene Kelly, Charles W. Morse, Elverton R. Chapman, Charles W. Fornes, Frank B. Lawrence, Charles T. Barney, Jas. Ross Curran.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
General Office, Broad Street Station,
Philadelphia, 24 July, 1903.
DELIVERY OF NEW STOCK.
Certificates for new stock, under the allotment of March, 1903, will be delivered on and after the 15th July, 1903, upon the surrender of unassigned Treasurer's (full-paid) receipts at the offices of the Company, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, or 85 Cedar Street, New York.
Certificates of stock represented by assigned Treasurer's (full-paid) receipts will be delivered five (5) days after the surrender of such receipts at either of the above offices, after the 15th instant.
Certificates of stock for (full-paid) fractional parts of shares, when surrendered as above in amounts of even shares, will be delivered five (5) days after the date of such surrender, after the 15th inst.
☞ Receipts should be presented at the office at which the original payment was made.
LEWIS NEILSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
N. W. Cor. 14th St. & 8th Avenue.
The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1903, shall be at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on all accounts from $5 to $1,000, and
Three and One-Half Per Cent. Per Annum
on all accounts exceeding $1,000.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS
in the City of New York,
280 Fourth Avenue, New York,
June 29th, 1903.
168TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending June 30th as follows:
At the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the 20th day of July, 1903.
The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st July, 1903, where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 20th of July, 1903. WILLIAM W. SMITH, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

110TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS
OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,
NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.
A dividend will be credited July 1st at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. Per Annum on sums from $5 to $3,000 to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws payable on and after July 20th, 1903.
Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Treasurer.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
656 and 658 Eighth Ave., corner 42d St.
EIGHTY-SIXTH
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
On and after July 20th, 1903, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. per annum will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday from 6 to 8 P. M.; holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday.
A. TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK
OF WILLIAMSBURGH,
52 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y. City.
Interest credited July 1st on $5.00 to $3,000—is at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
Ten days' grace allowed.
JOHN MOLLENHAUER, President.
HENRY GECKLER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CONSOLIDATED TRACTION COMPANY,
Jersey City, N. J., June 27th, 1903.
The Board of Directors have ordered paid on July 15th, 1903, out of the rental payment made by the North Jersey Street Railway Company to the Consolidated Traction Company, under terms of the lease between said Companies, dated May 25th, 1898, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½%) PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Consolidated Traction Company. Payment will be made to Stockholders of record the 30th day of June, 1903. Transfer books close June 30th, 1903, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen July 16th, 1903, at ten o'clock A. M.
J. P. DUSENBERRY, Treasurer.

Office of Wells, Fargo & Company,
51 Broadway.
New York, June 30, 1903.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. have been declared by the Directors of the company, payable July 15, 1903, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close June 30, 1903, and reopen July 16, 1903.
H. B. PARSONS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT Company, N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Sts.
Philadelphia, Pa., June 8, 1903.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (one dollar per share,) payable July 15, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1903.
Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.
New York, June 19, 1903.
A Special Meeting of the Shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York is called and will be held at its banking office, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of August, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes:
(1) To authorize the increase of the capital stock of the National Bank of Commerce in New York to $25,000,000 by the issue of 150,000 additional shares, each of the par value of $100, of which additional capital stock 120,000 shares may be used for the purpose of acquiring the assets and business of The Western National Bank of the United States in New York, and the residue of such additional capital stock, to wit: 25,000 shares, are to be offered to the Shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for subscription to the extent of twenty-five per cent. of their respective holdings on July 28, 1903, at the price of $140 per share, all as proposed in the circular of the Board of Directors dated June 16th, 1903.
(2) To provide that the number of the Directors shall be not less than nine, nor more than forty-eight, as from time to time the by-laws may prescribe.
This meeting is called and this notice is given by order of the Board of Directors and upon the written requisition of more than twenty shareholders of the Bank holding in the aggregate more than one-fourth of all the existing shares of the National Bank of Commerce in New York, and as required by the Articles of Association.
WILLIAM C. DUVALL, Cashier.

New York, June 24, 1903.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company will take place at No. 32 to 38 East 42d St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 8th, 1903, at 2 o'clock P. M. to elect eleven Trustees and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business that may properly come before the meeting. JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES

JOSEPH COWAN & CO.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange. New York Produce Exchange. Toronto Board of Trade.
STOCK BROKERS,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
Branch Offices { 1,286 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST. 415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST. 57 East 59th St., (near Madison Av.)
DAILY MARKET LETTER ISSUED.

J. S. HARRIS & CO.,
BROKERS,
LORD'S COURT BUILDING, NEW YORK.
Members New York Con. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Central Park West Lot Sold—Buyer for 22 West Sixteenth Street—New Broadway Hotel Leased.

Frank L. Smith has sold the lot 25.2 by 100, on Central Park West, 75.6 feet north of Eighty-eighth Street. The lot separates the site of the new house of the Progress Club on the Eighty-eighth Street corner from the plot on the Eighty-ninth Street corner purchased recently by Louis M. Jones.

Mrs. Mary Fleming has sold for about $40,000 the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 22 West Sixteenth Street, 25 by 92.

Charles H. Easton & Co. have leased for the Construction Realty Company the new hotel now in course of erection at the southwest corner of Fifty-fourth Street and Broadway for a term of twenty-one years, at an aggregate rental of $1,300,000, to Edward R. Swett, owner and proprietor of the Lake Harbor Hotel, Michigan, and the Seminole Winter Park, Florida. The new Broadway hotel, to be known as the Cumberland, is a twelve-story fire-proof structure of modern type, containing about 300 rooms and baths.

William Henry Folsom has sold for Edmund S. Simpson to Mrs. L. Rogers the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 30 East Seventy-seventh Street.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Mrs. Mary R. Bennett the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 157 West Seventy-fifth Street, 20 by 102.2. The buyer will occupy the house after it has been extensively altered.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Charles W. Morse 721 Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-seventh Street, a three-story building, on lot 20.5 by 65. The same brokers also negotiated the recent sale of 165 to 169 East Seventy-third Street to Henry H. Benedict.

Marcus Kohner, as broker, has sold for something over $50,000 the apartment house 167 West Eightieth Street, 30 by 88 by 102.2.

Harvey J. Cohen and Isaac Roth report that they have bought for clients eight lots on Ninety-eighth Street, near Second Avenue.

Arthur G. Muhlker has sold to Louis Lese the five-story tenement, with stores, 1,812 Second Avenue, 25 by 100, adjoining the southeast corner of Ninety-fourth Street.

Cloyd L. Boykin has sold the five-story brick flat 181 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.

Millard Veit has sold for Citron & Co. to August C. Nans 141 and 143 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, adjoining the corner of Seventh Avenue, two five-story double flats, on plot 50 by 100.11. The sellers purchased this property through the same broker about a year ago.

Graham & Webb have sold for John Burt for about $46,000 the two five-story triple flats 109 and 111 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 50 by 100.

Cohen & Glauber have bought 1,815 to 1,821 Madison Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, two five-story flats, on plot 100.11 by 100. The buildings will be extensively altered and stores put in on the ground floor. The same operators have also bought 66 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100.11, and have sold 8 and 10 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, two five-story double flats, 50 by 100.11, and 111 Madison Street, six-story front and rear tenements, 25 by 100.

D. Grodginsky & Williams have bought 334 and 336 East One Hundred and First Street, two six-story tenements, on plot 50 by 100.11. The same firm has sold 309 and 311 East Ninety-first Street, two five-story tenements, on plot 50 by 100.8.

Barnett & Co. have sold for a Mrs. Gunner the five-story double flat 159 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 25 by 100.

Hattenbach & Co. have sold for Henry Pohalski 1,621 Second Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of Eighty-fourth Street, a four-story flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 81.8.

Roth & Hershkowitz have bought 62 and 64 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, two frame dwellings on plot 50 by 100.11.

Joseph Levy & Son, in conjunction with Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., have sold 224 West Thirty-third Street to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company.

C. F. W. Johanning negotiated the recent sale of 2,115 Eighth Avenue, a five-story triple flat, 25.2 by 90 by 100.

Van Vliet & Place have sold for Charles Hottenroth to George P. Deane the five-story flat 79 Perry Street, 23 by 90.

Max Marx has purchased from Ernestine Tilson the lot 25 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, 250 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue. Mr. Marx says that he intends to erect thereon a stable for his own use.

George B. Gillie has sold for William Gurger the three-story dwelling 465 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 19 by 99.11.

Louis Sherry has sold, through B. H. Weisker, Jr., of James L. Libby's office, the plot 80 by 225 on the old Macomb's Dam Road, running through to Inwood Avenue, about 300 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street.

The same broker has also sold for Louis Eickwort 578 Burnside Avenue, a two-family dwelling on lot 25 by 121 and irregular.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have sold for Alexander McMurray to George W. McAdam, 1,027 Ogden Avenue, a three-story Queen Anne dwelling on lot 25 by 90.

Reiss Brothers have sold for the John Allan Realty Company the frame dwelling 1,001 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street.

McQuay & Co. have sold for Thornton Brothers the two-story frame dwelling 1,347 Clay Avenue; also, for John Finley, the brick dwelling 964 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; also, for Louis Eickwort, the two-story frame dwelling 793 East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street; also, for Theodore Roehrs, the two-story two-family dwelling 1,871 Morris Avenue.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for Margaret E. Donnelly to Morris Lawton the plot, 66 by 135, at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Eightieth Street and Crotona Avenue.

Ruland & Whiting negotiated the recent sale of 115 and 117 Fulton Street for William M. Martin to William Dornbusch. The property was transferred on Thursday.

The only auction offerings listed yesterday, two foreclosures involving 401 and 403 Lenox Avenue and 186 to 190 Beach Avenue, were both adjourned, the former to July 10 and the latter to July 15.

McChain & Hershfield have resold 53 East Seventy-third Street for Samuel S. Jacobs to John W. Love for occupancy; resold for Mabel J. N. Moore 36 East Seventy-fourth Street to Charles MacVeagh for improvements; resold for Mary Hershfield 214 West Thirty-fourth Street; resold for Charles H. Niehaus 17 West Thirty-fifth Street to Hellner & Wolf, and have resold for them to E. J. Eagan; resold for Mary Hershfield 1,062 Madison Avenue.

Joseph Levy & Son have sold for H. Feinberg 234 West Twentieth Street to a client.

Pape & Brother and D. Gallo have resold for the Bronx Investment Company the six-story tenement 126 Macdougal Street, on lot 25 by 100, to a private investor.

Laumeister & Co. have sold these houses, titles to which passed yesterday: 881 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 27x100, five-story double brick flat; 887 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 27 by 100, five-story double brick flat; 889 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 27 by 100, five-story double brick flat. In conjunction with J. McCaffery they have also sold 540 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 100, three-story frame flat, and 712 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, a five-story triple flat, 25 by 100.

Joseph Breihoff has sold for H. Scheideberg the five-story double flat 34 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street to an investor, on private terms.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 133 to 137 East Sixteenth Street, for six-story brick lofts, 68.9 by 84; Inter-River Realty Company of 32 Park Row, owner; W. H. Birkmire of 290 Broadway, architect; cost, $85,000.

Willett and Rivington Streets, northeast corner, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 80; A. Silverstein of 44 Pike Street, owner; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $45,500.

No. 139 West Forty-first Street, for a seven-story brick storage building, with store, 20 by 90; C. C. Shayne of 124 West Forty-second Street, owner; Ward & Gottlieb of 156 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $100,000.

One Hundred and Seventh Street, south side, 95 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, for two six-story brick flats, 50 by 86.10; E. M. Silverstein of 508 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $150,000.

King's Bridge Road, north side, 300 feet east of Sedgwick Avenue, for a one-story frame greenhouse, 25 by 32.5; David Clark's Sons, premises, owners; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Courtlandt Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, for a one-story brick smokehouse, 25 by 27; Hugo Wagener, Middleland Avenue, Yonkers, owner; Gustav Schwartz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

South Brother Island, for a two-story frame clubhouse, 40 by 30; Morrisania Yacht Club, premises, owner; Gustav Schwartz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Hughes Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, 20.8 by 53.3; Thomas Irigano of 1,118 East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $10,500.

Alterations.

No. 1,642 Madison Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement with store; M. Greenberg of 1,638 Madison Avenue, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 32 and 34 Division Street, to two five-story brick tenements with stores; S. and E. Banner of 217 East Broadway, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 115 Avenue C, to a three-story brick dwelling with store; S. Weiss, premises, owner; H. Rockmore of 304 East Broadway, architect; cost, $800.

Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, southeast corner, to a five-story brick tower; Interborough Rapid Transit Company of 195 Broadway, owner; G. H. Pegram of 195 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

Fifty-ninth Street, south side, 375 feet west of Sixth Avenue, and Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 366.8 feet west of Sixth Avenue, to two ten-story brick flats; estate of J. McComb of 213 Seventh Avenue, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $300.

No. 163 Madison Street, to a five-story brick tenement with stores; Gordon, Levy & Co. of 230 Canal Street, owners; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $4,500.

No. 594 East Thirteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement with stores; Schmeidler & Bachrach of 65 Nassau Street, owners; H. Rockmore of 304 East Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 716 Lexington Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling with stores; M. Bloom of 714 Lexington Avenue, owner; S. Gross of 348 East Eighty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,600.

No. 118 Centre Street, to a five-story brick tenement; A. F. Viermeister, premises, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $500.

No. 40 West Sixty-fourth Street, to a frame sign; E. B. Demarest, premises, owner; A. Van Beuren, Jr., of 126 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

No. 525 Ninth Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement with store; also 405 West Thirty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick tenement with store; C. Roche of 52 West Seventy-sixth Street, owner; J. W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $1,750.

No. 445 East Fifty-second Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; S. Mendelsohn of 158 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner; A. Arctander of 639 Willis Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

No. 1 West Eighty-third Street, to a seven-story brick flat; M. S. Dodge of 1 West Eighty-third Street, owner; E. L. Angell of 242 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, July 3.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner 214th St, 25x100; Nelson D. Stillwell to Thomas S. Walker, (mtg $1,500,) Co. G., other consideration and 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,094 and 2,096, w s, 55x100; the American Missionary Association to Leopold Barth and another, B. & S. 57,500

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 213th St, 25x100; Nelson D. Stillwell to Thomas S. Walker, (mtg $1,875,) other consideration and 100

AVENUE A, 32, e s, 22x76; Adolph Pohl to Aaron Stiber, (mtg $13,000) ..... Nom.

AVENUE C, s e corner of 12th St, 27.0x23.6; Adam and Julia Bachrach to Max Schneider and another, (mtg $13,000) 1

BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, s w corner of 133d St, runs w — to 11th Av x s 25x e — x n to B; the Church of the Annunciation at Manhattanville to Manhattan College ..... Nom.

BURNSIDE AV, 574, s w s, 25x121.8x29.6x130.11; Louis Eickwort to Louis Eickwort, Jr., (mtg $3,000) ..... Nom.

BURNSIDE AV, 578, s w s, 25x105.1x29.6x121.8; Louis Eickwort to Louis Eickwort, Jr., (mtg $6,300) ..... Nom.

CANNON ST, 118 and 120, e s, 50x100; Frank Hillman and another to Moses Pechter, (mtg $57,000) 1

CHERRY ST, 227, s s, 24.5x86.6x25.11x86.6; Cherry St, 230, s s, runs n 18.8x e 50x s 0.6x n 70.4x w 37.11x n 20.10x e 23.11x n 99.6 to beginning; Rebecca Freedman to Morris Freundlich and others, (mtg $46,000) ..... Nom.

CLAY AV, 1,347, w s, 16.8x79.10x16.8x80; Charles H. Thornton and another to Patrick W. Clynes, (mtg $2,000) ..... Nom.

COLUMBIA ST, 85, w s, 25x100; Joseph Bruder and another to Max Gross, (mtg $34,000) ..... Nom.

CROTON AQUEDUCT, w s, 338.4 ft from division line of land of Lispenard and Jumel estate, runs w 103.1x n 25.8x e 90.1x25; James W. Tygard to Mark F. Roberts 2,000

EAGLE AV, 917, w s, 25x175; August Jacob to John H. Holsten and another, (mtg $12,500,) other consideration and 100

ESSEX ST, n w s, 102.2 ft n e of Rivington St, 22.6x80x22.6x88.11; Harris Elias to Felix Tausend, (mtg $15,000) 1

ESSEX ST, 134, w s, 22.6x88.11; John G. Meister to Felix Tausend, (mtg $18,500,) other consideration and 100

GREENWICH AV, 35½, w s, 21.2x40.2x irregular; Margaret B. Benfield by guardian, to Christian H. Steffens, ½ part, all title, B. and S. 1,313

GREENWICH AV, 35½, w s, runs s 21.3x w 60x n 22.8x e 5.8x e 1.6x e 9.2x e 0.6x e 40.2; Elizabeth O. Dubois and others, heirs, to Christian H. D. Steffens ..... Nom.

HENRY ST, 160, n s, 21.8x75; Mayer Greenberg to Jacob Cohen, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and 100

HOME ST, n s, 50 ft w of Fox St, 25x75.1x25.2x72.3; Henry J. Goldsmith, referee, to Fanny Robins 3,300

HOME ST, n s, old line, 138 ft w of Union Av, old line, 20x126.4x20x122.3; Frederick C. Beer to Elmer Gargan 1

HUGHES AV, w s, 79.8 ft s of Oaktree Place, 18.8x95; Louis Eickwort to Louis Neundorff, (mtg $2,600) ..... Nom.

HUGHES AV, 2,249, w s, 20x100; Wolf Burland to William Hinklein and another, (mtg $3,700) ..... Nom.

INTERVALE AV, 976, w s, 25x100; Dorothea Hoar to Nicolaus Tietjen, (mtg $4,500,) other consideration and 100

LEROY ST, 110, s s, 25x100; John F. Caragher to Mary B. Caragher, other consideration and 100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,708, w s, 18.8x70; Isaac Fischlowitz and wife to Gustav G. Fischlowitz, mtg $7,000 1

LEXINGTON AV, 589, e s, 18.6x80; Nancy Bear to Carrie B. Kupfer, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

LOT 36, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park; H. P. Rose to Philip Duffy 1

LUDLOW ST, 28, n w s, 19x87.6; Henrietta Dressner to Louis D. and Nathan Waxberg, (mtg $18,000) 100

MADISON AV, w s, 33.1 ft s of 42d St, 39.9x28.9x irregular; Emma E. Cattus to Emma E. Cattus, Jr. 1

MADISON ST, 173, n s, 25x100; Herman Fichter to Abraham Bollt, (mtgs $28,500,) other consideration and 100

MARY ST, n s, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Robert H. Bergman and wife to Frank J. Holer and another, mtg $11,500 100

MONROE ST, 152, n s, 19.4x100; Sarah Kreilmann to Abraham Amer, (mtg $26,950) ..... Nom.

OGDEN AV, w s, 225 ft s of Devoe St, 25x90; Julia E. McMurray to George W. McAdam, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and 100

ORCHARD ST, n s, 350 ft w of Madison Av, 50x125; James E. and George J. O'Neill to Mary O'Neill, (mtg $2,500) 1

PENFIELD AV, s w s, Lot 146, map of Penfield property, 50x110.1x50x110.2; Lot 148, map of Penfield property, 50x110.3x50x110.4; Lot 150, map of Penfield property, 50x100.5x50x111.6; Lot 152, map of Penfield property, 50x111.11x50x112.5; Lot 154, map of Penfield property, 50x112.5x50x114.2; Lot 156, map of Penfield property, 50x115x50x116.1; Lot 158, map of Penfield property, 50x116.6x50x117.5; Lot 160, map of Penfield property, 50x118.4x74x125; James T. Penfield to William W. Penfield, (mtg $6,000) 12,900

QUARRY ROAD and La Fontaine Av, Lots 7 to 26, map of 65 lots, part of Oak Tree plot; Mary E. and David Allin and another, trustee, to Bronx Investment Company, (mtg $1,600) 1

RIVINGTON ST, n w corner of Sheriff St, 25x81; Daniel Dober to Sigmund Muldberg, (mtg $40,000) 65,000

ROBBINS AV, 502, e s, 79 ft n of Dater St, 25x100; Bronx Investment Company to Mary E. Allen, (mtg $9,500) 100

SILVER ST, n s, 42.8 ft e of West Farms Road; runs e 25x n 156.1x w 9.6x s 34.10x126.9 to beginning; Lawrence Brennan to Cecelia Brennan, (mtg $2,400) ..... Nom.

SILVER ST, n s, 42.8 ft e of West Farms Road; runs e 25x n 156.1x w 9.6x s 34.10x126.9 to beginning; George F. Baisley and another to Lawrence Brennan, (mtg $2,400) ..... Nom.

SPRINGFIELD ST, s s, 175.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Nicholas Bott to William Bott, all liens 1,000

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 54.5 ft s of 141st St, 27x100.11x27x102.10; Louis Ruchti to John F. Hornkohl, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 347, 28.4x70.11x24.2x85.9; Dennis A. Kennelly to Amelia McCord, (mtg $20,000) 27,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 21 ft n of 178th St, 18x80; Kate C. Wood to F. B. French, (mtg $7,000) 1

SULLIVAN ST, 66, w s, 21x48x23x52.10; Rose Vogel to Nathan Kirsh, other consideration and 100

THOMPSON ST, 36, w s, 25x100; Pietro Bergonzi to Francesco Valenti, (mtg $13,000, (correction deed)) ..... Nom.

TIER AV, n s, 300 ft w of North St; runs n 242.2 to Eastchester Bay x sw — x s 305.11x e 50 to beginning; Morris Cooper, referee, to Caroline Bohlinger 4,200

TINTON ST, w s, 2.7 ft n of Westchester Av, 27x117.6; Lynn W. Thompson to Albert Zanmatti 18,500

WAVERLEY PLACE, 152, s w s, 22.8x97; John G. Taylor to the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.

WEST END AV, w s, 83.1 ft s of 89th St, 19x80; Phebe A. Murray, executor and trustee, to Margaret A. Rowan, (mtg $20,900) 24,500

WEST END AV, 86.2 ft s of 86th St, runs w 100x s 18x e 46.5x n 6.6x e 53.6x n 15.6 to beginning; Sylvester L. H. Ward to Caroline A. Brundage 5,540

1ST AV, e s, 59 ft n of 6th St, 21.5x70; William Pfitzner and others to Annie M. Hubsch and another 26,000

1ST AV, e s, 59 ft n of 6th St, 21.5x70; William Pfitzner, Jr., executor, to Annie M. Hubsch and another, (mtg $15,000) 22,000

1ST AV, 1,470, e s, 20x70; Catharine H. Ranney to Samuel Williams, other consideration and 100

1ST AV, 1,468, e s, 20x70; Catharine H. Ranney and others to Samuel Williams, other consideration and 100

1ST AV, 1,608, w s, 25x70; Pauline Schreiber to August Zollot, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and 100

1ST ST, s s, Lot 509, map of Leandert's Farm, 24.6x98; Louis Haines to Harris Beckelman, (mtg $29,000,) other consideration and 100

2D AV, w s, 70 ft s of 98th St, 25x100; Thomas F. Baldwin to Ellen Gallagher, (mtg $12,500,) other consideration and 100

2D AV, w s, 48 ft n of 90th St, 27.8x72.11; Katharina Bothner and another, executors, to Charles Tschanett 36,000

2D AV, 2,637, w s, 20x100; David K. Webster and another to Louis Biel, (mtg $20,000) 1

2D AV, w s, 48 ft n of 90th St, 27.8x72.11; Katharina Bothner to Katharina Bothner and another, executors, B. and S. ..... Nom.

4TH ST, 215 East, 24.9x96.2; Louis J. and Joseph Ledlger to Jacob Scheer 1

4TH ST, n s, 345 ft e of Avenue A, 25x96.2; Carrie Wannemacher, widow to Jacob Scheer, (mtg $12,000) 1

7TH AV, 291 and 293, e s, 40x100; Charles Baumann to Isaac Epstein 100

7TH AV, n w corner of 52d St, 48.9x—x—100.11; the Children's Aid Society to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company 1

8TH AV, e s, 74 ft s w of Horatio St, runs s e 46.7 x e 38.5 x n 4.8 x e 4.7 x n 17.6 x w 18 x n w 46.7 x s w 19 to beginning; Julius J. Lyons to Pierre E. Guerin 14,150

8TH AV, 2,451, w s, 24.9x100; Felix Levy to Frederick E. Keppler, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and 100

8TH ST, 319 and 321 East, 24.11x92.11x irregular; William H. Schmohl to Annie Chasis, (mtg $29,000) 100

8TH ST, n s, 238 ft w of Avenue C, runs n 98.11x w 54.9x s 24.1x e 30.1x s 69.10x e 24.11; Edgar W. Fagan and another to William H. Schmohl, quitclaim, (correction) ..... Nom.

10TH AV, e s, 74.1 ft s of 38th St, 24.8x100; Jonas Weil and another to Esther Isenberg, (mtg $28,000) ..... Nom.

10TH AV, e s, 98.9 ft s of 40th St, 24.8x100; Frederick Meyer to Albert L. Schwartz, other consideration and 100

10TH AV, 538, e s, 24.8x77.6; Jonas Weil and another to Esther Isenberg, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

10TH ST, West, s s, 60.2 ft w of Greenwich Av, 15x60x15x44; John H. Thiry to Carrie L. Vath, (mtg $4,000) 100

18TH ST, 404 and 406 East, 50x92; Abram Bachrach to Max Bischof, (mtg $16,500) 1

22D ST, 30 and 32 West, 57.9x98.9x56.1x98.9; 22d St, 28 West, 25x98.9; Louis Sachs to Ralph Riess, (mtg $165,000,) other consideration and 100

22D ST, 30 and 32 West, 57.9x98.9x56.1x98.9; 22d St, 28 West, 25x98.9; Ralph Riess to Louis Sachs, (mtg $156,000,) other consideration and 100

24TH ST, 433 and 435, n s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, runs n 197.6 to 25th St, x w 25x s 98.9x w 25x s 98.9x e 50 to beginning; Bayard St, 68, n s, 22.7x100x irregular; Maria A. Herter to Herter Realty Company, (mtg $100,000) 100

28TH ST, s s, 121.10 ft w of 7th Av, 25x98.9; Jonas Weil and another to Esther Isenberg, (mtg $30,000) ..... Nom.

30TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x165.10x25x163.7; George Passet to August Passet, B & S ..... Nom.

30TH ST, 342 East, 22.0x98.9; William G. Van der Roest to Lillian B. Dreux, all title, B. and S. 100

32D ST, 367 West, 20x98.9; Elsie D. Parsons, by guardian, to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company, all title 2,161

36TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Joseph A. Cutter to Susan A. Ludin, other consideration and 100

36TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Jonas Weil and another to Esther Isenberg, (mtg $22,500) ..... Nom.

46TH ST, 433 West, 20.4x87 x irregular; Sara D. M. Fogg to Henry Dohrmann, (mtg $14,000) 1

47TH ST, 621 and 623 West, 50x100.5; Thomas Smith to Edward F. Reinhauser, (mtg $7,000) 1

47TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of 11th Av, 20x100.5; Martha Kommer to John Mers and another, (mtg $5,000) 11,000

48TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 25x92.8x25.10x100.5; Fannie Hamlin to Herman Wronkow, (mtg $145,000) ..... Nom.

50TH ST, n s, 432.6 ft w of 8th Av, 19.1x100.5; Lewis G. Reed to Charles F. Myers ..... Nom.

52D ST, n s, 71 ft e of 2d Av, runs n 25x e 25x n 30x e 23x s 100x w 54 to beginning; Ellner F. Waehner to Amelia M. Michel, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and 1,600

53D ST, 410 West, 25x100.5; Robert McCafferty and another to Giovanni B. Ughetta ..... Nom.

62D ST, 224 East, 20x70; Harry E. Davis to the Scully Realty Company, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.

63D ST, n s, 81 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Leopold Einhorn to Joseph Halpern and another, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

68TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of West End Av, 75x100.5; Ida Meyer and another, executors, to John Addison, other consideration and 100

73D ST, 178 East, 20x102.2; Henrietta Reismann and others, executors, to J. Henry Alexandre 14,800

74TH ST, 102 East, 18x74; Laura Russell to Laura Apfel, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.

74TH ST, 102 East, 18x74; Lucius H. Beers to Laura Russell, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.

96TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of Park Av, 50x100; Isaac Helfer to Julius Schattman, (mtg $45,000) ..... Nom.

98TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Frederick Lese to Benjamin Fishman, mtg $17,500 1

101ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Moses Cowen to Henry Korn, B and S, ½ part, mtg $15,000 100

103D ST, 59 East, 25x100.11; Margaret Smithers to Dorothea Bauer and another, (mtg $15,500,) other consideration and 100

106TH ST, 209 to 215 East, 104x100.11; Pearl St, 484, n s, runs n 43.8x e 60.6x w 25.4x s 77.2x s 45x e 25.1 to beginning; 51st St, n s, 101.6 ft e of 3d Av, 50.10x102.2; 74th St, 224 East, 25x102.2; Lexington Av, 1,032, w s, 17x93.9; Maria A. Herter to Herter Realty Company, (mtgs $248,000,) other consideration and 100

106TH ST, 244 West, 25x100.11; 106th St, 246 West, 25x100.11; George L. Felt and others to Joseph Byk, mtg $27,000 1

107TH ST, 240 East, 25x100.11; Fredericka Beuss and another, devisees, to Nathan and Sam Bloom, (mtg $8,000) 1

108TH ST, 119 East, 25x100.11; Elias Gussaroff and another to Meyer Herman, (mtg $15,500,) other consideration and 100

109TH ST, 119 East, 25x100; Fannie Hahn to Elias Gussaroff and another, (mtg $15,500) ..... Nom.

109TH ST, 147 West, 25x100.11; C. D. Fleming to George Bingel, (mtg $12,000) 100

113TH ST, 34 West, 25x100.11; Louis Lauscher to Joseph J. Brown, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

113TH ST, 66 West, 20x100.11; Jennie Greenbaum and another to Joseph Whitmore, (mtg $20,000) 100

114TH ST, 41 West, 25x100.11; Charles Wynne to Emma Lindenbaum and another, (mtgs $20,900,) other consideration and 100

114TH ST, n s, 319.11 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Samuel Kurlan to Charles Wynne, (mtg $41,800) 100

115TH ST, 110 to 116 West, 100x100.11; Richard Bullwinkle to Rose Witt, (mtgs $78,000) ..... Nom.

117TH ST, 54 West, 25x100.11; Elizabeth Katz to Sigmund Cohn, (mtg $31,000) ..... Nom.

117TH ST, n s, 385 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Rose Witt and another to Richard Bullwinkle, mtg $13,000 1

118TH ST, n s, 325.5 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.10; Daniel J. Early, referee, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank 7,500

120TH ST, 221 West, 25x100.11; Louis Wack to Herman A. Berls, ½ part, all title, (mtg $12,600) ..... Nom.

121ST ST, 343 East, 25x100.11; Nancy Krakower to Jacob Bermann and another, (mtg $9,500) ..... Nom.

126TH ST, s s, 165 ft e of 3d Av, 50x99.11; Hiram R. Bessanon to Jacob Gold, (mtg $13,000) 100

124TH ST, 301 and 303 East, 50x100; Jacob Bermann and another to Sophie Mayer and another, (mtg $17,500) 1

134TH ST, n s, 83.10 ft e of Alexander Av, 18.10x100; George Bicknell to Leopold Michael, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and 100

136TH ST, 711, n s, 325 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Jerome Bieth to Charles Kinz, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

138TH ST, 623 and 625, n s, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 50x100; Simon Adler and another to Samuel Rosenthal, (mtg $41,000) ..... Nom.

141ST ST, 387 and 389, n s, 27 ft w of Cypress Av, 54x100.6; August Oesting to Christian Armbruster, (mtg $36,000,) other consideration and 100

141ST ST, 881, n s, 54 ft e of Beekman Av, 27x100; August Oesting to August Donschat and another, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and 100

147TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of Brook Av, 25x100; John Everling and another to Rosa Heitlinger, other consideration and 100

150TH ST, 758, s s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Frank C. J. Becker to Heinrich Neuberger, (mtg $11,500,) other consideration and 100

151ST ST, n s, 154 ft e of Robbins Av, 50x100; Margaret Meade and another to the Rev. Michael A. Corrigan, quitclaim 600

154TH ST, s s, 250.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Clinton S. Harris to Henry Frohlich, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

160TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Ernestine Tilson to Max Marx 100

165TH ST, 1,108, s s, 88.11 ft e of Intervale Av, runs e 16.8x s 69.10 x 20.5x w 16.8x n 19.11x69.9 to beginning; Lawrence Davis to Wilhelmina Blankmeyer, (mtg $4,250) ..... Nom.

181ST ST, n s, 166.10 ft w of Hughes Av, 17.2x95; Louis Eickwort to Nicholas Scheid, (mtg $2,500) ..... Nom.

181ST ST, n s, 149.7 ft w of Hughes Av, 17.2x95; Louis Eickwort to Louis Eickwort, Jr., (mtg $2,500) ..... Nom.

187TH ST, 511 West, 20.5x94.10; Max Marx to Ernest Tilson and another, (mtg $7,500) 100

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 34th St; Louis H. Goldsoll to Lucius, a corporation, 10 years $16,800

BROADWAY, n w corner of 34th St; Henry Siegel to the Royal Company, 21 years 25,000

BROADWAY, n w corner of 34th St; United Cigar Stores Company to Louis H. Goldsoll, 10 years 16,500

GRAND ST, 551; Joseph Cohen and another to Wolf Rubin, 3 years 4,200

MADISON AV, s e corner of 53d St; William H. Burgess to Edward H. Wise, 3 years 400

ORCHARD ST, 97; Louis Barginsky to Barnett Goldstein, 5 years 2,780

WEST END AV, 183; John Schreyer to Rose Moore, 5 years 1,500

2D AV, 1,911; Frances L. Downs to Morris Borowitz, 5 years 1,700

10TH AV, 464; William Sloane to Michael Kulen and another, 3 7-12 years..$1,000, ... 1,200

21ST ST, 318 West; Walter C. Hughes to James T. McConaghy and another, 5 years 456

50TH ST, 227 East; Abram Bachrach to Louis Klein, 3 2-12 years 4,224

60TH ST, 227 East; Abram Bachrach to Louis Klein, 3 2-12 years 6,260

109TH ST, 306 and 309 East; Esther E. Siegel to Battiste Mirabelli and another, 5 years 4,687

123D ST, 454 East; Valentine Zaworski to Adolph Wiltz, 5 years 333

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ADDISON, John, to Ida Meyer and others, executors; 68th St, n s, 275 ft w of West End Av, 3 years $10,500

ALLEN, Mary E., and another to Payson Merrill; Robbins Av, 502, installments, 6 per cent 1,050

AMER, Abraham, to Sarah Kreilmann; Monroe St, 152, installments, 6 per cent 2,550

BARTH, Leopold, and another to American Missionary Association; Amsterdam Av, 2,094 and 2,096, two mortgages, 3 years, 4½ per cent., each 20,000

BECKELMAN, Harris, to Louis Haines; 5th St, s s, Lot 508, map of Leandert's Farm, installments, 6 per cent 10,250

BENES, Anna, to Charles Urban; 76th St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 2,500

BERMANN, Jacob, and another, to Nancy Krakower; 121st St, 343 East, prior mtg $9,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,150

BINGEL, George, to Katharina Werner; 109th St, 147 West, prior mtg $12,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000

BISCHOF, Max, to Isadore Cohen; 18th St, 406 East, 5 years 8,500

BISCHOF, Max, to Louis J. Jacobs; 18th St, 404 East, due Feb. 4, 1906 2,500

BISCHOF, Max, to Abram Bachrach; 18th St, 404 and 406 East, prior mtg $19,000, installments, 6 per cent 6,000

BLANKMEYER, Wilhelmina, to Laurence Davis; 165th St, s s, 88.11 ft e of Intervale Av, 1 year 400

BLOOM, Nathan, and another to Fredericka Beuss and others; 107th St, 240 East, prior mtg $8,000, installments, 6 per cent 1,850

BOHLINGER, Caroline, to Betty Bader; Tier Av, n s, 300 ft w of North St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 4,000

BOLLT, Abraham, to Herman Fichter; 173 Madison St, prior mtg $28,500, installments, 6 per cent 3,000

BOTT, William, heir, &c., to Frederick Dillemuth; 154th St, (Springfield,) s s, 175.3 ft e of Morris Av, 3 years, 5 per cent, gold 2,000

BROWN, Joseph J., to Louis Lauscher; 113th St, 34 West, prior mtg $20,000, installments, 6 per cent 4,000

BYK, Joseph, to John H. Scudder; 244 and 246 West 106th St, prior mtg —, installments, 5 per cent., gold 12,000

CHASIS, Annie, to William H. Schmohl; 8th St, 319 and 321 East, prior mtg —, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

COHEN, Jacob, to Mayer Greenberg; Henry St, 160, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

COHN, Sigmund, and wife to Frank Benes; 72d St, 436 East, 2 years 2,000

COHN, Sigmund, and wife, to Elizabeth Katz; 117th St, 54 West, 2 years 2,000

CULLEN, Kate, to Joseph E. Mahan; 2d Av, w s, 78.5 ft s of 94th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 2,000

DOHRMANN, Henry, to Evelina H. Carpenter; 46th St, 433 West, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000

DREUX, Lillian B., to Thomas M. Fry; 30th St, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years, 4 per cent 10,800

DUFFY, Philip, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 36, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park, (prior mtg $2,100,) 2 years 650

DUFFY, Philip, to Catherine McNulty; Lot 36, map of land of 107 lots, Hudson Park, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,100

EPSTEIN, Isaac, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 7th Av, e s, 89.5 ft n of 26th St, 7 years, 4½ per cent 36,000

EPSTEIN, Isaac, to W. Ehrich; 7th Av, w s, 89.5 ft n of 26th St, (prior mtg $36,000,) 2 years, 4½ per cent 6,000

FISHMAN, Benjamin, to Frederick Lese; 98th St, s s, 105 ft w of Park Av, prior mtg $17,500, installments, 6 per cent 2,500

FROHLICH, Henry, to American Mortgage Company; 154th St, 524 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent 5,000

GALLAGHER, Ellen, to Thomas F. Baldwin; 2d Av, 1,908, 2 years, 6 per cent 500

GARGAN, Elmer, to William J. Gilbert; Home St, old line, s s, 138 ft w of Union Av, old line, prior mtg $3,500, due June 1, 1906, 6 per cent 300

GARGAN, Elmer, to Eliza Demarest; Home St, old line, s s, 138 ft w of Union Av, old line, 3 years 3,500

GOLD, Jacob, to Sol Kahn; 126th St, s s, 165 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years 10,500

GOLDSTEIN, Celia, to Thomas Mulhare; Union Av, e s, 241.8 ft n of Kelly St, due Jan. 15, 1906, 6 per cent 1,000

GOLL, Eleanor, to Matilda Bucking; Melrose Av, n e corner of 160d St, 5 years 19,000

GRANNIS, Kate, to James Kelly; Hewitt Place, e s, 100 ft n of Leggett Av, installments 500

GUNDLACH, Henry, and another to Henry B. Simons and another; Lexington Av, n e corner of 49th St, prior mtg $35,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 7,500

GUNDLACH, Henry, and another to Yorkville Bank; Lexington Av, n e corner of 49th St, demand, notes 5,000

HANZL, Frank, and wife to Excelsior Savings Bank; 74th St, 346 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent 7,000

HARRISON, Elizabeth, and another to John H. Lasalle; Forest Av, e s, 168 ft n of 166th St, due Dec. 1, 1906 21,000

HARTUNG, Louis L., and others to Martin A. Furchtenicht; 160d St, s s, 30.9 ft e of Tinton Av

HASSINGER, Neil, to Samuel Simon; 168th St, n s, 50 ft e of Convent Av, prior mtg $14,500, 2 years, 4 per cent 3,000

HEITLINGER, Rosa, to John Everling and another; 147th St, s s, 90 ft w of Brook Av, 5 years 12,000

HERMAN, Meyer, to Elias Gussaroff and another; 108th St, 119 East, prior mtg $15,500, installments, 6 per cent 4,400

HERTER, Maria A., to Peter Herter; 53d St, 336 to 352 West; also 52d St, 309 West, prior mtg $125,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 11,000

HOLSTEN, John H., to August Jacob; Eagle Av, 917, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,500

HOOKE, Katherine F., to Henry Sillcocks; Ryer Av, e s, 257.3 ft n of Burnside Av, due Dec. 1, 1905, 6 per cent 10,000

HUBSCH, Annie M., and another to William Pfitzner, Jr., executor; 1st Av, e s, 80.3 ft n of 6th St, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,000

HULL, James C., to William E. Duncan; 175th St, s w s, being w part of Lot 16, map of Fairmount, 2 years 3,000

HULL, Melissa, and another, to Matthew D. Barr; Fairmount Av, n s, lot 16, map Fairmount, 2 years 7,000

IMHOF, Anthony G., to Adolph Seelig; 14th St, 111 East, n s, leasehold, 1 year, 6 per cent, note 2,000

ISENBERG, Esther, to Jonas Weil and another; 28th St, s s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, installments, 6 per cent 10,500

ISENBERG, Esther, to Jonas Weil and another; 10th Av, e s, 74.1 ft s of 38th St, installments, 6 per cent 11,000

ISENBERG, Esther, to Jonas Weil and another; 28th St, s s, 121.10 ft w of 7th Av, installments, 6 per cent 12,000

ISENBERG, Esther, to Jonas Weil and another; 10th Av, 538, installments, 6 per cent 8,000

KAHN, Katie G., and another to Amelia May; 101st St, 119 East; also 101st St, 121 East, 2 years, 6 per cent 3,500

KIRSCHENBAUM, Samuel, and others to Annie Kopp; Essex St, 108, 5 years 20,000

KIRSCHENBAUM, Samuel, and others to Sophia M. Bambach; Essex St, 108, 3 years, installments, 6 per cent 6,500

KIRSH, Nathan, to Rose Vogel; Sullivan St, 66, due Aug. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent 7,000

KOOPMAN, John C., and another to William V. Simpson; 171st St, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av; also Buchanan Place, n s, 200 ft w of Jerome Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

LANZER, Wilhelmina, to Fred Winkler; White Plains Road, e s, 100 ft s of 16th Av, 3 years 2,500

LEVINSON, Louis, and another to Emil Levi; Orchard St, w s, 97.1 ft n of Canal St, leasehold, installments 2,500

LINDENBAUM, Emma, to Charles Wynne; 114th St, 41 West, prior mtg $20,900, 3 years, 6 per cent 12,100

MAGER, Gustav, and another to Charles Knauf; lot 475, block P, amended map lands Hudson P. Rose, prior mtg $1,800, 3 years 400

MARX, Max, to Ernestine Tilson; 160th St, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due May 3, 1906 2,500

MAY, John, and wife to Marie Nicol and husband; Crotona Av, e s, 75 ft n of 180th St, 5 years 2,500

MAYER, Sophie, and another to Julius Wolf; 124th St, 303 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 500

MAYER, Sophie, and another to Jacob Bermann; 124th St, 301 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 800

MEYERSON, Charles S., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Stanton St, s e corner of Attorney St, 5 years 50,000

MEYERSON, Charles S., to Annie Berger; Stanton St, s e corner of Attorney St, (prior mtg $50,000,) due April 15, 1906, 6 per cent 15,500

MICHAEL, Leopold, to Mary E. Bote, as trustee; 134th St, n s, 83.10 ft e of Alexander Av, 5 years 5,000

MISHKIND, Isidor, and others to Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America; 9th St, 240 and 242 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent 28,000

MULDBERG, Sigmund, to Daniel Dober; Rivington St, n w corner of Sheriff St, 5 years, 6 per cent 11,000

MULDBERG, Sigmund, to Cornelius F. Kingsland; Rivington St, n w corner of Sheriff St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 40,000

MURPHY, Ellen A., to Michael Canning; 102d St, 104 West, prior mtg $10,500, 1 year, 4 per cent 8,000

MYERS, Charles F., to Lewis G. Reed; 50th St, n s, 462.6 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 3,000

NEUNDORFF, Louis, to Louis Eickwort; Hughes Av, w s, 79.8 ft s of Oaktree Place, 5 years, 6 per cent 480

O'NEILL, James E., and others to August Krefft and wife; 176th St, n s, 350 ft w of Madison Av, 5 years 2,000

PARK, William J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 77th St, n s, 108.6 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 40,000

PENFIELD, William W., to James Penfield; Penfield Av, s w s, Lots 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, and 160, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 3 years 8,000

PFLEUGER, Frederick, to Patrick Connor; Park Av, e s, 160 ft s w from n e s of Lot 61, map of Morrisania, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,000

PFLEUGER, Frederick, to James McGarrity and another; Park Av, e s, 100 ft s w from n e s of Lot 61, map of Morrisania, prior mtg $4,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,050

PFLEUGER, Frederick, to New York Building Loan Banking Company; Park Av, e s, Lot 61, map of Morrisania, installments, 6 per cent 7,000

RAUSCH, Herman, to Jacob Schmitt; 70th St, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 14,000

RIESS, Ralph, to George F. Vail; 22d St, 30 and 32 West, 5 years, 4 per cent 110,000

RIESS, Ralph, to George F. Vail; 22d St, 28 West, 5 years, 4 per cent 40,000

ROBINS, Fanny, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Home St, 1,121, 3 years 1,500

ROSENBERG, Adolph, to Jennie Meyerfeld; 4th Av, e s corner of 118th St, 5 years, 5 per cent 9,000

ROSENBERG, Bertha, to Jennie Meyerfeld; 140th St, 608 East, 5 years 9,000

SACHS, Samuel, to Isaac Shiman; 5th St, 69 East, installments, 6 per cent 6,000

SAMELSON, Harris, to McVickar Realty Trust Company; East Broadway, s s, Lot 155, map of Hendrick Rutgers, 5 years, 4½ per cent 32,000

SCHEER, Jacob, to American Mortgage Company; 4th St, n s, 345 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year 30,000

SCHEER, Jacob, to American Mortgage Company; 4th St, n s, 345 ft e of Avenue A, prior mtg $30,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

SCHEID, Nicholas, to Louis Eickwort; 181st St, n s, 166.10 ft w of Hughes Av, 2 years, 6 per cent 500

SCHWARTZ, Albert L., to Frederick Meyer; 10th Av, e s, 98.9 ft s of 40th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 14,000

SCHWARTZ, Albert L., to Frederick Meyer; 10th Av, e s, 98.9 ft s of 40th St, 2 years, 4½ per cent 2,000

STEFFENS, Christian H. D., to Peter W. Helfst; Greenwich Av, 35½, 5 years, 4 per cent 3,600

STEIN, Margaretha, to Elizabeth Ludeke; Avenue B, w s, 143.2 ft n of 158th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

STIBER, Aaron, to Adolph Pohl; Avenue A, 32, 5 years, 5 per cent 7,000

SULLIVAN, Timothy F., to Ellen Bader; Hall Place, w s, 449.11 ft s of 167th St, 3 years 5,000

THORNTON, Charles H., and others to William H. Maynard; Tiebout Av, w s, 262 ft n of 180th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

TOWNSEND, Felix, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Essex St, n w s, 80 ft n e of Rivington St, 5 years 23,000

TSCHANETT, Charles, to German Savings Bank; 2d Av, w s, 48 ft n of 90th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 17,000

VATH, Carrie L., to John H. Thiry; 10th St, s s, 60.2 ft w of Greenwich Av, prior mtg $4,000, 2 years 1,000

WARTENBERG, Max F., to Dollar Savings Bank; 167th St, n s, 118.8 ft e of Stebbins Av, 1 year 2,800

WILLIAMS, Samuel, to Charles H. Phelps, trustee; 1st Av, 1,468 and 1,470, two mtgs, 3 years, 4½ per cent., each 10,000

WILSON, John A., to Louise Hecht and another; 7th Av, 2,018, 3 years, 4 per cent 32,000

WITT, Katharine, to Louis and Sophie Wolfsheim, his wife; 1st Av, e s, 98 ft s of 4th St, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,300

ZANMATTE, Albert, to William L. Condit and others, trustees; Tinton Av, w s, 2.7 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years, 4 per cent 12,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BERGMAN, Robert H., to Joseph Mostchnick and another 1,500

BIRKHOLZ, Louise S., to Clarence Way 11,000

BOCK, Henry, to Jacob Steiner 9,165

CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY to Barbara Edebohls 3,000

COUTTS, George H., to Frank G. Wild 3,000

CRANE, Charlton W., to J. Romaine Brown 1

DILLEMUTH, Frederick, to Joseph Mostchnick 2,000

ENTZ, J. Frederick, to J. Romaine Brown 1

FEARING, George R., and others, trustees, to Elias Surut 20,000

FERRIOLI, Rosina, to Henry L. Sanguinetti 6,000

FISCHLOWITZ, Gustav G., to Charles Cahn and others, executors and trustees 1,000

GOHRING, John, and wife to Philip Lahm and wife 3,300

HERTER, Peter, to Jonas V. Spero 11,000

LADERER, Samuel L., to Heinrich Roth 1

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lewis J. Phillips and another, trustees 15,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Union Trust Company 40,000

LEHMAN, Irving, administrator and trustee, to American Mortgage Company 15,000

LEVIN, Emma B., to Moses F. Dennis 2,500

LYALL, Herbert James, sub trustee, to George F. Bauchle 1

MANHATTAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Emily Edmonstone 3,000

PFITZNER, William, Jr., executor, to Christoph Planck and another 4,000

POMEROY, Eugene H., to Mary E. Gugel 4,000

PROVIDENT REALTY COMPANY to William F. Moore 2,500

ROBINSON, Herman F., to Beverley Robinson 1

SCHNEIDER, Max, and another to Abram Bachrach 2,500

STAATS, Henry, to Frank Herwig 3,000

SURUT, Elias, to Esther Surut 20,000

THE BRADLEY & CURRIER COMPANY to American Mortgage Company 12,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to George W. Kidd 30,000

WAY, Clarence, to Edward D. Birkholz 11,000

WOODWARD, Edgar H., to D. H. Darrin Company 1

WOODWARD, Edgar H., to Crookston & Brother 1

WYNNE, Loretta V., to Samuel Kurlan 2,800

ZINSSER, William, Jr., to William Eifler 4,030

Mechanics' Liens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 378; Theodore W. Morris & Co. against Elvira F. Hanson, owner; Guilds Manufacturing Company and another, contractors 600

GOERCK ST, 34; John La Spina against Annie Aronowitz, owner; Louis Aronowitz, contractor $100

LEXINGTON AV and 49th St, n e corner, 100.5x51.3; Michael Hughes against Henry Gundlach and Henry Koch, owners and contractors 2,350

LEXINGTON AV and 49th St, n e corner, 100.5x51.3; Simons & Meersfelder against Henry Gundlach and Henry Koch, owners and contractors 6,751

LEXINGTON AV and 49th St, n e corner, 100.5x51.3; Joseph W. Cody Contracting Company against Henry Gundlach and Henry Koch, owners and contractors 1,068

LEXINGTON AV and 49th St, n e corner, 100.5x51.3; G. H. Gerard, Son & Co. against Henry Gundlach and Henry Koch, owners and contractors 5,077

10TH ST, 135 and 137 West and Charles St, 6 and 8; John La Spina against Samuel M. Freedman and Isaac Parton, owners and contractors 205

43D ST, 308 and 306 West; Justine N. Williams against Bates Realty Company, owner; E. C. Fox, contractor 407

49TH ST and Lexington Av, n e corner, 51.3x100.5; Conroy Brothers against Henry Gundlach and Henry Koch, owners and contractors 2,775

49TH ST and Lexington Av, n e corner, 51.3x100.5; Aime Deane against Henry Gundlach and Henry Koch, owners and contractors 444

177TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Morris Av, 100x100; William Nelson against Rosalia Coniglio and another, owners; Salvatore P. Coniglio, contractor 100

BUILDING-LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 72, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

8TH ST, 359 and 361 East; Aaron Goodman and Solomon Simon loan to Aaron Miller and Joseph Eisenberg 20,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BLEECKER ST, 323 and 325; Herman Seider against Jacob Cohen and another, March 2, 1903 ..... $125

BLEECKER ST, 323 and 325; Emma M. Schlegelmilch, administratrix, against Jacob Cohen and another, Jan. 9, 1903 375

BLEECKER ST, 323 and 325; United States Mortar Supply Company against Jacob Cohen and another, Dec. 27, 1902 30

5TH AV, 210, and Broadway, 1,132; William D. Bird against heirs of E. H. Hoffman and another, May 12, 1903 944

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE D, 5; Jennie Lerber against Filip Schwars, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Cohen & Cohen.

BECK ST, e s, 250 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; Hartford W. H. Powell, trustee, and another, executors, against George F. Johnson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Volkel.

BROADWAY, 466, and Mercer St, 70; Julian G. Buckley and another, executors, against John J. Tierney and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bower & Sands.

STANTON ST, 308; Solomon H. Schlanger and another against Harris Blnimovich, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stener & Hoffman.

STANTON ST, s s, 59.10 ft e of Goerck St, 29.4x83.8x irregular; Markus Schnidel against Elias Gelbwaks, (action to impress vendee's lien;) attorneys, Lese & Connolly.

4TH ST, 308 East; City of New York against Julius Miller, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

40TH ST, 104 and 106 West; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Valentine Cook, Jr., and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

53D ST, n s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 25x47.4x25.1x49.4; Mary C. K. Mullen against Katherine B. Morgan and another, (dower;) attorneys, Blandy, Mooney & Shipman.

78TH ST, 350 East; Frances Marx against Clementine Zeetman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shafer & Levin.

109TH ST, n s, 350.7 ft e of 3d Av, 15.7x100.10x irregular; Augustus Burns against Jane Thorburn, (specific performance;) attorney, G. B. Taylor.

117TH ST, n s, 194 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Russell Sage against Geraldine Broadbelt and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reed & Reed.

118TH ST, 161 and 163 East; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Harry McNally and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

177TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Morris Av, 100x100; William Nelson against Rosalia Coniglio and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. O. Kelly.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—RICHMOND BOROUGH.

$4,900—$300 down, balance monthly payments equaling rent, for new, modern, 10-room dwelling; sewer, city water, gas, and electricity; on Neal Dow Avenue, near Wachogue Road, Westerleigh; take Midland trolley from St. George to Jewett Avenue and Waters Avenue, Westerleigh; 50 minutes from Battery; 10c. fare. Particulars, Cornelius G. Kolff, 50 Broadway, New York.

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

Wanted—Furnished house about six rooms until Oct. 1, on Erie or New York, Susquehanna and Western; high ground; near station; references exchanged. R Box 111 Times.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS.

A modern triple flat near "L" station for $30,000; rental, $3,432; cheapest plot of lots on Manhattan Island for less than $18,000; West 123d St. dwelling at low price on very easy terms. Apply to Edgar H. Sharlock, 116 Broadway.

Three-story tenement in 40th Street, near 8th Avenue; size 16.8x98.9; price $11,000; commission to brokers. Charles Galewski, 250 Broadway.

A Mott, near Houston St., front and rear tenement; lot 20x98; $1,500 cash; terms easy. Apply George F. Patton, 318 Canal St.

We desire to lease a few double flat houses; guarantee or deposit; vicinity 100th to 116th St. Address W. & H., 75 East 111th St.

101st St., Near Madison Av.—3-story, elegant flat; 8 rooms and bath; $25,000. Hoesith, 650 5th Av.

Allen St., near Hester.—Six-story tenement, 25x87.6; $38,500; rents, $3,900. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Forsyth St., Near Rivington.—Double tenement, 25x100; asking $31,000; rents, $3,200. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

48th St., Near "A".—Double tenement, 25x100; asking $19,000; rents, $1,860. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

16th St., Near "A".—Five-story tenement, 25x103; $24,500; rents, $2,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

For Sale.—Zinc-lined cigar refrigerator, 10x12x10 ft., at a bargain. Apply at 1,322-28 Avenue A, N. Y., near 71st St.

Brick private dwelling, 3-story and basement; price, $6,900. Mrs. J. Monahan, 408 E. 117th St.

Bronx.

For Sale.—The most elegant 2-family detached brick and stone houses ever built in New York City; neighborhood restricted; Clay Av., near 166th St.; 3 blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

BENJ. H. IRVING, 434 BERGEN AVE., COR. 147TH ST. BRONX PROPERTIES, EXCHANGING, APPRAISING. MORTGAGES SECURED.

Cosy Home.—All improvements; fine condition; full lot; $3,500; terms; open Sunday. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Bargain.—3-family flat, 20x100; rent, $1,008; make offer at once. Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

$5 monthly, $425 up; Bronx lots, near 3d Av. L station. Shatskin, 748 East 171st St.

WESTCHESTER REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A highly improved farm of 114 acres; 2 miles from railroad station; 14 acres of woods; ample supply of fruit and water; large house of 16 rooms; 2 barns, wagon house, shop, and other buildings; 14 head of cattle, 3 horses, 150 fowls; all farming implements; for $13,000; must be sold at once on terms to suit. A. J. Tharp, Bedford Station, N. Y.

Lawrence Park, Bronxville.—For rent, new nine-room house on southern slope; electric light, hot water heat; owner's absence necessitates renting for one year, $900.00. W. R. Wilder, 160 5th Av.

Five lots near millionaires' "Ardsley Club," Dobbs Ferry! near depot! trolley passes! Bode, 306 East 89th St.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100

On Line of New Portchester Railway. $1.00 WEEKLY—NO ASSESSMENTS.

Near Station; on trolley; water, gas, electric light; fishing, bathing, sailing. WARRANTY REALTY CO., 115 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

At Sacrifice.—Gentleman's country residence; finest corner on restricted Chester Hill; house 14 rooms and bath; all improvements; fine stable; lot 187x115 feet. Owner, Box 12, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Ideal Home in Bay Ridge Park,

on 73d St., between 10th and Fort Hamilton Avenues.

A beautiful new Queen Anne cottage, 10 rooms and bath; latest improvements; situated on elevated ground, commanding fine view of Manhattan Beach; for sale on easy terms.

Take Bay Ridge Av. car and get off at Fort Hamilton Av. and apply Stewart, 73d St.

Sackman St.—Two-family frame house; all improvements; will sell cheap. G., 105 Times.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

LAND FOR SEASIDE HOMES, BELLE HARBOR,

Near Rockaway Park.

The most desirable Seaside Resort on the Atlantic Coast.

Apply for particulars to Dr. Thomas P. Hughes, room 1,306, Commercial Cable Building, 20 Broad St., N. Y. Telephone, 7,749—Cortlandt, or on the property at Belle Harbor.

For Rent Furnished—Glen Cove, L. I.—New 10-room cottage, fully furnished; all modern conveniences; water, electric lights, bath, &c.; convenient to R. R., golf links, and sound; $75 per month. Address Lock Box 317, Glen Cove, L. I.

Summer months, nine-room house, furnished, all improvements; excellent neighborhood; piazzas, lawn, trees; near railroad and trolley; references required. 165 Madison Avenue, Flushing, L. I.

Port Jefferson.—410 acres woodland; near station; $3.40 acre; all particulars. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW YORK STATE.

For sale to close an estate, a place of 32 acres on Main Street, Peekskill; beautifully situated, 500 feet above and overlooking the river; a large and substantial brick house, with cottage, carriage house, and barn; house has heater and water supply; situation peculiarly attractive and perfectly healthful; would make a delightful home for the Summer or for all the year. L. B. Carhart, 641 Washington St., New York, or J. Coleridge Darrow, North Main St., Peekskill.

Catskill Mountains.—Delightful Summer residence for sale; 2,500 elevation; cottage nine rooms and bath; completely furnished; large piazzas; garden; fruit trees; tennis court; fine forest trees; near clubhouse and good livery; photo. Apply M. Wanders, 342 East 8th St.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Furnished cottages, flats, and rooms at prices to suit everyone. G. H. Olmsted, Town Hall, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Monroe, New York.—Furnished 17-room house; ten acres; rent season, $300. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

NEW ENGLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

For Sale—Farm, pleasantly located, Southern Berkshire; plenty fruit; fine water; buildings good; terms reasonable; sold to close estate. Address E. A. Bronson, Sheffield, Mass.

Farm bargains, Litchfield County, Conn., and Berkshire County, Mass.—Fifty farms for sale; 15 acres to 600 acres; from $400 to $10,000; write for list. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

For rent, shore cottages on Mulberry Point, Guilford, Conn.; large nine room cottages, well furnished, to rent, cheap. WM. DOUD, Guilford, Conn.

COOL, BREEZY WYCHMERE.

Cape Cod; 2 furnished seashore cottages; 5 to 8 bedrooms, $200 to $350; all comforts; bathing. Box 55 South Harwich, Mass.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Furnished houses to lease for the Summer. Sanborn G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE—A Summer home in Northern N. J., two hours out from the city; suitable for a private family or two, or for a club of ladies or men. A very quiet place. It would make an excellent home to which children might be sent for the Summer. All necessary buildings, furnished and ready for immediate occupancy. Bathing, fishing, and boating. A safe investment. Address Summer Home, Lock Box No. 2, Easton, Penn.

For Sale.—A fine property; one of the best locations in East Orange; convenient to Lackawanna Station, trolley, churches, schools; lot, 80x225; fine modern house of 13 rooms and bath; every convenience; all in thorough repair; price low; terms easy; come and be convinced. C. H. Nevius, East Orange, Grove St. Station.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; only house left of twenty; rent, $750; bargain $8,000; easy terms; latest improvements, steam, gas, electricity, &c.; refined surroundings; other houses building; illustrated booklet free. Montclair Realty Co.

All ready for occupancy; delightful 16-room house, on top of hill, above Pompton Lake; all modern conveniences; barn, garden, boathouse; beautiful view. Picture and information at 33 Chambers St., New York, or Box 48, Pompton, N. J.

BEAUTIFUL SEASIDE COTTAGE.

Eleven rooms, new, still water and surf bathing, boating, fishing. View of yacht races. Near Seabright. D. M. Kay, 220 Broadway; phone 2,761 Cortlandt.

AVON BY THE SEA, NEW JERSEY.

Furnished cottages for rent; all kinds and prices. Write for list and map. C. D. SNYDER.

Monmouth Beach.—Attractive house, twelve rooms, two baths; stable, three stalls; near club and station; rent, $1,300. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d Street.

Ocean Grove.—To close estate; Winter and Summer house; 18 rooms and bath, tubs, double lot; piazzas; trees; near Fletcher Lake and ocean. G., Box 105 Times.

For Sale.—Four lots on extreme edge of Cliff; best street in Grantwood; all improvements; no assessments. P. O. Box 116, Fair Haven, Monmouth County, N. J.

Forest Hill, (35 minutes Erie).—Delightfully situated eleven-room furnished house to let for Summer; laundry and all conveniences. 767 Highland Av.

Valuable estate near Ridgewood, Jersey; finest spot on Erie main line! cheap! Bode, 306 East 89th St.

Palisades Park, N. J.—Choice cottages; all improvements; gas, electric lights; photographs. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

REAL ESTATE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY

in 1902 did the largest year's business in its history. But its business for the first five months of 1903 is far ahead of 1902 or any other year.

BECAUSE,

14. It is the acknowledged leader in the title insurance field. It has done the most work and the best work. It has originated; others have followed, but not with equal capacity. For certain, swift, and efficient service it is unequaled.

When you buy real estate, or borrow or loan upon it, consult this company. Fees moderate and uniform.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $8,000,000

146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
Manuf'rs Branch, 198 Montague St., B'klyn.

Investors

Seeking Mortgages can obtain through this Company the choicest First Mortgages on real estate. Before offering them to the public the Company appraises the property and the Finance Committee approves the security for the Company's own funds.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $8,000,000

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.

37 Liberty St., Manhattan.
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D. Y. Swainson. A. H. Carpenter. C. L. Carpenter.
Firm of
Leonard J. Carpenter,
41 Liberty St. & 1181 3d Ave.
Makes a specialty of the collection of rents and the entire management of property.

HORACE S. ELY. ALFRED E. MARLING.
Horace S. Ely & Co.
REAL ESTATE,
21 Liberty St. 27 W. 30th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—QUEENS BOROUGH.

Modern house, good plot, near Murray Hill Station. J. J. L., 20 Wilson Av., Flushing, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

For 20 years we have sold

COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY

Buyers get our free catalogue. Owners, send us details of your property. Phillips & Wells, 32K Tribune Building, N. Y.

Homeseekers and Investors.—I have some real bargains in flats and private house for sale or exchange. Cloyd L. Boykin, 118 West 134th St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

COLORED TENEMENTS WANTED.

Colored man makes specialty managing colored tenements; references; bond. PHILIP A. PAYTON, JR., Agent, Broker, 67 W. 134th St.; Phone, 1919 Harlem. Branch, 115 Nassau St.; Phone, 530 Cort.

CLOYD L. BOYKIN,

Tel. 2126 J M'g'd, 118 W. 134th St.

Real Estate, Insurance, references and bond furnished. Colored Tenements a Specialty.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Cash buyers for Manhattan-Bronx properties. Send particulars. McQuay & Co., Smith Building, 3d Av., 148th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BULKHEAD PIER AND UPLAND, EAST RIVER, BROOKLYN SIDE, NEAR L. I. R. R. DEPOT. TO LEASE FOR LONG TERM OF YEARS. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

BROADWAY ARCADE

35th St. and Broadway. Stores, offices, studios; floor space divided to suit; new building; all improvements.

Doctor's office; a large office with window and entrance on the street; $1,600. The Sevillia, 117 West 58th St.

Attractive offices and skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th; elevator; rent, $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list; this and other desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Three very light, attractive, connecting offices, 105 East 17th St.; rent, $30. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO., FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS, TEL. 6426—38th. 116 WEST 42D STREET.

Entire 5-story building, 78 Bowery, near Canal, 25x100; store and basement separate. Wm. F. Nisbet, 86 New St., or your broker.

Factory loft, 50x75; light, heat, power, elevator; new, modern building. 523 West 54th St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 WEST 58TH ST.

One large apartment of parlor, five bedrooms, and two baths, from October 1st, $2,000; several smaller apartments, $600 to $1,800, all unfurnished; two furnished apartments for the Summer; restaurant a la carte; persons objecting to careful inquiry as to character, etc., need not apply.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

MILTONA

28 and 30 West 131st St.

Newly completed Apartment House. 5 AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH. Telephone, Electric Lights, Elevator Service. LIVERIED HALL ATTENDANTS. RENTS $35 TO $45.

FERNLEIGH HALL,

51 to 55 East 129th St.

Five and six rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rentals.

243 West 135th St.

6 large rooms and bath; 4th floor; $45.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

2,314 Broadway.—Well furnished six-room apartment; best location; very bright, (nine windows front Broadway;) reasonable for three months to small family or ladies. Traud.

1,011 Carnegie Hall.—Large, airy corner studio; smaller room; bath, hall, balcony; Park view; Summer rates.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FLANAGAN, WILLIAM L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the offices of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the thirteenth day of March, 1903. FLORENCE A. FLANAGAN, Executrix. DE WITT C. FLANAGAN, RANDOLPH HURRY, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attys. for Executrix and Executors, 30 Broad Street, N. Y. City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below: North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 6:30, 11:30 A. M., 5:30, 8:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station. All southbound trains, except the "20th Century," the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 38 and 60, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany 4:30 A. M., Troy 5:00 A. M.

7:50 A. M.—*Adirondack, Thousand Islands, and Montreal Special.

7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:31 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:05.

9:40 A. M.—*SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.

10:30 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.

11:30 A. M.—*RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:35 P. M.

12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M. Niagara Falls 11:55 P. M.

1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:00 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.

1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 24¼ via M. C.

1:50 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only. Due Saratoga 5:40 P. M.

2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lights and fans.

3:20 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED, except Saturday and Sunday. Due Saratoga 7:10 P. M.

3:30 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.

3:40 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.

4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.

5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 23-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.

6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 26 hours to Chicago via both L. S. & M. C.

7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.

7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.

9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.

9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.

9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 28 hours by Lake Shore.

11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturdays only 1:40 P. M. Sunday at 9:30 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 167, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbia Av., 153 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D. Brooklyn. Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows: [illegible]

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 167, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. Gen. Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 25 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.: [illegible]

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT, General Manager. General Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

[illegible]

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Leave South Ferry, Liberty St. Ferry. [illegible]

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

[illegible]

LEHIGH VALLEY.

[illegible]

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route).

7:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:35 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

[illegible]

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad. [illegible]

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 112, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (above 22d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD, General Manager. Pass'r Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent. 6-27-1903.

Catskill Mountains

To all points on the Catskill Mountain, Otis and Catskill & Tannersville Railways, making direct connections with the New York Central trains leaving N. Y. at 7:54 and 11:30 A. M., also the "DETROIT SPECIAL" at 4 P. M. daily, INCLUDING Sundays, with Parlor and Dining Cars; and the West Shore trains leaving at 7:10 and 11:30 A. M. Also direct connections with the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE and the CATSKILL EVENING LINE steamers.

Purchase Tickets via Catskill.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Lve. Franklin St.		Lve. W. 42nd St.
12:15 A. M.	Way Train	12:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego	8:00 A. M.
9:00 A. M.	Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M.	Liberty Special	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon	Express to Norwich	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kingston	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M.	Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
†5:40 P. M.	Western Express	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. †Daily.

Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMSHIPS OF THE

MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.,

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Fast modern Steamships NORTH STAR and HORATIO HALL sail Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Direct route to the White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Rangeley Lakes, and all the famous Eastern Coast and Inland Summer Resorts.

An unsurpassed sea voyage of nearly eight hundred miles.

Send for illustrated descriptive booklet, mailed free. Offices, 290 Broadway and Pier (New) 32 East River, New York. Telephone, 1200 Orchard.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

New York.July 8, 10 AM | St. Paul.July 22, 10 AM
Phila....July 15, 10 AM | New York.Aug.5, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Kroonland.July 4, 10 AM | Finland...July 18, 10 AM
Zeeland...July 11, 10 AM | Vaderland.July 25, 10 AM

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Piers 51 and 52 North River.

Umbria....July 4, Noon | Etruria...July 18, 11 AM
Lucania...July 11, 4 PM | Campania.July 25, 4 PM

EXTRA TUESDAY SERVICE.

Carpathia...July 7, 2 PM | Aurania...July 21, 2 PM

Carrying Second and Third-Class Only.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow and Londonderry.

Furnessia..July 4, Noon | Ethiopia..July 18, Noon
Astoria..July 11, 10 AM | Columbia.July 25, 10 AM

First saloon, $50 to $100.

Second Cabin, $35 and up; third class, $26 and up. For New Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.

Sailing Wednesday at 10 A. M.

Ryndam.........July 8 | Potsdam.........Aug. 5
Noordam........July 15 | Statendam......Aug. 12
Rotterdam......July 29 | Ryndam..........Aug. 19

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic..July 8, Noon | Cedric..July 17, 10:30 AM
Arabic....July 10, 6 AM | Victorian.July 21, 6 AM
Germanic.July 15, Noon | Majestic..July 22, Noon

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

Manitou....July 4, 9 AM | Mesaba...July 18, 9 AM
Minne'ha.July 11, 6:30 AM | Minnetonka.July 25, 6 AM

Only first-class passengers carried.

FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY AT 1 BROADWAY.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From New Pier foot of 5th St., Hoboken.

Kronprinz..July 7, 2 PM | Kronprinz.Aug.11, 7 AM
K. Wm. II...July 14, 10 AM | K. Wm. II.Aug.25, 7:30 AM
K. Wm. II...July 21, 1 PM | Kaiser....Sept. 1, 10 AM
Kaiser....Aug. 4, 10 AM | Kronprinz.Sep.8, 9:30 AM

THE NEW TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II."

707 FEET—19,500 TONS—40,000 HORSE-POWER.

SAILS JULY 21, AUG. 25.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Kurfuerst..July 9, 10 AM | Barbarossa.Aug. 6, 10 AM
Bremen....July 16, 2 PM | Kurfuerst.Aug. 13, Noon
Luise.....July 23, 11 AM | Bremen...Aug. 20, 2 PM
Friedrich.July 30, 10 AM | Luise.....Aug. 27, 1 PM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

P. Irene.....July 4, 1 PM | P. Irene..Sept. 12, 11 AM
Hohens'n.July 18, 11 AM | Lahn.......Sept. 26, 11 AM
Lahn......Aug. 15, 11 AM | Hohens'n..Oct. 10, 11 AM
Hohens'n.Aug. 29, 11 AM | P. Irene.Oct. 24, 11 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Service.

Phoenicia..July 4, 2 PM | Patricia...July 18, 11 AM
Moltke.....July 9, 8 AM | Bluecher..July 23, 5 AM
Pennsylv'a.July 11, 6 AM | Pretoria..Aug. 1, Noon
F. Bismarck.Jul.16, 10 AM | Moltke....Aug. 6, 8 AM

NORWAY

also RUSSIA, SWEDEN, etc. Grand cruise during AUGUST and SEPTEMBER by the palatial steamer Prinzessin Victoria Luise.

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"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line.

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Delightful Summer cruise to Halifax & St. John's. Bowring & Co., 17 State Street, New York.

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BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only at 6 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE for Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston and East. Steamers MAINE and RHODE ISLAND. Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE for New London, Fisher's Island, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, North and East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and North. Week days Str. RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 40, N. R., 2 P. M.; foot 21st St., E. R., 3 P. M. Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 40, N. R., 12 Midnight. Sundays Str. RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 40, N. R., 9:30 A. M.; foot 31st St., E. R., 10:15 A. M., returning, due New York 8 P. M.

NOTE.—On Saturday, July 4th, the steamer RICHARD PECK will leave New York at 9:30 A. M., foot 31st St., E. R., 10:15 A. M., instead of 2:00 and 3:00 P. M., respectively.

BRIDGEPORT LINE for Bridgeport, Danbury, Waterbury, Pittsfield and Berkshire Hills, from Pier 21, E. R. (near Market St.). Week days Str. CITY OF LAWRENCE leaves 11 A. M., WM. G. PAYNE 3 P. M. (Saturday, 2 P. M.). Sundays 8 P. M. Str. WM. G. PAYNE stops foot E. 31st St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 21, E. R.

NOTE.—On Saturday, July 4th, the steamer WM. G. PAYNE will leave Pier 21, E. R., at 5:00 P. M., foot East 31st St., 5:30 P. M., instead of 2:00 and 2:30 P. M., respectively.

TICKETS AND STATEROOMS at all lines at 167, 261, 673, 1,185, 1,354 Broadway, 3 Park Place, 25 Union Square, 245 Columbus Avenue, 273 W. 125th Street, 182 E. 125th Street, New York; 4 Court, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at Piers.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the World.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.........8:40 "
" West 22d St......................9:00 "
" West 129th St....................9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful One-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.

Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.); W. 22nd St., 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.); 129th St. on Saturdays and Holidays only, 2:20 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

Special Sunday Steamers

JOY LINE | JULY 5

New York to Providence.

Providence to New York

FARE ONLY $2 EITHER WAY

Leave New York 5 P. M. Pier 35 E. R.

Lve. Providence 5 P. M. Pier So. Water St.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.

Sandy Hook Route

From Pier 8, Foot Rector St., N. R.

Boats leave at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., and 1:00, 2:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 8:00 P. M.; Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M., for all

NEW JERSEY COAST RESORTS.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson, and The Berkshires, Coxsackie, and way landings. Steamer KAATERSKILL or ONTEORA every weekday from Pier 43 N. R. at 6 P. M. and from West 129th St. at 7 P. M.

Connections—Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany, and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis, Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck.

Descriptive Folder Mailed Free.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS

For RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE, and NEWBURGH, week days, except Saturdays, at 4:00 P. M.; Saturdays at 1:00 P. M. For NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, WEST POINT, week days, except Saturdays, at 5:00 P. M.; Saturdays at 3:00 P. M.; W. 129th St. 5:30 P. M. Morning Boat, Str. HOMER RAMSDELL, from Franklin St., 9:30 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10 A. M., for NEWBURGH, FISHKILL LDG., MT. BEACON, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, and WEST POINT, every day, including Sunday.

PEOPLES LINE

FOR ALBANY.

ADIRONDACK OR DEAN RICHMOND

leaves Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. week days, connecting with express trains for SUMMER RESORTS North, East, and West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for SHARON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, NORTH CREEK, and steamer on LAKE GEORGE. Summer Excursion book free. Orchestra on steamers.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISL. AND SAG HARBOR BOATS

Leave Pier 13 E. R., N. Y., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays and July 4, 5:30 P. M. Friday, July 3d, and Saturdays (excepting Saturday, July 4th) at 1:00 P. M. Monday, extra trip, 8 A. M., for Greenport and Sag Harbor.

TROY LINE.

Steamer "Saratoga" or "City of Troy" leaves West 10th Street pier daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.

Excursion: Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50

Dining-room on Main Deck. Searchlight Display.

Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

JOY LINE ONLY $2.00 New York to Providence. First-Class Service.

Fast and elegant steamers leave New York daily, excepting Sunday, at 5 P. M., from Pier 35, East River, foot of Catharine St.

Telephone: 800 Orchard.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 22, (new,) E. R., daily except Saturday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, all New England points. Send for illus. folder.

EXCURSIONS.

River and Mountains.

75c.—$1.00—MUSIC.

Spend a Cool, Comfortable, Delightful Fourth.

Daily Excursion.

DELIGHTFUL TRIP UP THE HUDSON TO WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, AND SUMMIT OF HISTORIC MT. BEACON.

All the Afternoon in the Mountains.

COOL—COMFORTABLE—DELIGHTFUL. ROUND TRIP FROM NEW YORK TO SUMMIT OF MT. BEACON ONLY $1.00. TO WEST POINT OR NEWBURGH AND RETURN, 75c.

Central Hudson Steamboat Co.'s fast and superbly equipped Str. HOMER RAMSDELL leaves Franklin St. every morning at 9:30 A. M. and W. 129th St. at 10 A. M. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 3:30 P. M.; Fishkill Ldg., 3:40 P. M.; West Point at 7:30 P. M. The most enjoyable trip out of New York is the trip to Mt. Beacon.

For $1.00 you sail sixty miles up the Hudson to Fishkill, Otis Incline Railway to Summit of the highest mountain in the Highlands, and reach New York on return trip in the evening. Grand view, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on the steamer and at the Mountain Pavilion.

"The New York World's Fair."

GLEN ISLAND

Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting novelties. Exhibition extraordinary; a band of Genuine Hindoo Jugglers. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie, museum and aquarium; ALL FREE; Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clambake. Dinners a la carte. Kleinschmidt, The Dairy, Boating, Bathing, Bowling, Billiards, Fishing.

TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE—LEAVE:

Cortlandt Street pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.

Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 2:50, 4:00 P. M.

East 32d Street, 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.

Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt street only; 11:15 A. M. for 32d St. and Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.

EXCURSION, 40 CENTS.

Including admission to all attractions.

Sunday Excursion.

DELIGHTFUL TRIP UP THE HUDSON TO WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, AND SUMMIT OF HISTORIC MT. BEACON.

All the Afternoon in the Mountains.

COOL—COMFORTABLE—DELIGHTFUL. ROUND TRIP FROM NEW YORK TO SUMMIT OF MT. BEACON ONLY $1.00. TO WEST POINT OR NEWBURGH AND RETURN, 75c.

Central Hudson Steamboat Co.'s fast and superbly equipped Str. HOMER RAMSDELL [illegible]

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.

Grand Daily Outings (except Sunday) By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." [illegible]

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Afternoon Boat Str. MARY POWELL.

FOURTH OF JULY Afternoon Excursion

TO WEST POINT.

STEAMER MARY POWELL.

[illegible]

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

CONEY ISLAND

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 8:30, 9:00, 10:20, 11:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, ½ half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:10, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

ACKER, MERRALL AND CONDIT'S LIQUORS and CIGARS served under company management.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

"THE WAY TO THE SEA."

MANHATTAN BEACH.

[illegible]

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

[illegible]

LONG BEACH.

[illegible]

PATTEN LINE

50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.

50c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—50c.

HIGHLAND BEACH, PLEASURE BAY and All Near-by Seaside Resorts.

LV. W. 129TH ST., 8:55, 11 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

LV. BATTERY, 9:20, 11:30 A. M., 3:10 P. M.

LV. LONG BRANCH, 7:10 A. M., 5:30 and 5 P. M.

!! JULY 4th EXCURSIONS !!

LV. FT. W. 129TH ST., 8:15 A. M.

LV. FT. W. 13TH ST., 8:35, 9:20, 9:45, 10:45 A. M.

LV. BATTERY, 9:20, 9:45, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.

LV. LONG BRANCH, 4:15, 4:30, and 4:45 P. M.

Sunday, July 5th, same as July 4th.

ROCKAWAY

OCEAN GOING STEAMERS

Gen'l Slocum

Grand Republic

West 129th St., 9 A. M.

West 22d St., 9:40, 10:00 A. M., 1:35 P. M.

Battery Ldg., 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:00 P. M.

Leave Rockaway, 11 A. M., 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

ROUND TRIP, 50C.

Floating Roof Garden every evening except Friday.

UP THE SOUND

EXCURSION

JULY 4TH

GREAT NECK, SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.

The elegant steamer "ORIENT" leaves Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning in the evening.

EXCURSION TICKETS 50 CENTS.

IDEAL OUTING JULY 4TH.

On JULY 4TH (also on SUNDAYS) the fleet steel STEAMER RICHARD PECK will leave Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., at 9:30 A. M.; foot East 31st St., 10:15 A. M., due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Returning, due N. Y., E. 31st St., 8:00 P. M.; Pier 40, N. R., 8:45 P. M. Nearly all day on Beautiful L. I. Sound. An hour in New Haven. Fine Restaurant and Cafe service. Music. Tickets, $1.00.

UP THE SOUND

EVERY SUNDAY

TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD

The elegant steamer "ORIENT" leaves Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., N. Y., 9:45 A. M. Returning in the evening. Excursion, 50c.

WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH

Steamer Tolchester this Sunday, July 5; Abarno's Orchestra; leaves E. 24th St. Recreation Pier, 8:30 A. M.; South 8th St. Pier, Williamsburg, 9 A. M.; Christopher St. Recre'n Pier, 9:30 A. M.; 129th St., N. R., 10 A. M.; grand excursion, 50c.

EXCURSIONS.

NORTH BEACH

EAST 34TH ST. ROUTE (Bronx).

TO-DAY—Hourly 8 A. M. to 3 P. M., then half-hourly.

WEEK DAYS—Hourly 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

EAST 99TH ST. ROUTE.

TO-DAY—Hourly to 1 P. M., then half-hourly.

WEEK DAYS—Hourly 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

For 15 cents, lovely sail across the Bay, Bath Beach, Captain's Pier, Midland Beach. Hourly. Even Hours.

LOANS.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT

advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.

Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.

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Lowest Possible Rates.

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FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

39 PARK ROW,
3 & 5 EAST 42D ST., | NEW YORK.
125TH ST. & PARK AV.
44 COURT ST., | BROOKLYN.
44 BROADWAY,

APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

SALARIES Liberal Advances on Salary Without Endorsement. 150 Nassau St., N. Y. Office 704.

MONEY Loaned to people in any kind of business. 150 NASSAU ST. OFFICE 729.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Pawn tickets, old gold, jewelry, old silver, silverware bought; highest prices paid. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by E. Longmann's Sons, gold and silver refiners, 8 John St.

LEGAL SALES.

THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Middle District of Tennessee.—At April Term, 1903.—THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, vs. THE AETNA IRON MANUFACTURING, MINING AND OIL COMPANY. No. 3820—Equity.

Pursuant to a decree of sale by the above-styled court, in the above-entitled cause, of record upon pages 569 et seq. of Minute Book "DD" of said court, and amended upon page 621 of said Book "DD," I will sell, at public auction, at the Court House door, in the town of Centreville, county seat of Hickman County, State of Tennessee, upon the fifteenth day of September, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, the following properties, rights, franchises, etc., of the Aetna Iron Manufacturing, Mining and Oil Company, to wit:

The following real estate, situate in the County of Hickman, State of Tennessee, fully described in the mortgage dated January 29th, 1884, made by the Aetna Iron Manufacturing, Mining and Oil Company to the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, and registered in Book 2, pages 1, 2 and 3, in the Register's Office of Hickman County; and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at two white oak trees, the northeast corner of grant No. 19,122, for 1447 acres from State of Tennessee to W. C. Napier, and the northwest corner of Lovelace's land; said corner being about one mile west of Centreville, the county seat of Hickman County, and running thence west with Cake's line, passing a sycamore, his corner, and crossing Little Piney Creek at 130 poles, and continuing with Porter's line, in all 270 poles to a stake, his corner, in Lewis Campbell's east line; thence south with said Campbell's line 146 poles to a stake, his corner; thence with said Campbell's line west 194 poles to a hickory, his corner, in the line of the 161 acre entry in the name of W. C. Napier; thence with the same north 166 poles to a beech; thence west crossing Bear Creek 61 poles to an elm and pointers on the east bank of Duck River; thence down said river south 10° east, crossing the mouth of Bear Creek at 24 poles, in all 30 poles to a stake; thence south 26¼° west 16 poles to a chinquapin oak on the south bank of Duck River; thence south 52 poles to a stake on the top of the river cliff; thence west with the same 14 poles to a stake; thence south 46½° west, along the same bluff 50 poles to a chestnut oak; thence south 112 poles to a chestnut oak; thence east 119 poles to a stake in Foster's line, in all 154 poles to a black gum and chestnut; thence south 112 poles to a stake, Foster's southeast corner; thence west 54 poles to a dogwood, Bate's corner; thence south along Bate's east line, crossing the public road at 154 poles, in all 170 poles to a white oak and red oak in Mileham's line, Bate's corner; thence continued further south 105 poles, in all 347 poles to a stake in the north line of grant No. 18,765 for 85 acres; thence west 11 poles to a stone, the northwest corner of grant No. 18,765; thence south with its west line 78 poles to a point in Beaver Dam Creek; thence up said creek in a southeast direction 50 poles; thence in an east direction 18 poles to a white oak on the east bank of said creek; thence east 55 poles to a white oak, the corner of Young's land; thence north along the west line of grant No. 18,765 22 poles to the southwest corner of Young's 190 acre tract; thence east with the south line of said tract 76 poles to a double white oak, the northwest corner of M. C. Napier's grant of 2,160 acres; thence south with the west line of same, passing a corner at 84 poles, and continuing the same course with Langford's tract, in all 160 poles to a white oak, corner to same; thence west with the same 84 poles to a white oak on the east bank of Beaver Dam Creek; thence south 60 poles to an elm and sweet gum; thence west, crossing the creek, 4 poles west of the sweet gum, to a stake 12 poles; thence south 78 poles to a stake, the southeast corner of Blackford's 75 acre entry in the northeast corner of grant No. 18,709 and the northwest corner of Hick's tract; thence west 286 poles, crossing a branch of Wade's Branch, to a post oak and chestnut oak pointers; thence south with Simmon's east line 80 poles to a red oak on a west hill side, east of small drain, corner to Wade's tract; thence with it west 40 poles to a hickory and black oak pointers; thence south 78 poles to a small hickory, poplar and chestnut pointers on an east hill side, near the top of ridge; thence west, at 114 poles, passing a black walnut, the northwest corner of grant No. 18,709, in all 166 poles to a stake and pointers; thence west, crossing the east fork of Wade's Branch, 24 poles to a black gum; thence south 112 poles to a black oak; thence west 118 poles to a white oak corner; thence south 154 poles to a white oak; thence west 48 poles to S. C. Smith's corner; thence south 37 poles to a stake; thence west 56 poles to a stake in James Bate's field, in the east boundary line of Smith's 173 acre tract; thence south 540 poles to a black oak with hickory and white oak pointers on east hill side, lettered E. F., near a drain, corner to Joel Morrison's land; thence south 60 poles along Joel Morrison's line to his corner; thence west 80 poles along Joel Morrison's line to his corner; thence south 212 poles along Joel Morrison's line to his corner; thence east 212 poles along Joel Morrison's line to his corner; thence north 132 poles along Joel Morrison's line to his corner on the north boundary of grant No. 19,123; thence with the north boundary of said grant 884 poles to a corner in the west boundary of a 374 acre tract; thence south with said west boundary line 110 poles to the southwest corner of said tract; thence east 120 poles to a corner in the west boundary line of the Baker tract; thence south 16 poles to Harder's corner, near Piney Fork of Beaver Dam; thence with Harder's line west 54 poles to his northwest corner; thence 64 poles to the northeast corner of the Morrison tract; thence west with the north boundary of said tract 156 poles to the northwest corner of said tract; thence south 156 poles to the southwest corner of said tract; thence east 156 poles to the southeast corner of said tract adjoining the Harder tract; thence north 80 poles along the eastern boundary line of the Morrison tract to the southern boundary line of the Harder tract; thence east with the southern boundary of the Harder tract, and the northern boundary line of the Perry and Warren survey, 814 poles to the eastern boundary line of grant No. 19,121; thence with the eastern boundary of said grant north, passing at 632 poles to a small white oak, hickory, and dogwood, the northeast corner of grant No. 19,121, and in all 1,604 poles to a stake about 60 poles north of Indian Creek, with chestnut and post oak pointers, it being the northeast corner of grant No. 28,613 and the northwest corner of Easely and others 5,090 acre survey; thence west crossing two branches of Indian Creek, 280 poles to a stake in the old cooling, the northwest corner of grant No. 19,122 to M. C. Napier for 1,447 acres; thence north with east line of said grant 90 poles to two white oaks in the south line of an occupant entry in the name of A. Hickman; thence west 112 poles with the same to a chestnut the southwest corner; thence north with the same 222 poles to a stake with chestnut post oak and black gum pointers in Warford's south line, just north of a branch of Indian Creek; thence west 34 poles to his southwest corner; thence north with the same 179 poles to his northwest corner; thence east with the same 8 poles to Lovelace's southwest corner in his north line; thence north with said Lovelace's west line, crossing the Centreville road at 83 poles, in all 208 poles to the beginning, containing 15,000 acres.

Together with the blast furnace situated on said tract, and all the forests, timber, materials, mining rights, mines, buildings, and fixtures thereon, mills, farms, improvements, franchises, rights, and immunities belonging to said Aetna Iron Manufacturing, Mining & Oil Company upon January 29th, 1884, and described in the aforesaid mortgage, and all of its property thereafter acquired.

Terms.—The sale will be made for one-third cash and balance in six and twelve months, without appraisement, equity of redemption or exemption. Interest-bearing notes will be taken for the deferred payments, and a lien retained upon the property sold to secure the payment thereof.

Payment of purchase money may, however, be made in valid outstanding bonds and coupons of said company at such value as will equal the holder-purchaser's right to share in the proceeds of sale, except as to such parts thereof as the court may, from time to time, require to be paid in cash.

Every intending bidder, before bidding, will be required to deposit with me a certified check or cash for the sum of $5,000.00, which shall be forfeited if the terms of the sale shall not be complied with.

H. M. DOAK, Master Commissioner.

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21st St., 17-19-21 West, Near 5th Av.—Neatly furnished large and small rooms; well appointed house; accommodations for transients; references; telephone.

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FURNISHED ROOMS.

43d St., 207 West.—Newly furnished rooms; opposite Lyric Theatre; near Broadway; board optional; private family; references.

43d St., 4 East.—Furnished rooms; gentlemen only; Summer prices; references exchanged.

49th St., 131 West.—Choice of two nicely furnished rooms; running water; all conveniences.

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For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earl A. Haake, 1,133 B'way.

Furnished rooms, large and pleasant, with meals if desired; reduced rates for Summer. 126 East 71st St.

Madison Av., 545, near 44th St.—Cool rooms; private bath; Summer rates; suite, single, gentlemen; telephone; references.

Washington Square, 42.—Handsome, large front room overlooking the park; running water, closets; also small rooms; house newly furnished; board optional.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Summer boarders wanted, Berkshire Hills; large, airy rooms; shady lawn and veranda; good well; can accommodate eight; two hours by rail from New York; one mile from railroad station; three minutes' walk from Post Office, Stores, and two churches; fare from New York to Newtown by rail, $1.65; by Bridgeport boat and Berkshire Division to Newtown, $1.00; terms, $7 per week. Mrs. P. Callahan, P. O. Box 102, Sandy Hook, Conn.

A refined American family can accommodate a few adults with board for the Summer; large, comfortably furnished rooms; beautiful, shady grounds, with tennis court and croquet grounds; within five minutes of station, trolley, and beach; terms, $7 to $9. Address Post Office Box 311, Keyport, N. J.

Board at Dutchess Co. Farm House.—Healthful location; excellent boating, bathing, and fishing; table supplied from own garden and dairy; free transportation; terms, $5. For particulars address E. B. Haines, Glenrock, Dutchess Co., New York.

Lake View Hotel, Highland Mills, Orange Co., N. Y.—Facing the lake; large, airy rooms; excellent table; large outing parties furnished with dinner; fishing and pleasure boats; $2 per day, $8 and $10 weekly. Henry C. Brunner, owner and proprietor.

Boarders wanted at Maratooka Lake Cottage, the prettiest and healthiest location in Mattituck; excellent bathing, boating and fishing and cycling; large, airy rooms; good table; terms $8. For further particulars address P. J. Mahoney, Mattituck, L. I.

"LIKE LAKE GEORGE!" exclaimed a traveler on beholding the Niantic River at Waterford for the first time; board there for a select few in cottage; superior table; private water front; terms, $7-8. Jennings, Box 1, East Lyme, Connecticut.

Country board, by a small family; $4 weekly; situated near main road and a large stream; 1¼ mile from Post Office; plenty of shade; good farm board. Address Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Powers, East Dover, Vt.

20 CLINTON PLACE,

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

A few newly furnished and decorated rooms, with first-class board; hotel service; stable accommodations.

Prospect Farm, Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co., N. Y.—High, cool, quiet, large farm, shady grounds, water sports, good table, $6.00 up; write for descriptive circular. Leith, 150 Nassau St., New York.

Lake View Farm.—Gentleman's place, for select families; one hour out, West Shore Railroad; boating, bathing, fishing, driving; new house; improvements; excellent table. Valley Cottage, Rockland Co., N. Y.

Quiet, lovely home in beautiful park of pines; flowers and fountain; 30 minutes from city; each family private dining room; best service; special attention to aged and ailing. Chateau Park, Passaic, N. J.

Echo Farm.—High elevation; nine miles from Coxsackie; daily mail; plenty milk and eggs; terms $5, $6. Rosetta Winn, Sylvandale, Greene County, N. Y.

Walker Valley House, Shawangunk Mountains.—Pleasantly situated—$6 and $7, children $3 and $4 weekly. Mrs. E. E. Morrow, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.

At 42 Pelham Road, New Rochelle—Desirable rooms; good accommodations and table service; large grounds directly on the water; piazzas, shade, boating, bathing, fishing.

"Villa Bellaire."—Accommodations for a few first-class people; golf and tennis; elevation 1,900 feet. Mrs. D. C. Lamport, Stamford, Delaware Co., New York.

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THE ARLINGTON HOUSE.

Large, shady grounds; excellent table and service; near Beach.

Mapleton Farm.—Good accommodations, $5; boating, fishing, mountains, grand location; healthy; good table; adults, $6. A. Stinson, Clove, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Country; good table; high ground; vegetables from farm; $5 per week; children, $3 to $4; no leas; two hours from New York. Address Mrs. G. Hardenbergh, New Brunswick, N. J.

Four or five adult boarders wanted; pleasant locality; airy rooms; fresh vegetables; one hour from city by Greenwood Lake R. R.; terms reasonable. A. E. De Bow, Pompton Plains, N. J.

Ludlow-on-Hudson.—30 minutes New York Central or Putnam; private American family; excellent table; airy rooms; shady veranda; gentlemen only. B. Times, Harlem.

Farm House.—Summer boarders wanted; large, airy rooms; fresh milk, eggs, vegetables; large piazza, shady lawn; accommodate 20. Address Mrs. F. Martin, Box 124, Montgomery, N. Y.

Private house, beautifully located in the Catskills; 2 to 3 adults; bath; 5 minutes to station and P. O.; $7 weekly. Miss Bennett, Hobart, N. Y.

Good board for few, private family, one hour from Cortlandt St., five minutes from station; terms reasonable to commuters. Box 43, Wortendyke, N. J.

Few select boarders wanted on large country place near station; fresh eggs, milk, and vegetables. H. M. Topke, Tenafly Road, Tenafly, N. J.

Catskills.—Hulse's Mountain Retreat; picturesque; high elevation; generous accommodations; dairy; $8. Hulse, Box 188 Times Office.

Rockaway Beach, Corner Kneer Av. and Trolley Station.—"Chatauqua" boarding cottages, (new;) $8-$12; all conveniences.

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Boarders Wanted—Large farmhouse, near shore and trolley; pleasant surroundings; terms $7 weekly. Address Mrs. J. T. Beard, Milford, Conn.

A part doctor's cottage, ocean front, furnished, $150. Red House, 32d St., near Sea Gate, Coney Island.

Farmhouse, delightful location; good table, porches, piano, shade; terms moderate. Mrs. H. J. Stephens, Orchard Farm, Montrose, Penn.

PLEASANT VALLEY FARM, North Branch, Sullivan County, N. Y.—Pleasant Summer resort, fishing and gunning. REICHMAN, Prop.

Sullivan County.—Excellent table; coolest, bath; near churches, post office, depot; reasonable. J. Sheridan, Roscoe, N. Y.

Sea Cliff, The Glenada.—Superior accommodations; excellent table; special rates over the 4th; booklets. Mrs. Hayes.

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Board in well-appointed house, private family, St. George, S. I.; seven minutes from ferry. P. R., 271 Times.

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Can accommodate few adults on Palisades; 45 minutes to City Hall; $8 and $9. Box 35, Edgewater, N. J.

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Cool rooms, facing the ocean, with good board; near depot. 48 5th Av., Rockaway Park.

Good board; large, airy rooms; bathing and fishing; adults only. Blue Cottage, Arrochar, S. I.

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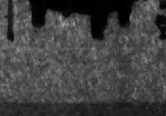

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Apply at 8 Park Pl.

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Cafe Martin, 26th St. and Broadway. Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.50. Music. Restaurant à la Carte. Suppers.

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is the highest perfection in the art of making delicious coffee. All genuine new style French Steam Coffee Pots are stamped on the bottom.

JOS. HEINRICHS,

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Coffee Pots of every description repaired, and any missing parts replaced. Solid sterling silver-lined copper tea kettles, coffee pots and chafing dishes.

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All Makes.

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Typewriter Headquarters, 302 Broadway.—Call up 5166 Franklin when in need of a type [illegible]. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Typewriters rented, $3 up; ribbons free; supplies, repairing. Tel. 6060 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 208 Broadway.

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STAMMERING and all nervous affections of speech thoroughly corrected. Established 1880. Illustrated pamphlet free. F. A. Bryant, M. D., 13 W. 40th St., N. Y.

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Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 486-492 East 166th St.—Clean storerooms; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

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Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

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AUCTION SALES.

Foreclosure Sale.—By virtue of power of attorney, I will sell on the 8th day of July, 1903, at 10 A. M., at No. 1,036 East 169th St., City of New York, Bronx Borough, the complete fixtures, bottles, &c., &c., of a drug store. By order of the mortgagee, HERMAN MULLER, Atty. for Mortgagee. EUGENE DREYFUS, Drug Auctioneer, No. 155 East 80th St.

Foreclosure Sale.—By virtue of power of attorney, I will sell on the 8th day of July, 1903, at 9 A. M., at No. 177 Lenox Av., City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, the complete fixtures, bottles, &c., &c., of a drug store. By order of the mortgagee, HERMAN MULLER, Atty. for Mortgagee. EUGENE DREYFUS, Drug Auctioneer, No. 155 East 80th St.

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Patents promptly procured. Advice and book free. Edgar Tate & Co., Registered Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

College graduates who must work this Summer should call and see me. R. W. Kelly, 38 Wall St.

Men, England, $7; Antwerp, Germany, $10; Africa, $25; also free transportation return passage. 115 First Street.

Wanted—Man with references for commercial traveler; to call on merchants and agents; experience not required; salary $24 per week, with expenses advanced. National, 332 Dearborn St., Chicago.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Companion.—By refined young woman; speaks English and Swedish, some knowledge of French; offers her services to lady going to Europe; good references. Good Traveler, 124 Times.

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A thoroughly good dressmaker takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists; also alterations, remodeling, repairing children's clothes. Huth, 136 West 101st St.

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Lady's Maid.—Protestant English maid; thorough; accustomed to travel; best references; none but those desiring a first-class maid need answer. Miss S. Simmonds, 2,062 North St., Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Basketry—Coiled and woven; taught; home or out; parlor talks, demonstrations. Mme. Hensee, 45 West 19th St.

All kinds fine lace mending; curtains a specialty; out or home. Mme. Bodeau, 45 West 19th St.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT WILL OPEN, CLOSE, OR PERIODICALLY AUDIT BOOKS AT REASONABLE RATES. ADDRESS ACCOUNTANT, ROOM 39, 114 EAST 23D ST.

Accountant, with 20 years' practical experience, will audit, open, post, or balance books, prepare statements; evenings or day time. Expert, Box 146, 1,364 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Young man, (22,) several years' experience in an office, desires position where strict attention to business will insure advancement; salary, $12. Address "VIX," 260 West 130th St.

MURPHY AND GAFFNEY DOCK CASE PRISONERS

Tammany Leader's Brother and the Alderman Are Arrested.

Charge That While City Officials They Obtained Pier Leases—Inquiry to Go "Higher Up."

After detectives with warrants had searched for them in vain many hours, John J. Murphy, brother of Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, and Alderman James E. Gaffney yesterday surrendered themselves before Justice Mayer of the Court of Special Sessions on charges growing out of the Dock Board investigation. Following brief proceedings attendant upon the formal arraignment, Justice Mayer paroled the two men in the custody of their counsel until Wednesday afternoon, when they may either waive examination or be accorded a hearing.

These arrests are the first fruit of the "John Doe" quest for evidence in support of charges of neglect of duty against Commissioners Murphy, Cram, and Meyer of the Van Wyck Dock Board. Assistant District Attorney Marshall B. Clarke, who has charge of the investigation, declares the arrest of Messrs. Murphy and Gaffney merely an incident, and that the secret quest will continue in pursuit of trails leading "higher up."

Murphy and Gaffney are charged with a misdemeanor—the violation of Section 1,533 of the New York City charter, which made it unlawful for any member of the Municipal Assembly to have or acquire an interest, either directly or indirectly, in the purchase or lease of any real estate or other property belonging to or taken by the city.

The incident furnishing the basis for the complaint lodged against the two dates back from July 3, 1901, when the New York Contracting and Trucking Company, of which Gaffney—then, as now, an Alderman,—was the President, and Murphy—then a member of the Municipal Council—was the Treasurer, obtained a lease of a pier at West Ninety-sixth Street from the Van Wyck Dock Board. Unless the arrests had been made yesterday by noon the charges might have been outlawed by the statute of limitations, which in the case of a misdemeanor fixes the period within which the offense can be prosecuted as two years. Murphy and Gaffney may be called to account later for the lease obtained under similar conditions on the West Seventy-ninth Street pier.

A deposition containing the allegations on which the charges are based was made in both cases by Russell Bleecker, Secretary of the present Dock Board. Mr. Bleecker asserts that the lease on the pier was obtained by the New York Contracting and Trucking Company on July 3, 1901, and that Gaffney and Murphy were Directors and officers of the company then. The lease was for ten years, at an annual rental of $1,800, with privilege of two renewals at a 5 per cent. increase in the rental. At the time the lease was executed the pier had not been completed, and it was stipulated that the contract should not go into effect until this had been done, which was not until Dec. 27. For the months which intervened no rental was paid.

Attached to the deposition are affidavits from City Clerk Scully, attesting the fact that Murphy was a Councilman and Gaffney an Alderman at the time the lease was acquired. There is also an affidavit sworn to by Charles B. O'Neill, a clerk in the County Clerk's office, giving dates and particulars regarding the articles of incorporation of the concern on file there.

Murphy and Gaffney, in pursuance of an arrangement made with Acting District Attorney Rand, appeared at the Criminal Courts Building about 1 o'clock. They were accompanied by their counsel, James A. Deering and Peter A. Hendrick, and were at once taken into Justice Mayer's chambers.

Prior to the formal arraignment, County Detective Rappolt, who had the warrants, handed one to each with a bow. After Justice Mayer had invited the prisoners to be seated, both men seemed to feel a little more at ease.

WANTED CHARGES DISMISSED.

Mr. Deering asked the Justice to dismiss the charges on the ground that the facts contained in the complaint were not sufficient to constitute a crime. He asked for an adjournment until Monday to afford him an opportunity to read the depositions and make his answer to them.

"By that time," he said, "I think I will be in a position to make it clear to your Honor that these defendants are guilty of no crime. If what these men did constitutes a crime, then most city officials of to-day would be equally guilty. We hold that it was no crime for these men to be interested in a corporation which has a contract with the city, or which leases premises from it."

Mr. Clarke said he wanted a brief on that point early so as to be able to answer it. Mr. Deering said if briefs were to be submitted it would require some time, and added that as Mr. Clarke had been discussing these charges for the last two months he ought to be able to reply off hand.

"As you contend that no crime has been committed, I wish you would come ahead and show us that such is the case. We would be very glad to be convinced it is so. You ought to be able to get up an argument by next Monday, and if you send me the brief beforehand I will have an answer for you then," replied Mr. Clarke.

It was agreed that an adjournment be taken until Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Then Mr. Clarke said he thought the matter of bail should be arranged.

"Oh, there will be no trouble about that," remarked Justice Mayer, in an offhand manner, and after Mr. Clarke had said he had no objection the two prisoners were paroled in the custody of Mr. Deering.

As they prepared to leave the room, Detective Rappolt suddenly got busy. He wanted their pedigrees. Mr. Deering objected, and Justice Mayer declared it was not compulsory on them to give any autobiographical data until after conviction, if that were to be.

"Let us hope not," said Mr. Deering, and Mr. Clarke smiled grimly.

Mr. Deering, in commenting on the charges, said:

"You cannot hold these men, who were only stockholders, responsible for what the corporation—a third party—did. If that be a crime, then it is a crime for any city official to hold stock in a railroad company operating under a permit from the city or holding any lease for anything from the city. Why, it would be a crime for an official to have money deposited in a bank that buys city bonds or is a depository for city moneys."

Mr. Clarke later declared that the contention of Mr. Deering would not hold good before the courts and that he was prepared to meet every argument on that point.

"If this contention be valid, then the section involved, the language of which is most explicit, would be a mere farce. Why, any city official who desired to transact business with the city in the manner indicated in the complaint, while prevented from doing so as an individual, need only get together with, let us say, some other city official. They could hold all the stock themselves and be the sole officers of the corporation, as did Gaffney and Murphy, and go ahead and make all the contracts they wished to with the city. Does that commend itself to you as a plausible interpretation of a section drafted for the sole purpose of preventing city officials from being interested in contracts with the city?

CHANGES IN THE CHARTER.

"I understand Mr. Deering and his colleague assert that certain words added to Section 1,533 when the charter was revised indicate that their contention is the right one. In the original charter it is merely provided in a general way that no city official 'shall be or become, directly or indirectly, interested in the purchase or lease of any real estate or other property belonging to the city.' In the revised charter the provision of the section is that no such official shall be directly or indirectly interested in such property 'as contracting party, partner, stockholder, or otherwise.' They contend, I understand, that because this language did not occur in the earlier charter, but did in the new, the section in the former could not have that meaning. But these words have merely been inserted to define and explain more plainly the scope of the law, and have not been substituted for anything which has been taken out."

Aside from the arrests, the important question with Mr. Clarke yesterday was, "Why did W. I. Kidney leave home?"

The search for the elusive Mr. Kidney, who is President of the Reversible Steel Clad Broom Company, of which John J. Murphy is the Treasurer, and who appears in the New York Contracting and Trucking Company's transactions with the Van Wyck Dock Board, has not as yet been fruitful.

George Kidney, who is a manufacturer of packing boxes at 7 Walker Street, and who was subpoenaed a few days ago, put in a tardy appearance in response to the subpoena yesterday. He told Mr. Clarke that W. I. Kidney was his son, thirty years old, who until six months ago lived with him at Bay Ridge. Then, according to the story told to Mr. Clarke by Mr. Kidney, Sr., his son disappeared and no trace of him has been found.

After Mr. Clarke had recovered sufficiently from his astonishment, he asked Mr. Kidney if he could identify five or six signatures which purport to be those of W. I. Kidney, but apparently are in different handwritings. The elder Kidney said some of them looked as though they had been written by his son, others did not.

"This reminds me of the story of the 'wayward son,'" said Mr. Clarke after the visit of Mr. Kidney. "I am profoundly mystified, especially as I have been informed that Mr. Gaffney and Mr. Murphy both have seen Mr. Kidney frequently of late."

John Fleming of Brown & Fleming will be a witness again at the John Doe hearing, which will be held before Justice Mayer on Monday.

JERSEY BALLOT BOX FRAUD.

Judge Decides That Ballots in West New York Were Tampered With.

Judge Charles W. Parker, in the Hudson County Circuit Court, at Jersey City, yesterday handed down a decision declaring Ord Darling Mayor of the town of West New York. He said he would not file his reasons until Monday.

At the charter election of the town the candidates for Mayor were Darling, Republican, and Dennis Murphy, Democrat. The canvass of the ballots showed a majority of twenty-five for Darling. Murphy demanded a recount before the county Board of Election.

When the ballot box of the First Ward was opened it showed only 175 ballots for Darling, while at the first count he had 205 ballots. This gave Murphy a majority.

Darling charged that ballots had been abstracted. He produced 196 residents of the ward who testified that they had voted for him. He offered to produce the other nine if given time, as these voters were then out of the State.

Judge Parker did not consider this necessary. He said that he had examined the ballot box and found that it could be opened without difficulty. Murphy's lawyers gave notice that they would appeal.

Judge Parker also decided that John Scherer was the successful candidate in the Second Ward of the town. The Scherer case was contested by the Republican candidate, Alexander J. Ackerman, on the ground of bribery.

FIREMEN RESCUED SIX.

Carried Children Down Ladders After Fire Had Cut Off Their Escape.

John Mahan, his wife, and their four children, were rescued from a burning building in Jersey City yesterday. They lived on the top floor of the three-story frame building 796 Newark Avenue.

The ground floor was occupied as a saloon by William Marlow, who lived with his wife on the second floor. They were absent on a visit to Providence, R. I. The fire was discovered at 2 o'clock in the morning by Policeman James Lenahan. It was then burning under the stairway, and by the time the firemen arrived the staircase was destroyed.

Battalion Chief Hague ordered three ladders run to the upper windows. Four firemen climbed to the upper story and carried down the four children, after which Mr. and Mrs. Mahan descended. The firemen were heartily cheered by the crowd that had gathered.

The fire spread to the adjoining buildings, but they were saved. The burned building belongs to the Hogan estate. The damage is estimated at $5,000.

ARMORY SCANDAL REPORT.

Commissioners of Accounts Find That Secretary Gustaveson's Brother Was Favored.

The Armory Board yesterday received the report of the Commissioners of Accounts on the charges made against John P. Gustaveson, Secretary of the Board.

The Commissioners find that the charges against Gustaveson are true, saying he conducted the office in "a loose, irregular, and unsystematic manner," that he gave out large contracts, and that proper records were not kept. It is also found that Gustaveson's brother, Henry T. Gustaveson, under the name of Henry Day & Co., did business with the city through the Armory Board, with the knowledge and consent of his brother, occupying the position of a favored contractor.

In two instances, at least, the report declares, the bids of Day & Co. were not bona fide bids, and in two other instances bills were "fixed up" in the office of the Secretary.

Another feature of the report is the finding that the appropriations for the Armory Board have been so heavily drawn on during the first five months of the current year that unless additional appropriations are made there will not be enough money to meet expenses for the remainder of the year.

Counsel for Gustaveson, L. Laflin Kellogg, was given until July 13 to go through the papers and submit his brief. Action then will be taken.

GERMAN SINGERS AT ODDS.

Charges That Philadelphia Winners of Kaiser Prize Hired Professionals.

So much hard feeling has been aroused in German singing society circles in Brooklyn, particularly among members of the Arion Society, because, as alleged, the Philadelphia Junger Maennerchor won the Kaiser prize through the number of professional singers it hired, having tried, it was alleged, to secure Bernard Guenther of the Arion as one of their soloists, that the matter is likely to come before the Northeastern Saengerbund at its next meeting, and may lead to an investigation.

It was reported yesterday that Arno Leonhardt, the President of the Maennerchor, had declared that his society was ready to pay $1,000 to the person who would prove that the Maennerchor endeavored to secure Mr. Guenther or any other member of the Arion for their chorus.

Mr. Guenther last night stated positively that such an offer had been made to him last February by L. W. Knies of Philadelphia, a friend of Mr. Leonhardt. The singer said he was offered $150 for his services.

WHITE STAR TRUE TO TRUST.

Manager Lee Ridicules Rumor of Probable Withdrawal of His Line.

When Manager John Lee of the White Star Steamship Company was seen at the line's offices on Broadway yesterday afternoon in regard to a dispatch from Liverpool to the effect that his company had intentions of withdrawing from the International Mercantile Marine Company, he said:

"Nothing in it. I don't believe there is the slightest foundation for such a report. The company sold out to the International Mercantile Marine Company, and I don't see how it could very well 'back out' now. It is preposterous."

As a result of the meetings of the Directors of the trust this week, it was reported that there might be a readjustment of working forces in this city, with all the lines being brought into closer relation and the offices of the American and White Star Lines brought under one roof, and maybe the offices of all the "combination" lines.

Leslie H. Rhuart Not Murdered.

Leslie H. Rhuart, the representative of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company for Arizona, New Mexico, and Northern Mexico, has not been murdered, as was rumored in Phoenix on Thursday. Mr. Rhuart is now in Phoenix, and yesterday sent a telegram to the New York Life announcing his arrival there.

AUTO LICENSE SUSPENDED

Robert Fulton, Speed Limit Violator, Must Rest Two Weeks.

Bailey Law Penalty Imposed—Two More Drivers Accused of Scorching Are Held for Trial.

Robert Fulton of 15 Central Park West was found guilty yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions on the charge of driving his automobile in excess of the speed limit of eight miles an hour. He was fined $10, and an additional penalty prohibits him from driving an automobile for the next two weeks.

The latter part of Mr. Fulton's sentence was imposed under the new Bailey law, which went into effect May 15 last. This law provides that a person convicted of violating automobile regulations, besides being fined or imprisoned, "be further punished for a first offense by a suspension of his rights to run an automobile for a period of not less than two weeks; for a second offense by a suspension of his said rights for a period of one month, and for a third offense by a revocation of his said rights."

"A person convicted four times shall thereafter be disqualified and barred from receiving a license certificate," says the law.

Mr. Fulton was arrested by Policeman Rensselaer on June 21 at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. The accused was not represented by counsel, and conducted his own case. After the policeman had given his testimony, declaring that Fulton was driving his machine at more than fifteen miles an hour, the automobilist took the stand. He said he was sure his machine was not exceeding eight miles an hour. His chauffeur corroborated his statements.

Among the other witnesses was Miss Mabel Carson, who was in the automobile when the arrest took place. She declared that the machine was not making more than seven or seven and a half miles an hour. Assistant District Attorney Studin inquired:

"Was your mind on the speed at which you were going?"

"Well, no, not exactly," she admitted. "I was not wholly intent on the speed of the automobile, but I could judge of its speed pretty well."

In spite of this testimony, however, Justice Holbrook imposed sentence.

"Allow me to congratulate you on your ability to ride. I always like to see a man who does his work well. I was making very good speed, and you overtook me handily."

With these compliments, a man who said he was John Armistead, a mining engineer of Denver, Col., who is temporarily at 30 West Thirty-fourth Street, greeted Bicycle Policeman Greenison of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, who, after a chase of sixteen city blocks through Central Park on Thursday evening, succeeded in overtaking Mr. Armistead. He was driving a twenty-horse-power automobile at a lively pace along the East Drive.

Mr. Armistead, who had to spend the night in the police station, did not seem to mind his predicament at all, and, besides making friends with the policeman who arrested him, had cheerful salutations for most of the other policemen, court clerks, and officials with whom his alleged infringement of the speed ordinance brought him in contact.

The prisoner frankly admitted in the court that he had been driving the automobile at a good rate of speed. Magistrate Pool said he had no alternative but to hold Armistead in $200 bail. William A. Tilt of 5 East Sixty-seventh Street signed the bond.

Before leaving Armistead shook hands with Magistrate Pool, and whispered a moment with him.

"Why, I didn't know that," the Magistrate said. "Why, I knew your father."

Mr. Armistead left the courtroom nodding to his new acquaintances.

Harry C. Haskins of 1 East Thirty-fourth Street, who described himself as a "gentleman of leisure," was a prisoner before Magistrate Baker in the Harlem Court yesterday charged with speeding an automobile at least eighteen miles an hour on Thursday night. Haskins, in company with two women, came out of the Park at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Central Park West at a fast rate. Bicycle Policeman Ennis called to them to stop, and it is alleged by Ennis that one of the women called to him: "If you can catch us you are a peach." He caught them.

In the Harlem Police Court Haskins denied that he was going so fast. He said he could not control the machine, as the brakes would not work. He added that threats of "breaking" the patrolman made in the station house were made while he was in temper. He offered to have an expert prove the brakes were out of order.

Ennis told Magistrate Baker that instead of eighteen miles an hour the machine was really going twenty-five miles an hour.

Haskins was asked if it was the first time he had been arrested for such an offense, and said it was. That Patrolman Ennis denied, saying that he had been arrested once before.

At the previous arrest, it was said, Haskins was caught by a bicycle policeman attached to the West One Hundredth Street Station. The prisoner was accompanied by two women and a man. While the automobile was in front of the station the man went to a neighboring café and purchased champagne and sandwiches, which the quartet sat in the machine and consumed, watched by many envious urchins.

Haskins when asked about that incident said:

"Oh, no, that wasn't me."

Magistrate Baker held him in $100 bail for trial in Special Sessions.

DEVERY DISOWNS A PHRASE.

"Touchin' On an' Appertainin' To" Not His, He Declares—Police Record Questioned.

William S. Devery, testifying as a witness before ex-Justice Abraham R. Lawrence, referee in the certiorari proceeding instituted by George A. Mencke for reinstatement on the police force, shattered a tradition of New York yesterday.

Devery was shown a transcript of the evidence taken at the trial of Mencke, in which he was quoted as saying:

"Your record is the worst I seen. I am going to reserve decision, and recommend that you be broke for failing to do your duty touchin' on an' appertainin' to this case."

When asked whether the transcript was correct he said:

"I will state that that part of that paragraph has been used very often, 'touchin' on an' appertainin' to,' but I never made any such remarks, to my knowledge, in any way, shape, or form."

Joseph A. Haggerty, official stenographer of the Police Department, could not explain discrepancies that appeared between his filed transcript of the evidence and his original notes. Ex-Justice Lawrence said what he could not understand was, if the return was incorrect, how it was altered.

"The return," he added, "came from the possession of the parties who were entitled to the record. It came from the possession of the Police Commissioner. I cannot understand how it was done. There has been no suggestion thrown out as to how that record was altered."

"We do not know," answered Assistant Corporation Counsel Terence Farley, "unless there is something crooked in the Police Department."

The referee reserved decision in the case after argument had been made.

More Cars for Baltimore and Ohio.

The passenger business of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has increased so rapidly during the last three years, that although the road bought 100 passenger cars during the last two years, further additions have become necessary. During the next year the equipment will be increased by the purchase of forty passenger cars, fifteen baggage cars, fifteen combination baggage and passenger cars, ten combination mail and baggage cars and two postal cars. With the exception of the postal cars all these cars will be sixty feet long. The mail cars will be only forty feet in length. The total cost will be nearly $600,000.

BROKAW CASE IN COURT.

Order Issued for Filing of Original Answer to Mrs. Pollion's Suit—More Counsel Engaged.

William Gould Brokaw and his attorney, Eugene L. Busche, by the terms of an order signed yesterday by Justice Truax, are directed to file in the Supreme Court within five days of the service of the order the original answer of Mr. Brokaw to the suit brought by Mrs. Katherine Pollion to recover $250,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage. The order was granted on application of House, Grossman & Vorhaus, attorneys for Mrs. Pollion.

The application set forth that the suit was begun on April 28, 1903, and the answer to the complaint was served upon plaintiff's attorneys on June 10, but had not been filed with the Clerk of the court. Counsel for the plaintiff also filed a note of issue for trial of the case in October.

Carl Fischer-Hansen announced yesterday that John F. McIntyre, Edward Alexander, two other lawyers, whose names he declined to give, and himself had been retained as additional counsel by Mr. Brokaw. Mr. Hansen said the counsel had a conference yesterday afternoon, and after some discussion decided to give out no statement for the present.

Mr. Hansen before the conference said it was incorrect to say that Mr. Brokaw was barred by the terms of his wife's divorce from remarriage in New York. The divorce was obtained in Rhode Island, and there was no legal barrier to his remarriage.

POLICEMAN BEATEN BY THUGS.

Riley Attacked While Arresting Member of Williamsburg Gang and Dangerously Hurt.

Patrolman Riley of the Bedford Avenue Station, Williamsburg, was assaulted and beaten early yesterday morning at Kent Avenue and North First Street, supposedly by the "Rainmakers," a notorious band of "wharf rats."

A number of pedestrians had been held up in Kent Avenue and robbed late Thursday night, and Riley was summoned to the spot and arrested Charles Samm on suspicion.

Riley had conducted his prisoner but a short distance when he himself was set upon by about a dozen of the gang and beaten into insensibility.

As the street was deserted at the time, Riley was left lying until at length another policeman happened along, who at once sent calls for the reserves and for an ambulance. A surgeon from the Eastern District Hospital found Riley suffering from concussion of the brain and internal injuries.

Later in the day the police arrested Harry Fischer, twenty-six years old, of 41 Grand Street, said to be one of the gang. He was arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court and held in default of $1,000 bail pending examination.

ALDERMEN VISIT THE ZOO.

Seven Pledge Themselves to Railway, Birdhouse, and Bronx River Plans.

Eight Aldermen went on a pilgrimage yesterday, under the direction of Alderman Jacob Leitner, starting at noon from the City Hall and going to Bronx Park, where they saw the Zoo. In the party were Messrs. Owens, Higgins, and Doull of Manhattan; Tebbetts and Walkley of Brooklyn, Shea of Richmond, and Willetts of Queens.

The party went to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street on the elevated road, tramped across Central Bridge in a broiling sun, and then took a special trolley car furnished by the Union Railway Company and went to Fordham. From there light wagons conveyed the delegation to Bronx Park.

The journey beyond the Harlem was planned by Alderman Leitner to convince his colleagues in the board that the granting of a franchise for a trolley line across Central Bridge would be a benefit to the voters of the Bronx, to satisfy them that the New York Zoological Society needs an appropriation of $100,000 for a new bird house, and also to show that the pollution of the Bronx River should be stopped at once or the park will soon become a deadly malarial district.

After their experience and an inspection of the Zoo the visitors expressed themselves as favorable to Mr. Leitner's plans.

TAX RATES OF THE BOROUGHS.

Lower Figures If the City Wins Its Fight on the Franchise Measure.

Controller Grout yesterday announced the estimate of the Department of Finance on the tax rates for the different boroughs for the fiscal year of 1903. The rates follow:

	Long Rate.	Short Rate.
Manhattan and Bronx	1.41366	1.40552
Brooklyn	1.48943	1.48120
Queens	1.47507	1.46693
Richmond	1.49673	1.48859

In explanation of the difference between the long and the short rate, the Controller said that if the city finally wins in its litigation over the franchise tax the short rate will prevail. However, if that action is lost it will mean a loss to the city of about $20,000,000, and will establish the long rate as the official tax figures. In calculating the rates the Controller said that the valuations of corporations exempt from local taxation for State purposes were estimated at the valuations of such corporations as determined in 1902.

TO PRESERVE HAMILTON MEMORIAL.

Weehawken Residents Seek to Raise a Permanent Fund of $500.

Residents of Weehawken are making efforts to raise a fund to insure the preservation of the memorial of Alexander Hamilton, on the Palisades, south of Weehawken Ferry.

The neglected condition of this memorial was brought before the public shortly before Memorial Day, and as a result enough money was raised to make the bust and inclosure presentable for the Memorial Day exercises of Alexander Hamilton Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

The Weehawken Hamilton Memorial Fund Association has been formed, and plans are being developed to acquire the site on which the memorial stands, and raise a fund of $500 to insure its preservation.

DREAMED OF FATHER'S DEATH.

Finding of Body Verified the Vision of a Girl.

Patrick Kane, a Jersey City tugboat employe, left his home, at 109 Fourteenth Street, Jersey City, three weeks ago. As his trips sometimes extended a month, his wife was not worried over his absence.

Ten days ago their daughter, Mary, dreamed that Kane was drowned. She was greatly affected by the dream, but her mother laughed at her fears. The dream was verified yesterday, when Kane's body was found in the North River. It was taken to the Hoboken Morgue, where it was identified by mother and daughter.

AGED WOMAN FOUND STARVING.

Sank Exhausted on Fifth Avenue—Paper Bore Name "Kate Powers."

A woman seventy years old was found ill in Fifth Avenue at Nineteenth Street last night. A New York Hospital ambulance surgeon found that she was starving. She was taken to the hospital.

The woman was observed walking aimlessly about, and at last she fell on the sidewalk. Passers by carried her to a stoop to await the arrival of the ambulance. The woman had a paper in her pocket bearing the name "Kate Powers," but no address, and it is supposed that is her name. She wore a plain black dress.

Tunnel Terminal Appraisers.

Supreme Court Justice Giegerich yesterday appointed Col. Franklin Bartlett, Joseph P. Day, and Thomas Mulry as Commissioners of Appraisal of property on West Thirty-second Street, between Seventh and Ninth Avenues, which the Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company requires in order to construct its new terminal.

ATTACKED BY ANGRY BEAR

Animal Trainer Dangerously Hurt While Teaching Beast.

Infuriated Animal Beaten Off Its Victim by Stable Hands with Pitchforks After Exciting Battle.

Because it did not want to do "stunts" on top of its narrow box cage in the heat of the mid-morning, a big Rocky Mountain black bear known as "Captain," attacked William Wenscherman, its keeper, in a stable at 124 West Eighteenth Street, and before it was driven off took out several large sections of his left leg. Wenscherman is at the New York Hospital in a dangerous condition and if blood poisoning sets in, his chances are considered slim.

There is a collection of six bears at the stable. One is a small polar bear and the rest black bears of various shapes and sizes from "Tiny," a baby which spends most of her time asleep, with a pink nose poking through the bars of the box serving for a cage, up to Captain, the largest and most important of the lot. Wenscherman has been in the show business all his life and the bears constitute his stock in trade just at present. He brought them lately from Germany, say the stable hands, arriving here on the Hamburg-American liner Pennsylvania a few days ago.

It was natural in view of the hot weather, say the stable hands, and Joe Botta, a picturesque Italian, who curries down the horses, that "Captain" should be in bad temper when Wenscherman, after letting him out for a bath, insisted first on the performance of a few tricks.

"He tol' da bear to do da stunt," said Joe Botta, who was the only person in the stable when the row happened. "I cleans da hoss out back an' I hear one dam' noise. Da boss he hav' Cap' upon cage and Cap' no like a do stunt.

"An Cap' he reach out so, lika dat, an' he grabs da boss lika he want hug. Dey roll off da cage all mix up on da floor, Cap' on top, and da boss he yell, 'for da God sake come vite. He killa me!'

"I take da fork and run out front and I poke Cap' so, an' so, an' so!"

Here Joe tore great holes in the air with the four-tined pitchfork.

Harry Griffiths, the son of the stable owner, heard Wenscherman's cries and reached the stable just as the Italian had succeeded in driving the maddened bear from his half-unconscious victim. Griffiths seized a bale stick and with Joe Botta's aid drove the beast back into his cage and slammed the door.

A crowd collected outside the stable, afraid to enter while Griffiths and Botta were battling with the bear, and after the excitement was over and Wenscherman was removed to the New York Hospital the crowd hung around the place for an hour or more. "Captain" was fastened with a chain on one leg and a strong rope on the other for the rest of the day.

The men at the stable knew nothing of Wenscherman's affairs except that he lived at 87 Seventh Avenue. At that address it was said that Wescherman and his wife had taken a furnished room in the house a few days ago, and it was understood that one or both of them had come from San Francisco.

POLICE CAPTAINS RESTORED.

Gen. Greene Also Shifts Commanders—Plans for New Headquarters.

Before leaving Police Headquarters for his month's vacation yesterday Commissioner Greene restored to duty Capt. John F. Flood and Capt. Owen Rooney, whose trials for alleged neglect of duty have been concluded. He said his order to Capt. Flood did not forecast his decision on the charges.

Capt. Flood was sent to the Eldridge Street Station and Capt. Rooney to the Union Market Station. Capt. Thomas H. Mannion was sent from Eldridge Street to Central Park, Capt. Andrew J. Thomas from Central Park to Mulberry Street, Capt. Denis F. Ward from Mulberry Street to King's Bridge, and Capt. John Becker from Union Market to Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Of Capt. Becker, Gen. Greene said:

"Capt. Becker was originally a Brooklyn Captain, and it is really a favor to him to send him back there. Since he has been in New York he has done good work, which has pleased me."

Gen. Greene left last night for Albany to join the Governor's party.

The Commissioner announced that plans for a new Police Headquarters had been drawn up at his direction, and he will ask for an appropriation of $500,000 for the new building. It is to be six stories high, of Colonial architecture, and is to be situated at Centre and Broome Streets, the site being city property.

KAISER SENDS HIS THANKS.

Through Prince Henry He Acknowledges Receipt of Book from Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce has received the following letter:

Furstenstein, Schlesien, June 20, 1903.

Dear Mr. Wilson: I am directed by his Majesty, the Emperor and King, to express to you and to the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, his Majesty's thanks for the copy of your interesting book, which has given his Majesty much pleasure in receiving.

I also express my thanks for the charming souvenir, which will always keep fresh in my memory the very delightful and agreeable time I spent in New York and the great kindness I received there. Believe me, yours very sincerely,

HANS HENRY OF PLESS.

ENGINEER'S HOME IN QUESTION.

Merchants' Association Asks About a Building to Cost $77,000 for the Croton System.

A residence for the housing of an Assistant Engineer whose annual salary is $2,200, and which is to cost, according to the Merchants' Association, $77,000, has been planned for the use of the Assistant Engineer who is to have charge of the dams and aqueducts of the Croton system. The building of such a structure the association considers open to question, especially as the city already owns a substantial residence near Croton Dam which the statement given out says is amply sufficient for the uses the new house is to be put.

"It is customary," said George L. Duval, Chairman of the Merchants' Association Committee on Water Supply yesterday, "to build houses for the occupancy of keepers of reservoirs, whose duties require them to be constantly upon the premises. The city already owns at the site of the new Croton Dam, within the reservoir lines, a large, substantial country residence, acquired by condemnation, which building would afford ample office facilities and rooms for the keeper. The propriety and economy of building an additional residence costing $77,000 for the purpose cited is therefore certainly open to question."

The association also points out the fact that the architects of the new house are Harold H. Werner and August Paul Windolph. Mr. Windolph is a son of John P. Windolph of the Aqueduct Commission.

Assistant Engineer Cook of the Aqueduct Commission, who is now acting Chief Engineer, was shown a copy of the Merchants' Association's statement yesterday.

"That statement about the house costing $77,000 is quite liable to be misunderstood," said Mr. Cook. "That amount also covers the cost of a stable that will house four horses, an emergency plant in which will be kept an engine and boiler and other necessary apparatus that must be kept on hand to be used in the event of accidents, while the house proper will have a large office capacity and will contain the records, in fact will be the administrative point of the whole Croton system. You must remember that the Croton system embraces 370 square miles of watershed, and that many keepers are necessary, all of whom will be responsible to the keeper who is to occupy part of the proposed house that is to be erected at Croton Dam site."

The description of the new house shows it to be a fine structure. The description as furnished by the Merchants' Association follows:

The size of the residence, including bays and extensions, is 73 feet 8 inches by 71 feet 2 inches. The material of the walls is rock-faced ashlar-cut granite. All of the exterior doors have ornamental iron grilles. The vestibule and exterior doors have beveled French plate glass panels. The hardware is of bronze, extra heavy throughout.

All of the toilet rooms and bathrooms have marble thresholds and trimmings of pink Tennessee marble throughout.

The entrance hall is separated from the stairway by a handsome oak screen, supported upon large fluted columns with elaborately carved capitals. All the doors and windows upon the first and second floors are supplied with handsomely carved architraves and friezes. The office is equipped with large and handsomely designed oak bookcases, with carved pediments and leaded glass doors. The dining room has china cabinets of a similar treatment. The ceilings of the porch, hall, and dining room are coffered with massive oak beams.

GIRLS ATTACK POLICEMAN.

Sisters and Sweetheart of Prisoner Make Strenuous Attempts to Rescue Him.

Edward Goldman, nineteen years old, of 511 East Eighty-third Street, was firing off blank cartridges on East End Avenue last night. Policeman Schiedler of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station warned him to desist. A little while later the policeman says he found Goldman repeating the offense, and then placed him under arrest.

At the time the young man was the centre of an admiring trio of pretty, black-eyed brunettes, including his sweetheart, Frances Steinberger, and his two sisters, Rosie and Cecilia.

When Scheidler placed his hand on Goldman's shoulder the girls realized that the latter was in trouble, and at once surrounded the policeman. One of them threw her arms around his neck, while the two others each held an arm. So good was their grip that the policeman had to let go of his prisoner, who made off in the direction of the East River Park near by. The girls still held on to the policeman, and Goldman would have inevitably gotten away if Patrolman Hough had not come to his comrade's assistance.

Hough threw his arms around the waists of two of the girls, and Scheidler managed to throw off the other's grasp. Then he went after Goldman and caught him.

On the way to the East Eighty-eighth Street Station the three girls did not cease their efforts to rescue young Goldman. At one point the street is being repaved, and stones are piled against the side of the road. In passing one of the heaps the policeman said the Steinberger girl gave him such a shove that he nearly lost his balance over the stones. He managed to keep his footing, and landed his prisoner in the station house, although even on its threshold the girls tried to prevent the policeman taking Goldman in.

So the three young women were charged at the station with obstructing an officer in the performance of his duty and were taken downstairs to cells. Goldman was charged with discharging his revolver in defiance of the corporation ordinance forbidding it.

Some time later the four were bailed out. Rosie and Cecilia Goldman came from their cells red-eyed and subdued, but Frances Steinberger carried her head high and "talked back."

TRIPS OF THE ASBURY PARK.

New Vessel May Be Laid Up To-morrow in Order to be Tuned Up.

General Passenger Agent C. M. Burt of the Central Railroad of New Jersey denied yesterday that the new steamboat Asbury Park, now running on the Sandy Hook route, was to be rejected and turned back on the hands of her builders, the Cramps of Philadelphia.

"The Asbury Park," said Mr. Burt, "like every other new boat, has to get tuned up before she can do her best every day. There is nothing whatever the matter with the boat, and we are more than pleased with her. That she is all right in point of speed is proved by her trial performance when she attained the speed of 21½ knots an hour, whereas her contract speed is only 20 knots. We have accepted her from the builders, and expect that she will exceed all expectations in point of speed."

Although Mr. Burt says the company is highly pleased with the Asbury Park, she is running behind schedule time, according to patrons of the line, the delay in making the trips being from five to twenty minutes. The boat, it was said, would be taken off for the twenty-four hours to-morrow, when her machinery will be further adjusted. The Monmouth will take her place.

LEGAL NOTES.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY'S RIGHT TO ITS NAME.—The Legal Aid Society has obtained from Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court a temporary injunction restraining the Co-operative Legal Aid Society from continuing the use of its name. The plaintiff is organized solely for the purpose of giving legal aid to poor persons. Its expenses are largely defrayed by contributions. During the twenty-seven years of its existence it has handled 140,790 cases at an expense to itself of $148,052, and has recovered more than $1,000,000 for its clients. Last year it conducted more than 15,000 cases, at an expense in excess of $17,000 and recovered $55,000. The name and benevolent character of the work of the Legal Aid Society have become well known. The defendant was incorporated last April. It was shown that it has offered to take cases on a contingency, thus proving that there is nothing benevolent in its character. The defendant society, in denying that it had any knowledge of the plaintiff's existence at the time it adopted its name, insisted that there were various other organizations in this city of a similar name, and cited these two: People's Legal Aid Society and the New York and Brooklyn Legal Aid Society. The plaintiff, however, was able to show that the first named has discontinued business. The New York and Brooklyn Legal Aid Society, it was explained, is a business name adopted by an individual lawyer within the last few months, and that he has been warned to discontinue the use of such designation, or proceedings will be taken against him. Justice Giegerich said that there is a grave doubt in his mind whether the name adopted by the defendant is properly descriptive of its business. "That it is calculated to deceive," he continued, "and will deceive large numbers of persons who would carry their business to it upon the strength of the plaintiff's reputation, and in the belief that they were dealing with the plaintiff, there can be no doubt. The class of the persons to whom the plaintiff has extended its assistance is such that they are more likely to be deceived by the similarity of name than would persons of wider experience and information."

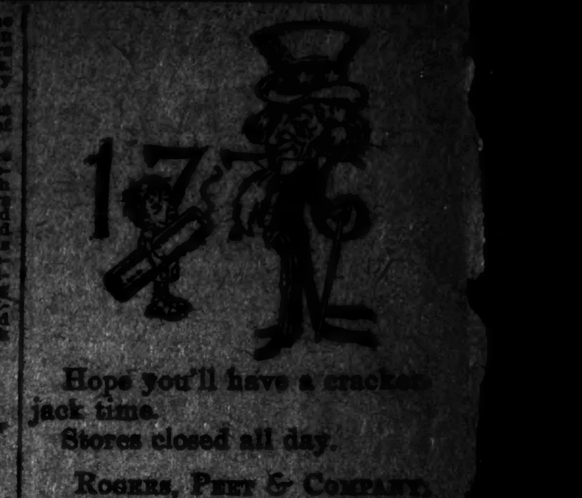
***

REMOVAL OF CASES.—Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court yesterday refused to grant several applications for the removal of liquor tax violation cases from the Court of Special Sessions to the Court of General Sessions. He decides that to warrant the exercise of the discretion lodged in a Supreme Court Justice to grant transfers in cases where the offense is a misdemeanor and properly triable in the Court of Special Sessions there should be circumstances of an exceptional character, and none such was shown. Justice Blanchard said in part: "The serious consequences of a conviction presents nothing exceptional. These consequences have been fixed by the Legislature, and it must be presumed that it was so done with a view to the existing law that a misdemeanor was triable in the Court of Special Sessions. * * * I do not think it was intended that the courts should exercise the discretion vested in them to remove every case of a class of offenses which the Legislature has made a misdemeanor, but rather only such particular cases of that class which present some exceptional feature."

Fund for MacFarlane Family.

Capt. Norton Goddard acknowledges the receipt of contributions for the fund being raised for the widow and family of Charles S. MacFarlane, as follows:

Previously acknowledged	$2,[illegible]
W. H. H., through New York Tribune	5
S. Isham	10
Charles H. Loring	5
William Baumgarten & Co.	25
Members of Fourth Police Court Squad, as follows:	
Sergt. John W. Smith	2
Roundsman Archibald Taggart	1
Patrolman John J. Magner	1
Patrolman Henry W. Van Cott	1
Patrolman Garrett F. Doyle	1
Patrolman Gilbert Carr	1
Patrolman Adam Denstine	1
Patrolman John Donovan	1
Patrolman Marvin Woodin	1
Patrolman Herman Horn	1
Patrolman Michael Hartigan	1
Patrolman Edward J. Smith	1
Patrolman Owen Conovan	1
Patrolman John Cavanagh	1
Patrolman Martin Schroeder	1
Patrolman Thomas Wayne	1
Total	$2,72[illegible]



Hope you'll have a cracker jack time.
Stores closed all day.
ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. At 2 Shannon's 23d Reg't Band. To-night at 8 PAIN'S POMPEII and GRAND FIREWORKS.
Matinee at 4—Evening at 9—SULTAN OF SULU. To-morrow at 3 and 8—Rice's Sunday Pops. All trains held until after performance.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ROOF. Adm. 50c. Seats, $1.00. Bx Sts, $1.25. JAPAN BY NIGHT, The New Japanese Comic Opera, OTOYO and Boston's Ladies' Orchestra. Japanese Shops, Tea House, Restaurant.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41 St. & B'way. Eve. 8. Mat. To-day & Wed. "VOS YOU EFFER IN CINCINNATI." Henry W. Savage Presents the Musical Comedy 16th WEEK—5TH MONTH. PRINCE OF PILSEN

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. "THE COOLEST PLACE IN NEW YORK." To-night, Double Patriotic Programme, Leader's Band. DUSS and His Orchestra. Every Evg. 8:30. Soloist, Mme. Charlotte Walker-Komlosy. The Dazzlingly Beautiful "VENICE in NEW YORK." "Island" & Res'd Table Seats, $1.00. Gen. Adm. 50c. Knabe Piano used.

MAJESTIC 24th WEEK WIZARD OF OZ. Grand Circle, B'way & 59th St. Evgs. at 8. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2. 1936 Performance in New York. Best Seats Wed. Mat. $1.00. with Montgomery & Stone. Ev. & Sat. Mat. $1.50.

PROCTOR'S Comedy & Vaud. Shows. 23d St. Big Continuous Vaudeville. 5th Av. Pink Dominoes, Cont. Vaudeville. 58th St. Belly & Betsy, Big Vaudeville. 125th St. Probation, Big Vaudeville.

CASINO THE RUNAWAYS. Mat. T'd'y 2:15. To-night at 8:15. AND MISS FAY TEMPLETON.

CRYSTAL GARDENS Roof New York Theatre, B'way, 45th St. "HIT OF THE TOWN!" Every Eve. at 8:30. COME EARLY, AVOID THE RUSH! "DARLING OF THE GALLERY GODS." "The Dress Parade" and Vaudeville.

ST. NICHOLAS SUMMER GARDEN, 66th St. and Col. Av. Popular Matinee To-day. Admission, 25c. No higher. VICTOR'S ROYAL VENETIAN BAND & Big Vaudeville. Every Evg. including Sunday. General Admission, 50c.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN. Str. Grand Republic. High Class Vaudeville. W. 129th St. 2 P. M.; W. 22d, 8:30; Bat. Ldg. 9. Every evening except Friday. Fare 50c.

LUNA PARK 20,000 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA. All the Thompson & Dundy Shows.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY. NEW HENRY BURLESQUERS. TOM JENKINS and THE CUBAN WONDER will meet all comers.

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. To-day & Wed., 2:15. THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS 42 St., B'y. & 7th Av. VAUDEVILLE. Extravaganza and Ballet.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Av. TO-NIGHT. "THE MERRY WAR."

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th. Eve. 8:15. Mat. To-d'y 2:15. Lederer's Com'dy Hit Blanche Ring in The Blonde in Black.

BOSTOCK'S CONEY'S BEST. New-born Baby Elephant on View Sunday.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av. Mat. To-d'y. Big Vaudeville. House cooled by electric fans.

KEITH'S B'way and 14 St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

AMATEUR CHESS TOURNEY.

Dr. Keidanz Leads in First Half of Rice Gambit Contests at Manhattan Club.

The first half of the Rice gambit tournament at the Manhattan Chess Club, where in sight of the leading metropolitan experts have been competing since the first week in June, has been concluded. Dr. Hermann Keidanz, the Berlin problem composer, retained the lead from the start and now heads the competitors with five victories and two defeats to his credit. Julius Finn and Otto Roething are tied for second place, with totals of 4½ to 2½. Champion H. M. Phillips, of the Manhattan Chess Club comes next with 4 to 3. In the second half of the contest the first move will be reversed in all the games.

The scores of the competitors at the end of the first half are appended:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Keidanz	5	2	Halpern	3½	3½
Finn	4½	2½	Siegheim	3	4
Roething	4½	2½	Delmar	2½	4½
Phillips	4	3	Hanham	1	6

The next international chess tournament is to be held at Hilversum, Holland, from the 3d to the 13th of August, inclusive, under the auspices of the Dutch Chess Association. There will be sixteen competitors, eight places being reserved for foreigners. The first prize will be a medal and 200 gulden. Seven other prizes will also be provided. Three games must be played in every two days, with a time limit of eighteen moves an hour.

NEW ARMORY FOR TROOP C.

Plans for Proposed Structure Accepted by Commissioners.

Plans for the new five-hundred-thousand-dollar armory for Troop C, N. G. N. Y., of Brooklyn were accepted yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Armory Commissioners. Secretary James L. Wells of the board said last night that the money for the armory had been appropriated some months ago, the site agreed upon and purchased, and that yesterday's step was the last prior to advertising for bids to erect the armory.

The new armory will stand on Bedford Avenue, between Union and President Streets. The building is to be of stone, and will be two stories in height. It will have a frontage on Bedford Avenue of 200 feet, extending back on President Street 300 feet.

According to Secretary Wells, the plans are of the most modern type, the main features being an exceptionally large drill room.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1903. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.

One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE REMARKS of a mariner which we publish this week in praise of the sea yarns of Albert Sonnichsen, A. B., and incidental disparagement of sea stories by writers who are not able seamen, and employ literary conventions, make lively and suggestive reading, but we do not for a moment believe that skillful and popular writers of tales of the sea, like Clark Russell, for instance, are going out of the business because some sailors do not like their books. Presumably carpenters, plumbers, and attorneys at law are as much given as sailors are to condemnation of stories touching their trades written by persons who have not mastered all the technique of those trades. Certainly literary folks and journalists are quick to pick flaws in all tales of literary life and journalism. Moreover, a story is a good story because it creates an illusion in the mind of a multitude of readers, not because its statements of fact in regard to scenery and environment exactly satisfy expert judgment in those particulars. The "seacoast in Bohemia," the allusion (in "Troilus and Cressida") to "the Neapolitan plague" by Thersites, the bad law of "The Merchant of Venice" never really worried any sympathetic reader. Still, it is refreshing, once in a while, to get new views of old subjects, and a sailorman's book notice, from the forecastle point of view, will be found both entertaining and instructive.

Augustus C. Buell's "Sir William Johnson" is one of the "books of the week." There have been other biographies of this sturdy, shrewd, philosophical, and many-sided pioneer of the Mohawk region, but Mr. Buell's is by no means superfluous. It has the good qualities of his previous study in American history, "Paul Jones, Founder of the American Navy," a simple directness of narrative which disdains any merely literary ornamentation, and well-contained enthusiasm. Mr. Buell does more than rewrite from the accepted chronicles. His new book contains some new information, though its value lies chiefly in the author's clear and vigorous portrayal of his hero's character. Sir William was alert, courageous, fair, and purposeful, such a man as his new biographer most admires. Stories of immorality in his private life Mr. Buell discountenances. Facts cannot be ignored, of course, but he insists that Sir William's two Indian mates were good women, who exactly served his purpose, each in her turn, as hostess in a house where the guests were generally Indians.

By way of introduction to the formidable array of contributions by California writers in the July Atlantic, Herbert Bashford writes of "The Literary Development of the Pacific Coast." Mr. Bashford tells us that the dawn of California literature was in 1868. The earlier boom days were not productive of any form of art. The second period of California's literary growth "began with the completion of the transcontinental railroads, when the vast tide of immigration, flowing westward, had changed the States bordering on the Pacific from a mining region to one of commerce and agriculture." This second period has "assumed its greatest activity" within the last ten years. Mr. Bashford is very much in earnest and obviously very anxious to be just and impartial in this account of Far Western literary development, but it is clear that the "Pacific slope" for him means chiefly San Francisco and its neighborhood. But in glancing at the careers of the leaders of his two literary periods, from Bret Harte to Jack London, he does ample justice to the writers of other Pacific States than California. But what difference does it all make? California is a great and glorious State, of course, but if it had produced nothing but its literature it would not count for much. The most striking fact of the "literary development of the Pacific Coast" always has been the quick progress of its poets and storytellers eastward.

The name of Carlyle came up prominently in London the other day, without reference, happily, to the controversy lately revived about that great man's domestic relations. Carlyle was one of the founders of that useful and prosperous institution, the London Library, in St. James's Square, and a marble bust of the Sage of Chelsea was unveiled at its sixty-second yearly meeting. In connection with this ceremony more hitherto unpublished letters of Carlyle, nineteen in number, and referring to the foundation of the library, were produced. Here is an extract from one of the letters, relating to the functions of a librarian:

> My notion on the librarian's function does not imply that he shall be King over us; nay, that he shall ever quit the address and manner of a servant to the library; but he will be, as a wise servant, watchful, diligent, discerning what is what, incessantly endeavoring, rough-hewing all things for us, and, under the guise of a wise servant, ruling actually while he serves.

Mrs. Humphry Ward lately expressed her opinion that George Meredith, as a novelist, created by his genius his own public. To illustrate how this can be done, she told a story of Ludovic Halévy and a drawing of a dancer by the impressionist, Degas. The artist gave the picture to Halévy, who proudly showed it to his wife, and presently they were disputing as to which was the head and which the feet of the dancer. Their friends, one by one, took part in the dispute, which was not settled until study of the impressionist's drawing resulted in comprehension. Then everybody could tell at a glance where the head was and where the feet, and wondered that he had ever been blind to the beauty of the sketch. So it was with Meredith, thought Mrs. Ward; one must study him long enough to comprehend him before enjoying his books, but afterward the enjoyment was lasting. And because Meredith's books are now read by the thousand where they were once read by the score, Mrs. Ward assumed that the multitude had learned to comprehend him. All of which, though kindly, seems to be dubious praise of a novelist. A writer in The London Chronicle strongly combats Mrs. Ward's view. "Lots of us," he declares, "are true-blue Meredithians, but how many were brought into the fold by conversion? We are what we are by abounding grace; but the others, so far as I have observed, remain unconscious of their forlorn condition."

YARNS OF SEAFARERS.

A Review of Albert Sonnichsen's New Volume of Genuine Sailors' Stories by a "Genuine Sailor."*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

EDGAR O. SMITH,

of the Merchant Marine.

THE IRKSOME and perilous realities of a sailor's life can never be grasped by men who make a voyage or two as cabin boys or cooks' devils for the purpose of "writing up" themselves and Jack, or to gather material for the creation of a "sea story." The productions of the dish-water sailors are, as a rule, plentifully besprinkled with such lubberly phrases as "Blast my tarry toplights!" "Shiver my bloomin' timbers!" "Clap a stopper onto that jaw tackle o' yourn!" &c., while such unnecessary factors in a sea story as navigation and seamanship are stowed where the Dutchman left his cable and anchor—at home in the cellar.

By such the sailor is usually painted as an ignorant, drunken, swaggering brigand, second only to his Captain and officers in meanness and brutality. Add to this a woman who either stows away on shipboard for love of the second mate or is picked up disconsolately drifting about the ocean on a spar or hen coop; a marine hero—Heaven pardon such vile abuse of the term!—a tempest, in which clouds, winds, sea, sky, ship, and even our staid old Saxon speech all become partakers of the malady which has mentally unhinged the author; a shipwreck, a half dozen or more cold-blooded murders, a desert island, a rescue, a maudlin love affair in which the derelict lady carefully deposits her heart and purse at the feet of the blushing hero—and behold in embryo the average sea yarn.

Were it not for the existence of a few such books as Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast" and now an even more realistic work entitled "Deep-Sea Vagabonds," by Albert Sonnichsen, the sailor might have drifted into oblivion with the passing of the sailship, leaving no trace except an awkwardly executed caricature, holding the slack of his ill-fitting trousers in one hand, a bloody sheath knife in the other, and emitting a deluge of tobacco juice and profanity from his cavernous jaws.

Upon every page of "Deep-Sea Vagabonds" is unmistakably revealed the sure touch of one who knows whereof he speaks. The real sailor is divine in one respect at least—he speaks "as one having authority," not as the sea-yarn writer. This story is told in a simple, unaffected manner, and, though the personal pronoun "I" is relegated to the background, the daredevil, sailorlike instincts of the writer crop up here and there in a manner decidedly interesting and agreeable. It is such a yarn as a sailor might spin to his chum while snugly stowed in the carpenter's shop or to leeward of the forward house in a night watch on deck, with the good ship reeling off an accompaniment to the music of the northeast trades.

A sea story told by a sailor must necessarily be invested with a certain spice of novelty, yet the chief merit of "Deep-Sea Vagabonds" does not lie in its almost unique origin, but rather in its wonderfully accurate summary of the predominating characteristics of "those who go down to the sea in ships."

Sailors are born, not made, and hundreds of youngsters begin life with the firm intention of becoming shipmasters who never make able seamen. Many of them speedily grow tired of the pig pen called by sea-yarn writers "foc'sle," "foksle," "fo'sle," &c., and seek other employment. They are sensible. Others shrink from the cheek-by-jowl companionship with death incident to a sailor's career and are ridiculed out of the forecastle before their first voyage is ended. Sailors are merciless toward cowards. In the words of William Falconer, the sailor-poet,

> Though their firm hearts no pageant honors boast,
> They scorn the wretch who trembles at his post;
> Who from the face of danger strives to turn,
> Indignant from the social hour they spurn.

Thousands of such men as Bob Carruthers, this author's chum on the good ship Pitcairn, have spent their lives in the forecastle of deep-water ships, kept there, as he truthfully says, "by some invisible, undefinable bond—a subtle, irresistible longing for that kind of a life; a thralldom which they themselves cannot understand." Aye, a "thralldom," indeed, not an inherent, all-absorbing love for the sea, as is fondly imagined by writers of sea stories and kindergarten maids. The

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*DEEP-SEA VAGABONDS. By Albert Sonnichsen, Able Seaman. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

sailor loves the sea as the traveler loves the desert, as the convict loves his place of banishment.

The strange, savage poetry of isolation and antagonism which creeps over a ship's company when no land has been sighted for months, the childish delight and abandonment of Jack when at last his desired haven is reached, that thrice accursed article of ship diet, the "Liverpool pantile"; the hunger and distress of existence on board a "human squeezer"; the ranting, swearing, tender-hearted old ocean hobo who commanded the Bannockburn, and the political and historical discussions in her forecastle are all genuine elements of life on a deep-water ship, and they are handled by the author as one would expect such elements to be handled by a man who has a story to tell and knows exactly how to go about it. Squalls, storms, calms, occasional and judicious blood-letting by hand and sea, hunger, thirst, and scurvy—each drifts along in turn, as they are bound to do in the course of two or three ocean voyages, and one cannot feel too thankful to find them woven into the story without recourse to those caterwauling homilies upon sea, wind, sky, and moonshine which serve to increase the tiresomeness of the shoddy sea yarn.

Without laying the slightest claim to the gift of prophecy, it is safe to predict a successful career for "Deep-Sea Vagabonds" and an honorable existence long after its crudely executed counterfeits shall have been consigned to a justly merited oblivion.

E. O. SMYTH.

Game Fish.

BASS, PIKE, PERCH, AND OTHERS. By James A. Henshall, M. D. Cloth. Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 410. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

All American anglers and naturalists associate black bass with the name of Dr. Henshall. Before the publication of Dr. Henshall's work, "Book of the Black Bass," the special characteristics of the genus Micropterus were not well known. The name was given it by Lacépède in 1802, the meaning of the Latin word being "small fin." The adjunct, dolomieu, was [illegible]

[illegible]

DRAMATIC CRITICISM.

The Views of Mr. Arthur Bingham Walkley on Its Usefulness.*

CRITICISM, the opinion of the consumer about the work of art which the producer offers him; the dramatic critic, the expert playgoer, the ideal consumer, the man of the perfect taste and the right opinion—these are the two elements that Mr. Walkley seeks to define and to put in their proper place. The subject of critics and criticism is a very old one; but the brilliant dramatic critic of The London Times had reason enough for writing this acute and illuminating essay about them; for there is always a very large number of people, otherwise intelligent, into whose minds the purport and necessity of criticism, and the rightful standing and point of view of critics, have not made entrance. Mr. Walkley's discussion is charming, of a delightful literary quality, fortified with a very wide reading, as well as cogent and luminous in its exposition of the points at issue.

The old, cheap gibe at the critic is, of course, that they are persons of small [illegible]

[illegible]

ing the jealousy of those who would maintain that criticism is not "creative." Adopting Anatole France's famous definition of criticism, "the adventures of a soul among masterpieces," Mr. Walkley would have done with the false old criterion that gives the name of art to the "Adventures of Robinson Crusoe," or of "Harry Richmond," and withholds it from the "Adventures of Soul Among Masterpieces." The critic's chief difficulty rests in this needed attribute of his: for in the pursuit of his own art he is prone to "warp the genuine first-hand impression of the play, to alter its proportions"; the salient points in the pattern of the play may not suit the salient point in the pattern of the criticism, though no doubt the good critic is he who most often gets the two into perfect coincidence.

We hear a good deal in these days about the "new" criticism as distinguished from the "old"; the "impressionist" as distinguished from the "dogmatic." Mr. Walkley, having adopted M. France's "adventure" definition, naturally holds to the "newer" method. The man who would judge art by rules and dogmas, relying wholly upon understanding, not feeling, is the victim of a delusion; he tends to take judgment on trust. "Impressionist" criticism is a safeguard against the frailty and [illegible] of subserviency. The impressionist refuses to be "conscienceered out of his senses"; he must tell his own feelings in narrating "the adventures of his soul among masterpieces." And if any should object, as many do, to the "egoism" which such a method involves, Mr. Walkley responds with the assertion that to give an account of your impressions without any account of the temperament which has been impressed is to withhold from your reader an essential piece of evidence for enabling him to form his own judgment about them. But, after all, this distinction [illegible]

[illegible]

them, "Are Dramatic Critics of Any Use?" But his answer involves the conclusion that, after all, it depends very much on the critics. The ideal of true critics is in Dryden's "souls of the highest rank and truest understanding"; those that "have a certain magnetism in their judgment, which attracts others to their sense." It is an ideal that compels assent to Tennyson's saying, after a lifetime of experience, "Good critics are rarer than good authors."

*DRAMATIC CRITICISM. Three Lectures Delivered at the Royal Institution, February, 1903. By A. B. Walkley. 12mo. Pp. v.-136. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

The Schools of Philosophy.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY. By William Turner, S. T. D. 8vo. Pp. x.-674. Boston: Ginn & Co. $2.50.

One of Dr. Turner's objects in this book, which is frankly a textbook in its method and treatment, is "so to set forth the succession of schools and systems of philosophy as to accord to scholasticism a presentation in some degree adequate to its importance in the history of speculative thought." Consequently, we find that he has devoted a large amount of space and has gone into many details to present the [illegible]

[illegible]

eral comes in for a wide-reaching defense. Scholastic philosophy does not stand very high in the opinion of the modern world, but, if we are to believe Dr. Turner, it brought about an intellectual renaissance of Europe in no way inferior in importance to the humanistic renaissance of the fifteenth century. The schoolmen were the defenders of the right of reason. "The day has long gone by when a historian could without fear of contradiction and protest represent scholastic philosophy as the subjugation of reason to authority." The phrase "ancilla theologiae" implied no servility on the part of philosophy, but rather the honorable service of carrying the torch by which the path of theology is lighted. And finally we learn that modern philosophy has "never risen to the altitude attained by that wave of human thought whose crest touched heaven, [illegible] when reason and faith were united in one system of knowledge."

A MORMON TALE.

The New Story of the Far West by the Author of "The Spenders."*

THE author of the deservedly successful "Spenders" has in this story left aside his mining, railroading, winners of coin, and the youngsters who spend upon Broadway what the elders have dug out of the ground in the Far West. The "Sons" of the Lord are Mormons, and the story stays in the West. The financiers of the earlier book are changed to fanatics in the new. Newport cottages and hotels on Fifth Avenue yield to the log cabins of the Latter Day Saints with many polygamous doors, the private car and the yacht of the "Spenders" gives place to the slow wagon train and the still slower hand-cart of the emigrant. The other story was the modern one of love and money; this is the older story of love and blood and bigot passion. It is hard to say if the author has gained by the change. He has made an interesting story, but he has got so far away from [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] yellow-haired Gentile cowboy. He comes jauntily riding down the pass singing the ballad of "Black Jack Davy," just at the time when, after she had already been asked in marriage by two eminent fringe-whiskered many-wived elders, Brigham Young had signified his intention of taking the girl to himself. The yellow-haired youth, nevertheless, takes the pretty Prudence to a country where he says "they have a full-grown man's God," and the conscience-haunted zealot dies at the foot of the cross that marks the place where the emigrant train perished.

The story deals with primitive passions and deeds very [illegible], but a real force and the sanity of humor save it from the slough of melodrama.

*THE LIGHT OF THE LORD. A Tale of the Old West. By Harry Leon Wilson. Illustrated by Rose Cecil O'Neill. Boston: The Lothrop Publishing Company.

FATHER DOLLING.

An Appreciation of His Untiring Efforts—A Life of Devotion.*

IN A place of refuge, say, in Dublin, where social evenings were held, (there was an oratory in the next room,) there sat the actual Ortheris, Learoyd, and Mulvaney. That was, of course, before the men had seen service in India, or even prior to Kipling's acquaintance with them. Those "soljers" were smoking pipes, and Bob, their "Brother Bob," as they lovingly called him, was singing for them "The Wearing of the Green." The singer was Robert Radclyffe Dolling, and the volume under notice, "The Life of Father Dolling," tells of methods employed by him for the bettering of humanity, and how he worked until he wore himself out in his mission of goodness.

We must not fail to give the fullest credit to the Rev. Charles E. Osborne, Vicar of Seghill, Northumberland, the vivacious biographer of Dolling. The author never wearies the reader with long circumambulations. It is indeed hard work, the extolling business, when it is carried on to the ultimate degree. It may be difficult to determine to what precise Church Father Dolling belonged. There was a Bishop of the Church of England who called the man of the slums "injudicious." That may or may not be a terrible invective. You may get an inkling of what was Dolling's frame of mind when you ponder over a remark of his: "The human are so ungodly, and the ungodly are so inhuman." What was the use of your standing before a dirty and unkempt mass of humanity, foul within and without, and trying to lead it out of the mire, by means of pompous poses and debating room chatter? Come down to their level, for do that you must. You need not vaunt their ways, but show them that you have human sympathies. Try to convince them that there are better, smoother roads to travel. Do not vaunt your own immaculate self, for, if you think for a moment, you will be satisfied of your own insignificance. You may have been born with a religion, which you have adhered to, an accident of origin, but that is no reason why everybody else should be of your creed. Are we presenting our own ideas as to religion? Not in the least. We are only trying to show what were about the lessons Father Dolling tried to teach.

It is then somewhat of a puzzle to repeat precisely what was Dolling's religion. It was so broad as to be limitless. He had certainly something akin to Catholicism. Perhaps the great point of difference was his unwillingness to yield up his individuality. Suffice to say he was an Irishman, born in the north of Ireland. Curious was it that he traced his lineage back to the French Huguenot. You cannot find any Celtic blood in his veins. Then how was he so Irish? The author explains it quite naturally in this way: He absorbed it, by having passed his youngest days in the mental and spiritual atmosphere of Ireland, "which penetrates all her children."

Robert's father was of the Protestant Evangelical school. His business was that of a land agent, and he collected rents, a position not looked upon with favor in Ireland. The Dolling family were educated and well to do. Dolling was born in 1851. When he was ten years old, he was sent to school in England. He went to Harrow, and from there to Cambridge. He did not take his degree, in consequence of bad health. He spent some little time in Italy, and at Florence became acquainted with Browning. As to Dolling's faith, Mr. Osborn writes:

> It is almost certain, from what he himself has said, that Robert Dolling never passed through any period of anxious speculative trial as to the fundamental matters of Christian faith. His difficulties and discipline were to be found of a different nature. Yet he had no impatience with honest doubt, but intense sympathy with those passing through it, though never professing to be able to help them by intellectual means. "Faith," he would say, "is the gift of God" * * * He disliked the needless raising of theological and philosophical questions which seemed to have no bearing upon life. He loved Christianity under every form; he accepted the Catholic faith (but not the Ultramontane form) because of its greater depth and richness of devotion, as he believed, in its more assured and historic character. His only difficulty lay in the application of Christianity to the moral diseases of mankind.

Going to London in 1878, he was offered the Wardenship of one of the Postmen's Leagues, which had been started by Father Stanton of St. Alban's, with the Postmaster General and the Dean of St. Paul's as its official patrons. St. Alban's at that time was attracting great attention for its ritualistic character. "Things have never been done in a corner in St. Alban's," writes the author. Dolling was irresistibly drawn to this particular church. He believed that man could take religion better when he was taught it by means of his eyes. Hence banners and marchings of priests and the dazzling colors of painted windows, and the other senses called upon by music and perfume. Then St. Alban's was democratic.

Into this work Dolling threw himself with enthusiasm. At once the men who came to the social club all fell in love with him. The place was no "religious trap." Of course the higher principles of life could not be imparted save by religion, but they were not rammed down the throats of those whom Dolling thought might be made to lead a better life. He had no liking for subtle argument. In fact, he was no theologian. Faith in the Gospel was at the root of life, and faith was all and everything. His means were the straightest, "not caring whether his methods were borrowed from Rome or from the Salvation Army, or even if they were within the respectable limits of the Book of Common Prayer," and to think now that some called him "a lawless man."

There came to Dolling all sorts and conditions of men—street scavengers, shoeblacks, roughs, and the forlorn women of the streets. Think of religious instruction beginning with the lighting of a fire so that there might be water on to boil for the washing of dirty men. There was private visiting to be done, for if Dolling could relieve misfortune in any way he deemed it his duty to hasten and offer solace. Next he went to Dublin and carried on the same good work there. There came to him men of all kinds of religious belief, not Catholics alone, but Methodists, Presbyterians, and Plymouth Brethren. He never cared to manufacture proselytes.

Take a vigorous man of thirty-one and put him into a seminary, to be taught what is religion, and he does not always take to it pleasantly. This was precisely Dolling's condition when he went to Salisbury Theological College to take orders. At this college he seems to have been out of his element. "His type of religious character was not that of a student, but of the preacher and of the man of action—of Wesley, or Manning, or Spurgeon, rather than of Pascal, Butler, or Newman." Perhaps he never did know much about Church history or Scripture exegesis. He may have appreciated the value of such information for others, but not for himself. Anyhow, he was ordained Deacon in Salisbury Cathedral in 1883, and shortly after he was put in charge of the work at Mission Church, Stepney, called St. Martin's. The London district was both populous and thronged with the poorest people, and morals and manners were of the worst.

He was not entirely alone in his work, for his three sisters sacrificed their home comforts "and gave up their whole time and thoughts to laboring for and with their brother." A night of worship is described. Dolling appeared, "vested in a richly embroidered cope, processional lights were carried by acolytes." What did those who thronged the church know about the character of the service? Nothing at all. It might have been High or Low Church to them. The men and the women born in the slums did not care. They did know, however, that it was their own Father Bob who gave it his sanction, and that was sufficient. Were they in the least astonished when Father Dolling removed his fine cope, and sitting down on the altar steps, preached and prayed for them in a way they could understand? What more splendid tribute to his power is there than that spoken by a Dissenter! "I don't care whether he is a Ritualist or a Roman Catholic, he preaches Christ in a way I have never heard before and hardly ever expect to hear again."

Now there came trouble about Dolling's ordination to the priesthood. Dolling's ways were not those of the excellent Bishop Temple. Because of "red tape" Dolling was requested to leave the premises, and he obeyed and went to Portsmouth. If ever there was an ideal place for Dolling, that is, in regard to carrying out his reforming process, it was to be found in Portsmouth. Landport was particularly that part of Portsmouth where vice was rampant. Soldiers and sailors sought their recreation there. "It was made for such a man as was Dolling to wrestle with, to overcome, and to lift its people a little nearer to God and to one another." The official labor was tremendous. Buildings were necessary, and Dolling set himself to the task of erecting them. A new church was built. Originally, in the first small one, there was an inconspicuous altar. Dolling wanted it to find a place in the new structure. The high and mighty in the Church of England objected. What if Dolling did save souls? A third altar was so highly objectionable. Then came once more "red tape" and Dolling left Portsmouth.

Dolling's crusade against the drinking places of Portsmouth was a vigorous one. In 1897 he paid us a visit, and traveled extensively over the United States. On his return to England he took charge of a mission on the east side of London. He became the parish priest of St. Saviour's. Perhaps his work never was more exacting. Certainly there were some curious and out-of-the-way things that Dolling fathered, and one was dancing as a recreation for the young. He did not object to the theatre. He was himself never ashamed of making use, in due measure and season, of life's opportunities of joy, though always finding his highest enjoyment in that of others. Was he successful in this particular portion of London? Only moderately so. Had he lived longer the good results would have been more evident. He sought to reform most the children, and his ways were so endearing that all of them loved him. It was the incessant work that brought the man's life to a conclusion, for he died on May 15, 1902.

What are controversial fires worth after all? The end of such little brush heap kindlings is conversion into soot and dead ashes. The smoke they bring about never can obscure such a noble figure, so devout, so overflowing with brotherly love as was visible in this Irish "Brother Bob."

*THE LIFE OF FATHER DOLLING. By Charles E. Osborne. Cloth. Illustrated. Pp. 367. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

The Lippincott List.

The J. B. Lippincott Company have just published "Wesley and His Preachers," by G. Holden Pike; "An Introduction to the History of Modern Philosophy," by Arthur Stone Dewing; a new edition of "In and Out of Book and Journal," by Sydney Roberts; the fifth edition of "A Brief Introduction to Qualitative Analysis," by John Marshall, and a new, revised edition of "The Elements of Electro-Chemistry," by Robert Lüpke. The same house had secured the American rights to the new biographical edition of the novels of Charles Dickens and will issue them early this Autumn. The edition includes Forster's "Life," edited and revised by the noted critic, George Gissing. It will contain reproductions from the original drawings by Cruikshank, Walker, Landseer, Leech, Luke, Fildes, Seymour, and "Phiz." The edition is printed on specially made paper and will be bound in cloth and in half green morocco.

The Most-Read Author.

"Fiction Readers and Libraries" is the title of an article in the current Outlook by John Cotton Dana. In the course of his discussion of the tastes of people who go to libraries, Mr. Dana shows that F. Marion Crawford is the most popular of all authors among library readers. He gives a list of names of authors of fiction whose works were borrowed in three days at 31 representative free libraries in the country, with the number of copies borrowed in each case. According to this total Mr. Crawford ranks first with 623.

The Unit Library.

Howard Wilford Bell of Oxford, London, and New York began this week the publication here of the Unit Library. The first book is "The Marble Faun," prettily printed, and bound in three styles. The cost of a book in this series is based on a charge of 1 cent for each twenty-five pages. With the stiff paper covers there is no extra charge for binding. Cloth binding costs 30 cents additional and leather 50 cents.

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AT ALL BOOKSELLERS.

WOMEN'S DRESS.

Mrs. Praga's Curious Manual of Advice and Instruction Concerning It.*

SCOFFERS will scoff and the male members of society will jeer at the "Manual for Every Woman," entitled, "What to Wear and How to Wear It," by Mrs. Alfred Praga, but there is much common sense contained in its not too many leaves and few women who read it will fail to obtain some practical information from it. The book is written primarily for English women. They, less than any civilized women in the world, Mrs. Praga says with much frankness, know what suits them. They have awakened to this defect to some extent within the last few years, but the travesties of well-dressed women to be seen on every hand, even in a short walk, show that there is room for vast improvement.

It is the lack of suitability in her clothes which makes a woman badly dressed, due it must be supposed to ignorance, Mother Eve having given a sufficient heritage of vanity to her feminine descendants to make them desire to look always as well as possible. And it is within the power of every woman to look almost pretty if she will wear the styles and colors, particularly the latter, which suit her type of beauty or ugliness.

And money is not a necessity in producing the desired result.

Many of the best dressed women and girls of my acquaintance have the smallest dress allowances, but they are wise enough to know just what suits them and stick to it. It is not a question of choosing quiet colors either. There are some women who look their best in deep, vivid tones, and for such as these to go in for sad fawns and grays and browns would be nothing short of bad taste. Moreover, they do not look vulgar in the reds and yellows and orange hues which would be fatal to the average English girl.

It is not in imported gowns that the secret of smart clothes lies, for one of the worst-dressed women, as far as style goes, whom Mrs. Praga knows, buys all her frocks in Paris. They are chic and well cut, but they do not suit the style of the English woman, and this one has always the appearance of masquerading in some one else's clothes. There are as many complexions as there are women, and they cannot be classified into blondes, brunettes, and the woman between who is neither light nor dark. There are various types of blondes, various types of brunettes, different tones of hair, eyes, and complexion in the woman who is neither light nor dark, and the sallow woman may become almost beautiful if she knows how to dress to suit her complexion. One thing is certain—that the plain girl must be immaculately neat in her dress. She cannot afford the coquettish untidyness which may be charming in a beautiful girl.

A wisp of hair out of place which would perhaps only enhance the attractions of a genuinely pretty woman becomes rank untidiness when seen on a plain one. A hat a little one side will give dainty, impudent air to the one, in the other it merely looks as if put on in a slovenly fashion, and so it is all along the line. A man who would esteem it a privilege to tie up the shoe strings of a pretty woman should they chance to come undone will in his heart of hearts characterize the plain girl who asks such a service at his hands as a slattern.

A plain girl must dress more simply than her more favored sister. She must never dress elaborately, but leave the abundance of laces and frills to the really pretty woman. Tailor suits of a style to suit her figure will be her suitable outdoor wear. A trim hat and gloves and shoes which are irreproachable should be worn by a plain woman. Blondes and brunettes must not take to themselves the colors which have been ordered for them for generations and up to the present days of more artistic taste in dress. Many really pretty blondes have been made almost ugly by appearing in pale blue and brunettes have lost attractiveness in wearing crimson and red. A brunette should choose the colors she wears with regard to her skin tints, while the blonde should select hers according to her eyes. For instance, though the blonde may have a pink and white complexion, she cannot wear pale blue or mauve if her eyes are gray-green, because those colors are not repeated in them. She may wear white if she has golden or golden-brown hair, white, pale green, pale mauve, purple mauve, fawn brown, navy blue, all shades of purple, scarlet cerise, turquoise blue in a pale shade, silver-gray, and black.

A blue-eyed or violet-eyed pink and white blonde will look her best in pale blue and all shades of purple, but she should only wear green or pink in the most delicate or darkest shades. Almost all shades suit the blonde with dark brown or hazel eyes, but the red-gown blonde must exercise great care in dressing if she will not appear common. Dull reds, heliotrope, pastel blues, lavenders, and greens will take from her overstrong coloring, and it is because they take from the complexion that the ash-colored blonde should avoid those shades. Yellow takes the yellowness from the skin of the sallow blonde, and she must avoid white that have not cream or café-au-lait tones. The milk-white can be worn by the red-haired blonde, pale blues, greens, and violets with most of the dark shades, and Mrs. Praga disagrees with some of the students of color in saying that the red blonde should never wear rose or pinks. Appropriate shades of red have been found to be very beautiful on the red-haired woman, as seen in some old pictures, and Mrs. Fiske, in "Mary of Magdala," this past season, illustrated the satisfactory use of red tones.

A genuine brunette with a rich color can wear all the deep shades of red and yellow, with ivory whites, avoiding greens, violets, and mauves. She can wear bright rose and coral pinks and black. The fair brunette dresses up to her dark hair and wears cream and delicate yellows, blue if she has blue eyes, grays, silvers, tans, and fawns. The sallow brunette wears Indian reds and orange yellows, avoiding delicate shades, and she can wear écru, café-au-lait, and deeper shades of browns, tans, and fawns. The creamy brunette wears delicate tones, the "nut-brown mayde" warm colors in red browns, tawny shades repeating the colors of the skin, and the olive-skinned brunette deep, rich tones only, avoiding greens, mauves, and purples.

For outdoor use the genuinely sallow woman can wear deep, rich shades of red, golden tan and gray, and in the evening she will be likely to look her very best in pale yellow, only that, and she will find it possible to vary the monotony in obtaining different shades. The best thing for the sallow woman, however, is to lose her unpleasant complexion by means of outdoor exercise. There is more to say about the débutante than that she should have the simplest as well as finest of outside and under wear and white to wear, if she is a pretty girl, for both day and evening. It is just possible that she may be plain to the verge of ugliness.

How unjust to a thin, sallow-skinned, plain-faced, red-armed girl to rig her up in a dainty white ball gown when the chances are ten to one that she will find herself next to a pretty pink and white rose-garden sort of blonde and feeling the difference as only a plain woman can feel it, be miserable during the whole of the evening. Now, if that same girl was garbed in a shade of deep orange or flame color or red or sunset yellow, whichever should happen to prove most becoming to her sallow skin, taking into consideration the color of her hair and eyes, her red arms covered as far as the elbow by sleeves of a Georgian cut which, being historical and picturesque, are always in fashion, her gown cut smartly décolletée but filled in with deep ivory-hued lace to hide the thin chest and prominent collarbones, how different she would look.

Historic effects in both dress and coiffure, when modified according to the prevailing modes, are always in style, and can be worn to advantage frequently. The plain woman in endeavoring to suit her style should remember this. The passée woman should not confine herself to dull black, which is really becoming to only young, fresh complexions or to middle-aged, gray-haired women who retain a vivid coloring. She can wear soft lavender colors and many of the deep tones of the rich, bright shades, but she must avoid frivolity in dress, youthful styles, and colors if she will not proclaim herself twice her age. A middle-aged woman with gray hair, wearing silver gray, with a bit of pale blue in her hair, may be a picture. Many older women are frequently better turned out than their daughters, but they must beware of being "frisky" in dress. No girl can feel genuine respect and pride for a frisky mother.

Mrs. Praga has even the courage to suppose a genuinely old woman, and they may be more a feature in England than America. She will not condemn her to the continual wearing of black. She may wear grays and heliotropes, V-shaped openings at the neck, with lace, and a few good diamonds and rings. Bonnets should be small, and caps—which are not to be considered unless the hair is scanty—merely a bit of soft old lace, with no flowers or bows. A "very old lady" stands as good a chance of looking her best as the prettiest among us, but "she should always remember that mutton, especially old and tough, dressed lamb fashion, is not an appetizing dish."

How often one sees a stout woman or girl—for middle age by no means possesses the monopoly of fat—clad in the broadest of tartans or the loudest of checks, or else in a girlish white frock of the bébé order, which, though it would no doubt be becoming to the thin slip of a girl of seventeen, is decidedly out of place on broader shoulders, no matter of what age.

Dark colors suit the stout woman, and black for evening wear shows to advantage her usually beautiful shoulders. Flounces are a delusion and a snare to her; she should aim at long, straight lines, smartly-fitting garments, not too tight or skimpy to make her look like a meal bag tied together in the middle. This woman it is easier to dress. The appearance of plumpness can be added when it cannot be taken away. A picturesque style of dress, without eccentricity, is to be recommended, dark colors which are "retiring" should be avoided, and tight garments. The Empire gown is a good style for evening wear, and bright-faced materials should be used. If you do not select the right colored furs, it is a sartorial tragedy; it is not the value but the color of the stone which makes the worth of a jewel to you; don't grin and try to look intense in having your photograph taken; wear the smartest evening gown you can afford to a ball and the smartest frock and hat to an afternoon reception and christening party.

*WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO WEAR IT. A Manual for Every Woman. By Mrs. Alfred Praga. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

When Old Kentucky Was Young.

ROUND ANVIL ROCK. By Nancy Huston Banks. Illus. Pp. 331. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

This is a tale of the days when Kentucky was still only a sparsely settled tract of country set in the midst of the wilderness. In spite, however, of the youth of the country the family at Cedar House was highly cultured and refined. Each character is, a vision of beauty, wealth, and youth, is an unusually attractive figure to those who prefer their heroines to be perfect. The romance is well suited to younger readers, who will find in it a sweet, pure, and simple love story, ending, very properly, in the union of two noble hearts.

PSYCHOLOGY.

A Popular Treatise on Its Relation to Common Life by Prof. F. S. Hoffman.*

IN a little book of less than 300 pages, with the title of "Psychology and Common Life," addressed to the "general reader," Prof. Frank Sargent Hoffman of Union College, lays before that worthy and miscellaneous person some of the results of psychical research or experimental psychology. It may be said at once that these results are neither very startling nor altogether new. But many facts in regard to the brain, its structure and working, not as generally known as they should be, are set forth in a clear and interesting way. The better a man understands himself, the better he can conduct himself. Undoubtedly a more general knowledge of physiology, of the effects of different kinds of food and stimulants, has largely contributed to a more intelligent diet and the decreasing use of intoxicants among educated people. There is a hygiene of the mind as well as of the body, and the facts stated by Prof. Hoffman as to the potent influence of habit and suggestion over the mind, and therefore over the body which the mind controls, if brought home to the general reader, will certainly lead him to exercise more caution and care in his choice of books and plays than the popularity of some of the fiction and entertainments now provided by managers and publishers would seem to indicate that he actually does. A man can be more easily taught to control his thoughts and his attention than his passions and affections, and the importance, and to some extent the method, of such training may be gathered from the little book before us.

While stating at the outset that "students of anatomy and physiology tell us that the human body long ago reached the climax of its powers," Prof. Hoffman's final paragraph is as follows:

> It is impossible to set any limit to the mind's future development. We have little appreciation of how it came to be what it now is with all its wonderful powers, or of what it may ultimately become. The use of the brain is as yet most rudimentary and inefficient, for in all probability a large proportion of our brain capacity still lies dormant and unemployed. Our environment is infinite and our present adjustment to it most unstable and incomplete. We have, therefore, no right to say that any of our present mental powers have reached their climax, or that entirely new faculties may not manifest themselves in the future evolution of the race.

It is true that we have little appreciation of how the mind came to be what it now is. In a recent letter Lord Kelvin remarked that every action of human free will is a miracle to physical and chemical and mathematical science. Psychology has not solved the mystery. Prof. Hoffman offers no facts in support of his suggestion that the mind may some day find itself in possession of "entirely new faculties." The indications are all the other way. There is a greater tendency to improvement in the body than in the mind. While it may be true that the Farnese Hercules and the Belvedere Apollo display a finer physical development than the average citizen to-day, it is a subject of common remark that the rising generation is in a great many cases heavier and stronger physically than the one immediately preceding it. On the other hand, Aristotle still stands firmly and conspicuously on his pedestal, and, though thirty centuries have gone by since the Iliad first rang in the ears of men, it is still without a rival. Its most recent English editor, Dr. Leaf, speaks of portions of it as the work of a poet "perhaps the greatest in all the world's history." On the whole, it would seem fair to infer that the make-up of man, physical and psychical, does not differ materially from what it was at the date of our earliest records. There is, therefore, no immediate necessity for devising uses to which the "entirely new faculties" of which Prof. Hoffman speaks may be put. Still, within limits somewhat narrow from a cosmic point of view, but tremendously broad from that of the individual, he can materially modify, for good or for evil, his intellectual and moral as well as his physical make-up.

The close connection between right living and ability of a high order has been often noticed. Who among us, once said Mr. Gladstone, has not had occasion to observe in the course of his experience how largely the intellectual powers of a man are affected by the demands of life on his moral powers, and how they open and grow, or dry up and dwindle, according to the manner in which those demands are met? Of Mirabeau it has been said that had he been virtuous he would have been great; being vicious, he was only wonderful. "His understanding," wrote Gouverneur Morris, "is, I believe, impaired by the perversion of his heart. This is a fact which very few men seem to be apprised of, yet, that a sound mind cannot exist when the morals are corrupted. Sinister designs render the view of things oblique." So Wellington said of the Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon: "Oh, no talent, only low cunning. He was a very unprincipled man, and when that is the case I never think it can be a very able man." And, after all, the reason is plain. Vice and crime are blunders in the extremely difficult art of living, and no man who deliberately persists in committing a series of serious mistakes can lay claim to any high ability. This is how Prof. Hoffman states it:

> There are probably innumerable impressions being made upon our brain cells every day to which at the time we pay little or no attention, though favorable circumstances may later bring them out into full consciousness. If we have any control at all over our environment we have a corresponding control over the kind of impressions we are constantly recording in our brain cells as the material for future thought. No organ in the body is so susceptible to disease or misuse as the brain. * * * We have every reason to suppose that the rule is universal that perverted thoughts and choices inevitably lead to a perverted brain, and that right thoughts and choices tend to establish and maintain a well-ordered brain.

When it is remembered that there are some 9,200,000,000 nerve cells in the cortex of the brain, each one of which keeps a record of everything that happens to it, and that every impression makes the cell that receives it more susceptible to similar impressions forever after, the importance of shielding the brain from morbid impressions of all kinds becomes clear. For this reason some of the vivisectional details given by Prof. Hoffman seem out of place in a book addressed to the general reader. It is enough for him to be told that certain portions of the brain perform certain functions, without having forced upon him an account of the sickening and distressing mutilations to which living animals have been subjected, by means of which that knowledge has been obtained. It serves but to blunt his sensibilities and offends against Prof. Hoffman's wholesome warnings against brutalizing suggestions.

Most interesting and timely are the chapters dealing with the mind and disease and with Christian Science and the miracles of Lourdes. Prof. Hoffman sums the matter up by saying that "all the real ills controlled or alleviated by such methods of treatment—and they are many—are, so far as can be ascertained, chiefly nervous in their origin, and sufficiently accounted for as due to a strong act of will induced by a suggestion or self-suggestion of the imagined cure," and it would seem that no platitudes are too threadbare or too dreary to be used as a vehicle for such suggestions.

Mind reading and telepathy are discussed at length, though here again Prof. Hoffman makes certain assertions which must be received with some reservations. It will be a surprise to some, at any rate, of his readers to be told that "some persons skilled at cards can tell by a glance at the face of their opponent what sort of a hand he holds—good, bad, or indifferent. Gamblers often risk their fortune on this glance." Gamblers do not often risk fortunes, even if they happen to have one. And when they do, they generally see to it that certain occult adjuncts, not connected in the most remote degree with psychology, stand between them and a possible mistake in the interpretation of a "glance." He sums the matter up by saying: "The mechanism and function of the brain and nervous system are still imperfectly explained. No one is yet justified in asserting that undulations of ether cannot be conveyed from brain to brain over any of the distances of our earth. The admission of telepathy simply requires us to acknowledge that we have not yet discovered all the ways for mind to communicate with mind." That may be. But the fact remains that so far as the public is aware the messages conveyed through mediums and mind readers have always been trivial and commonplace. No useful purpose has yet been served by their performances, and the practitioners of these arts have never been persons who were in other respects interesting or in possession of other means of livelihood. There has always been a more or less sordid atmosphere surrounding them and their followers.

The phenomenon of a "secondary self" he reduces to the proposition that "every person is perpetually changing his conception of himself with every new experience and whatever conception is uppermost at any given moment will give tone and character to his thoughts and acts"; and that "the one human individual by various modifications of its own powers may create a variety of selves."

Scattered through the book are several pregnant suggestions as to the bearing of the conclusions reached upon education. There is, however, no reference to them in the index, which in other respects is very deficient.

*PSYCHOLOGY AND COMMON LIFE. A Survey of the Present Results of Psychical Research, with Special Reference to Their Bearings Upon the Interests of Every-Day Life. By Frank S. Hoffman. 12mo. Pp. viii., 286. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.30 net.

True Bird Stories.

TRUE BIRD STORIES. By Olive Thorne Miller. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1 net.

Olive Thorne Miller's "True Bird Stories" do not concern themselves with any of those birds born and bred in cages, but are the result of her study of such free-born songsters as have come under her observation. This study began simply as an interest in the common American birds. She wanted to know more about them and so she set up a bird room. She set aside a large, cheery room and every Fall, for several years, she went around to the bird stores of New York and Brooklyn and bought all the stray American birds she could find. The dealers did not make a business of keeping our common birds, but occasionally they would have a robin or a bluejay, an oriole or a cat bird, or even a captive sparrow or two. These she would purchase, and whenever possible she would get them in pairs, taking them home and putting each in a big cage with the doors open all day so the birds could fly in and out at will. All Winter she gave to the study of these birds, their habits, their likes and their dislikes, and when Spring came she would take such little captives as were able to fly and care for themselves out into the country and set them free. In the Fall she would go among the dealers and get new inmates for her bird room.

The stories which find place in Mrs. Miller's book are interesting as well as instructive. There is a bright account of the untiring zeal of a young bluejay, the mischievous behavior of a baby robin, the story of a thrush comedian, and a number of other bright experiences which ought to lend an added charm to these otherwise sympathetic studies. The illustrations of the book are excellently done, and young naturalists may read well and profit by this slim little volume.

OUR PETS.

C. H. Lane's Book on Rabbits, Cats, and Guinea Pigs with Some Stories About Them.*

A [illegible] a breeder, exhibitor, and judge of rabbits, cats, and cavies, (guinea pigs,) Mr. C. H. Lane is a leading authority. There may be a certain fondness for rabbits in the United States, but rabbit culture as an art is hardly in vogue. The author writes that rabbits have made "rapid strides in popular favor of late years, and now many varieties appear in the show pens not only differing in size and shape, but also in color and markings." It seems to us that there is some difficulty in booming the rabbit. The small boy as he passes a shop where fancy chickens or pigeons are offered for sale may be attracted by the rabbits, particularly if they are of the long-eared variety. The Lop, with its superfluity of ear, the author continues on.

What delight must possess the owner of a rabbit with ears fully twenty-six inches long. Then these ears may have a width of five inches. Anyhow, if you are the judge at a rabbit show remember that in the counting of the sixty points which make up the standing of the Lop it is the length of the ear which represents twenty. Occasionally we have read of the "American Association of Belgian Hare Breeders." It held an exposition some three years ago, and may have created a furor in Los Angeles. The reason for paying a marked attention to this big rabbit was of a strictly practical character. No one wanted to pet this variety, but it had its useful side. The rabbit was wanted for food. If Chicago had the beef business, why should Los Angeles not thrive on edible rabbits? Anyhow, there are said to be not quite a hundred thousand Belgian hares in California. According to the American standard the Belgian rabbit ought to weigh about eight pounds. There are some fourteen varieties of rabbits described in the volume. One bit of advice in the handling of the rabbit is to take it by the skin of the back and not by the ears. Almost universally the names of countries given to rabbits have nothing to do with their origin.

We have all heard how much trouble the rabbit has given in Australia. We know that a new environment sometimes tends toward the larger development of both plants and animals. The common watercress, after having been introduced into certain of the English colonies, grew so luxuriantly as to obstruct the navigation of some of the rivers. Thirty years ago the rabbit was carried to the State of Victoria. It was thought that after awhile wire fences would stop his migrations, but the rabbit laughed at such trifling impediments. He burrowed at once under them. The rabbit jumped clear over the waterless deserts, and then there came the plague of rabbits. They are a nuisance still in certain parts of New South Wales, but the superabundance has found a market. England took last year 20,000,000 skins, representing some £11,000, and there were shipped over 2,500,000 rabbits in a frozen condition. The Paris restaurant will serve you with lapin that comes from thousands of miles away. The skins of the English rabbit, particularly the white variety, find a market in Germany, whence they are sent to Russia and the furtherest East. The American furrier does so many ingenious things with our cotton tail that Bunny's identity is entirely lost. We should resent any implication as to our want of love for the entire series of pets, only the rabbit hutch delights children, but not our grown-up humanity.

But who said "cats?" and added to that word an opprobrious "pshaw!" It was the maiden aunt who heard him, and the consequence was that when her last will and testament was read she had cut him off with a shilling. That is a depressing English story. If you are of the masculine gender and have never enjoyed the friendship of a cat you have missed a great deal. Cold and indifferent creatures they are not. Think now of Laurel Tiddles as Mr. Lane knew her, and this is one of his stories about the lady: "If she caught sight of me walking anywhere about the place she would run at top speed and spring on my shoulder from behind, and usually knocked off my hat with the vigor of her expression of delight at her feat."

Beginning with the long-haired white cat, Mr. Lane thinks her the handsomest of her family. This cat must have blue eyes. There is one peculiarity about this cat, and it is its tendency to deafness. Should you have the ambition to be master of a "cattery" look out for this. Cat culture has developed all kinds and colors of cats, with coats of various lengths. There are, then, long and short haired pussies. Ignorant people call their cat black. Bear in mind that a single white spot on a so-called black cat spoils all the chances of its winning the blue ribbon. There are some astute people who will use hair dye on a white spot and feel no compunctions of conscience. Is a white cat made any whiter by dipping her in a mild solution of bluing? There are true blues and creams and browns, oranges, ... tortoise shells, striped, Manx, Siamese, Mexican, Indian, and the mixtures of all kinds. The male ought to weigh some twelve pounds and the female ten.

The Manx cat will always remain a mystery. Why has the Manx no tail? No one has ever answered that question. The Manx is always short-haired. You may breed this special kind of cat, the father and mother being apparently of the proper stock, without caudal appendage, and the progeny may have tails. When the Manx has to be judged, the want of a tail tells in his favor to the scope of 15 in 100 points. The Siamese cats must be "perfectly lovely." They are not often seen. Imagine a cat with all the peculiar markings and the color of a pug dog. The Siamese cats seem to have come from Siam, where they were the pets of the King. What seems to be a rare cat is the Mexican hairless one. These animals look very much like dwarfed pumas. A specimen shown, we believe in Chicago, was valued at $1,000.

Bear in mind what Mark Twain says about the cat: "A home without a cat, and a well-fed, well-petted, and properly revered cat, may be a perfect home, perhaps; but how can it prove its title?" Only be good to your cat, and you have the most affectionate of friends, but your obedient servant he never will be. Respect the cat, then, for his love of liberty. Many interesting stories in which cats figure are to be found in the volume under notice. The friendship between cats and horses is well known. That great horse, the Arab Godolphin, was beloved by a black cat. "The two animals were friends for many years, and when at last the horse died the cat had to be removed by force from his dead body. She crawled away with extreme reluctance, and was found dead in a hayloft some time afterward." Dogs and cats often become intimates. There are instances of cats becoming expert fishermen. Of all the stories of animal intelligence, this one seems to be the most remarkable. There was a cat who was a great bird hunter. Once she was seen scratching into the ground of the garden. She made quite a hole. An eye witness writes:

I was surprised to see her drag out a nice fat worm from the hole. She dug out a couple more, and then carried the wriggling bunch in her mouth to the centre of the garden, where she dropped them down and glided back to a place of concealment. In a few minutes a group of sparrows spied the tempting worms and swooped down on them; that was the cat's chance. She pounced upon them like lightning, and nabbed one of the party at the first jump.

Cavies, from Cavia, the name of the genus of the guinea pig, is not often in use in the United States. Interest in guinea pigs, we regret to say, exists, but only in propagators of dangerous germs. The author gives many varieties of cavies, and some of them will be quite novel to readers. There are some guinea pigs that are so covered with long hair that it is difficult to distinguish where is the head or the tail of the creature.

*RABBITS, CATS, AND CAVIES. Descriptive Sketches of all Recognized Exhibition Varieties, with many original anecdotes. By C. H. Lane. Illustrated. Pp. 253. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.

The Life of Erasmus.

ERASMUS. By Ernest F. Capey. With thirteen Illustrations. Pp. 1-[illegible]. 16mo. Cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

With such a good life of Erasmus as Prof. Emerton's, which Putnam's Sons published not long since, the demand for another is not a crying one. One great advantage this has over that—it is actually buoyant in its lightness for the hand, whereas the Emerton book was so heavy that physical exhaustion supervened while the mind was still alert. But the physical character of the book belied its intellectual quality. This was thoroughly interesting and engaging, as for that matter is Mr. Capey's much lighter performance. Its main difference from the Emerton book is that it is largely confined to an exposition of Erasmus's writings, with copious extracts, whereas Prof. Emerton's "Erasmus" is extremely full in the personal part, with possibly too much of a predilection for the exhibition of the great scholar's seamy side. There was a good deal of this in his everlasting self-engrossment and self-tending, in his sycophancy where haply thrift might follow fawning, and in his haste to clear himself from any imputation, however just, that threatened him discomfort or disadvantage. Even Mr. Capey, with the kindliest disposition in the world, is obliged to confess to many defects in the character of his hero. He compares him very aptly to Goethe's three-eyed girl, who, when her two natural eyes were sleeping or weeping had the third wide open to see how she slept and how she wept. So Erasmus always had an eye on himself, for admiration when he did well, for pity whenever he was afflicted, for anxiety when any danger threatened him. To "stipulate with his destiny for safety" was the inveterate habit of his mind. He presents a very interesting subject for psychological study, so remarkable was his intellectual courage, so conspicuous his moral cowardice. He confessed to a fellow-feeling with St. Peter in his cowardly ... of the ... The truth is that his moral cowardice was a corollary of his intellectual courage. So great was his delight in the exercise of the free intellect that he wished to live as long as possible in the enjoyment of it and not compromise his safety by its too daring public exercise.

Following an introductory chapter on Erasmus's school days and his conflicts with his guardians, we have a second on his brief monastic life. The "De Contemptu Mundi" of this juvenile period Mr. Capey regards as a sincere attempt on the part of Erasmus to make the best of a bad situation, and not a hypocritical performance. If we accept this rendering we must confess that never was the child less father of the man than here, for the mature Erasmus was one of the most querulous of mortals, with a shoe that always pinched, a sensibility that could detect a pea under sixteen feather beds. The university life in Paris and the English visits would be too briefly touched were not the limitation necessary to the book's general plan. Coming to the first period of literary activity, the "Adagia" and "Enchiridion Militis Christiani" are effectively described. So, in their turn, the "Praise of Folly" and the "Familiar Colloquies." There is little stress on Erasmus's New Testament scholarship, much more upon his relations to the Reformation and his conflict with Luther. Possibly Mr. Capey does less than justice to Erasmus at this point. His readers would do well to consult Charles Beard's "Hibbert Lectures" for 1883. Cowardly, no doubt, Erasmus was in his withdrawal from Luther, but allowance must be made for the difference of their characters and ideas. Erasmus was immensely prophetic of the modern scientific spirit; Luther was a dogmatic theologian. If there was anything that Erasmus hated with his whole mind, it was scholasticism, and Luther, to his just apprehension, was ... to scholasticism a longer lease of life. At every point Erasmus was the more radical thinker, and yet he was the father of all those who in our time will resort to any subterfuge rather than break with the traditional organization, believing that the creeds and churches, like the tariff, must be reformed by their friends. Mr. Capey does not like to end upon a jarring note, and his last chapter on Erasmus as "The Bookman" is one of the pleasantest in his book, and the best calculated to leave us with a kindly feeling for the scholar and the man.

A Hospital Annual.

A yearbook of philanthropy that has reached its fourteenth annual issue is "Hospitals and Charities, 1903." (New York: Scribner's.) compiled by Sir Henry Burdett, editor and founder of "The Hospital," author of numerous works on finance, and on the eleemosynary institutions of the world. This year's number has grown to more than 1,000 pages and needs an index 165 columns long. The general arrangement has not been changed, though the contents have been both condensed and augmented. The first 200 pages give general information on hospital matters, largely British, of course. This part of the book opens with a general survey of British hospitals; then come disquisitions on the administration of a large hospital, hospital construction in 1902, analyses of the balance sheets for 1902 of typical institutions of various kinds. "The nursing department and its cost" will be of widespread interest, detailing as it does the exact cost of nursing in both London and provincial hospitals and medical schools. The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association is fully explained, and complete statistics are given showing cost and results of its work since its inception in 1873. The typical general hospitals in the English-speaking world are compared in an analytical table giving beds, patients, and cost per day; it costs Johns Hopkins Hospital of Baltimore $2.25 per day per patient, while some of the Scotch ones which lack medical schools get along on 51 cents. Still another table shows the income and the expenditure of the hospitals in the British Isles. The first 200 pages are useful to many people, but ten times as many will turn to the other 800 that give a directory of institutions. There are the colleges and schools and medical universities, the hospitals in Britain, lunacy boards and lunatic asylums in Great Britain and in the United States, nursing institutions and American training schools for nurses, convalescent homes, Colonial hospitals, and those of the United States.

Franklin and Marshall College.

Joseph Henry Dubbs, D. D., LL. D., Audenried Professor of History and Archaeology in Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Penn., has written a "History of Franklin and Marshall College," which the College Alumni Association is publishing. ($2.50.) Franklin College was founded in 1787, Marshall in 1836, and in 1853 the two were joined. The work was suggested by the approaching semi-centennial celebration of the union of the two colleges and of the consequent organization of Franklin and Marshall College in Lancaster. The volume is octavo in size and bound in blue cloth. The pages are uncut, with gilt top. There are a number of illustrations, some of them full page. Facsimiles are given of title pages of programmes and books, as well as of handwritings and seals.

In writing the history of the college during the past half century the author says the difficulty has been that of selection. Material was abundant, but much had to be omitted. Additional information, however, may be obtained in the "Catalogue of Officers and Students," which is issued in connection with the forthcoming celebration. In his last chapter, Prof. Dubbs says:

The two elder colleges which were brought together in 1853 were both established in the special interest of early German settlers, though they were never intended for their exclusive benefit. In the life and language of the people of Pennsylvania a century has wrought great changes, and no one now cherishes the plans of the founders with regard to the extension of purely German culture in America. There are many of us who love the language and literature of Germany, but the hopes of the fathers for their permanent establishment in this country were at best but beautiful dreams. We do not even desire the preservation of racial distinctions, and look forward to the full development of a common American life. * * * Franklin and Marshall College has been faithful to its antecedents. There has been no break in its history—no shattering of its high ideals. * * * We believe in the old Mercersburg doctrine of historical development, and do not doubt the revelations of the future.

At the end of the volume is a bibliography of the college and a full index. The frontispiece is a photogravure showing the main entrance to the college.

Andrew McFarland Davis.

Andrew McFarland Davis, author of "The Confiscation of John Chandler's Estate," published recently by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., sailed from Boston last week for Europe. He will stay there during the Summer.

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AN ITALIAN VISITOR.

Lionel Strachey Comments on Signor Giacosa's Amiable "Impressioni d'America."*

GIUSEPPE GIACOSA came to America and stayed a little while. He saw a town or two and several landscapes, talked with some reporters, [illegible], and a few other Americans, with some artists, impresarios, and a few more [illegible], including sundry emigrated compatriots. When after the distinguished playwright had reached the golden, blessed country of his birth again, he sat himself down and wrote a book—a book, necessarily, on America. And rightly enough Signor Giacosa calls his book "Impressions." The volume has no balance and no unity; it is patched together of haphazard observations without a central drift, without a final summing up. One-third of the whole is more or less concerned with what the Italians residing in the United States do—or leave undone. Fifty-three pages out of [illegible] are given over to biographical celebration of the Florentine Antonio Meucci, to whom the credit of inventing the telephone would seem due, and of Gen. Count Luigi Palma di Cesnola, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

But, though disproportionate and unsystematic, this book is full of cogent criticism. The writing of il egregio Signor Giacosa is elegant, modest, and altogether without acrimony. The want of arrangement, of co-ordination, peculiar to the "Impressioni d'America," however, compels a hop-skip-and-jump review of them. Let us therefore waive formality, and begin by transcribing into ugly English a piece of poetical Italian from the chapter entitled "New York."

The Bay of New York offers an incomparable sight. There is not on this earth another expanse of water so entirely surrounded by edifices, so resonant with echoing sounds from end to end, so full of life, so diverse in aspect and movement, so strongly affecting the imagination, so powerfully stimulating thought. Its immensity calls forth the most varied and extreme impressions. What a world stands against it, to the very confines of the horizon! * * * Wherever the eye rests, on every side, in the dense littoral cities, on the edges of that vast stream the Hudson, on that great Gulf the East River, there is a piling up of gigantic structures which in the dim distance resemble billowing hills descending to the sea. Behold from afar those shores have the staid dignity of things eternal, and seem to have grown out of the soil. In no other place have I ever seen the works of man, unaccompanied by any natural features, yet copy nature so closely and give me such a complete illusion of a landscape. This is contributed to by a mobile sky which darkens and clears in a moment. * * * The sunsets of New York are truly marvellous. The reddening of our winter heavens behind a web of leafless trees can only convey a slight idea of those splendidly effulgent colors. When the falling sun strikes upon the smoky plumes of the innumerable chimneys there is a magic fan-shower of jewels. The industrial city sends forth aerial jets of rubies, emeralds, amethysts, sapphires, and topazes, dissolving in vapor.

If l'illustrissimo signore can be eloquent, so likewise knows he how to be concise:

The American women, the young women, are livelier than ours. More vigorous in health, tall and active, their brisk gait and a certain joyousness diffused all over the face and the person exhibit satisfaction with life.

We might concur with his preference for the women of New York over the women of Naples, but extending the comparison to the Bay of New York and the Bay of Naples, we must smile at "the incomparable sight" of ramshackle steamer wharves fronting filthy streets that lead to the ghastliest architectural monstrosities in the world.

On the subject of American extravagance the author waxes discursive. He compares that extravagance to the emptying of a whole bottle of scent upon a single handkerchief. He finds, for instance, a small house (with a huge main staircase fit for a palace) crammed with costly treasures of art. But the place is so badly lighted that you must hold up a lamp to the picture or bust you would inspect. This sort of generous indiscrimination one infers to be sheer bad taste, which, in the case of sky-scraping architecture, often culminates in the abominable. "Size is not grandeur" seems a stale saw from one who perhaps had in mind Giotto's glorious Campanile while he stood before the hideous Masonic Temple at Chicago.

Few denizens of this continent see how ridiculous are the low, squat entrances to its tallest buildings. The doorway of the Palazzo Strozzi is cited in the Impressioni as one of proper proportions, and the author might have mentioned the Palazzo Pitti and the Palazzo Vecchio in further exemplification, since they are the most notable edifices of that same City of Florence. Admirable in the eyes of this critical Italian are the imposing spans of American railway stations and the Titanic iron bridges. "That stupendous bridge of Brooklyn," says he, "is the most imaginative of the useful works and the most artistic of the mechanical works achieved by man." The desire to do everything on a great scale, the love of excess, he observes to take many remarkable forms. Among them "alcoholism." He is amazed (and grieved) at the stupid swilling of whisky, performed silently, stolidly, standing up against a wooden counter, from 10 in the morning till late at night. The American pours down his fiery draught without delicacy, without lingering enjoyment, without the least sign of aesthetic gratification. And what is the destiny of this incontinent people? The author notes what small effect a night of barbarous potations has on the sturdy son of Columbia, and trusts that the "physical resistance" of a vigorous race will prove a match for the devouring demon.

Turning from drink to "dagos," we find the traveler correctly naming the causes of native contempt for his compatriots—they work for low wages; they are satisfied with a sordid existence; they are not "good citizens." But his supposition that they take root in this soil less firmly than any foreigners except the Chinese is erroneous. The French cling quite as closely to the speech and the habits and the love of the old home as the Italians, but the Signor was apt to overlook the annual contingent from Omnis Gallia, which is one hundred times smaller than the immigration from the Apennine peninsula.

During his short sojourn in this land of "tall talk," Signor Giacosa was more than once confronted with American oratory. He discovered that here, as in his own country, there are numerous persons endowed with the precious gift of rapidly emitting vast volumes of wind from their lungs in the form of words. These people he terms "idiots who talk well." The greatest—not of the idiots, but of the fine talkers—he encountered was "Mister Francis Train, geographer," as he writes on his visiting cards. He has been round the world three times. He was once a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, is a creator of cities, a discoverer of new islands, a founder of religions, and a prophet. He has, says his manifesto, the brain of twenty men, the energy of a hundred, the magnetism of a god. "Mister Francis Train, geographer," completely fascinated the Italian by the magic of his speeches. "Allowance being made for their sense," their wondrous artistry roused the impressionable stranger to praise their glories in four pages of print.

LIONEL STRACHEY.

*GIUSEPPE GIACOSA. Impressioni d'America. Milano: L. F. Cogliati.

Shakespeare and Morals.

*THE MORAL SYSTEM OF SHAKESPEARE. A popular illustration of Fiction as the Experimental Side of Philosophy. By Richard G. Moulton, M. A., Ph. D. 12mo. Pp. viii.-381. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

At the risk of discrediting his title, Dr. Moulton declares that he is "content to draw nothing more of system out of the world of Shakespeare's creations than may be drawn from the world of real life." And as the world about us is not mere chaos, so the "sifted life" that is held up to us by Shakespeare, he thinks, will similarly show underlying principles. Shakespeare has borne the burden of many different kinds of analyses, theories and interpretations, and he will very likely emerge unscathed from this. It is ponderous and jejune analysis; a cataloguing and labeling, systematizing and classifying with laborious minuteness of that which calls for none of these things, and indeed properly admits none of them. When it comes to representing the plot of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" by geometrical diagrams, and those of other plays by various parabolic and irregular curves, it seems as if it were time to take to the woods. Is the understanding of Shakespeare promoted or hindered by such analysis as this?

It need cause no difficulty that an action is sometimes unified by more than one kind of interest, just as in geometry a line may be at one and the same time an arch and a wave line. In "Merry Wives" the Ford action is obviously an intrigue; but it is also a character action, the intrigue being a revelation of a peculiar form of jealousy. The "Coriolanus" action is a triple action, of character, Nemesis, and pathos. The dramatic effect of counteraction may be ground for distinguishing separate actions; thus as soon as the character of Coriolanus becomes an independent interest it becomes worth while to recognise three other interests, because these are working in different ways against the realization by Coriolanus of his ideals.

Dr. Moulton treats Shakespeare's dramas under three main heads (having first explained "what is implied in the moral system of Shakespeare"): Root Ideas of Shakespeare's Moral System, comprising heroism and moral balance, as in the first four histories; wrong and retribution, as in the second four; innocence and pathos, as in "Romeo and Juliet"; wrong and restoration, as in "A Winter's Tale" and "Cymbeline"; the life without and the life within, as in "the mask tragedy of 'Henry VIII.'" Then comes "Shakespeare's World in Its Moral Complexity," dealing with the outer and inner in application to human life; moral problems dramatized; comedy as life in equilibrium; tragedy as equilibrium overthrown, and the moral significance of humor. Finally "The Forms of Life in Shakespeare's Moral World"—personality and its expression in intrigue and irony; the momentum of character and the sway of circumstance; the pendulum of history; supernatural agency in Shakespeare's moral world, and moral accident and overruling Providence.

Finally we have a tabular analysis of each of the plays, in which absolutely nothing is left to chance or the imagination. Thus, in "King Lear," (a "problem tragedy,") we have, under "plot," the main plot, including the "problem situation," its solution, involving a "triple sequence of events," and a "generating sub-action"; there follows the "dependent underplot," with a "generating sub-action," a "problem situation," the solution, with a triple series of events, and two pairs of "link sub-actions." The "enveloping action" is the war of England and France; the "relief" is concentrated in the centre of the movement; triple madness, with an accompaniment of Nature Passion: the storm.

Dr. Moulton assures the mere pleasure-seeking reader of Shakespeare that "he will consult best for his own pleasure if he will give attention to the foundation interest of dramatic structure, as enhancing beauties of effect which lie more upon the surface." It will, we fancy, be a chastened pleasure that awaits him, if pursued in Dr. Moulton's method.

OLD INDIA.

Priests, Nobles, and the People—The Climate and Its Effects.*

WE need not hesitate in declaring that the study of India some 600 years before the Christian era, or a century after it, is fraught with uncertainties. The reason is that the data are wanting. Mr. Rhys-Davids, who deservedly enjoys the reputation of being one of the leading authorities of Pali and Buddhist literature, is fully aware of the scantiness of material. It is his opinion that the historical data could be found if there were men only willing to make the effort. He writes under date of October, 1902: "There is no chair of Assyriology in England. * * * In all England there are two chairs of Sanskrit. In Germany the Government provides more than twenty. * * * Meanwhile our Government is supine and placid, confident that somehow or other we shall muddle through, and that it is no business of theirs." A number of years ago that admirable gentleman and student Max Müller excited the world with his works on the Sanskrit. Hopes were entertained then that there would be explorations made in India precisely like those in Assyria, where the pickaxe and the shovel teach history. But the movement came to nothing.

The main scheme in Prof. Rhys-Davids's volume, "Buddhist India," is to get an inkling of India during the period of the Buddhist ascendancy, "not so much of the Brahmin as of the Rajput." We have heretofore accepted the story of a former India as written by the followers of Gautama. The Indian priests manufactured stories to suit themselves. No variations from their accounts were permissible. Heresy and infallibility as cries date from very far back. Total indifference to all else but what directly concerned Buddhism was once a sacred policy.

When Buddhism began, probably at the close of the sixth century, "there were no paramount sovereigns in India." There must have been, however, minor ones. There are even traces left of something like republics, which the author designates as "aristocratic." Anyhow, the Buddhist records reveal such conditions. It seems, too, that all these Governments lived peacefully side by side. Prof. Rhys-Davids declares that such conditions have been heretofore unknown to scholars. There remain data sufficient to give the names of many of these kingdoms. What are of the greatest interest are the Indian villages of an early period. The villages bear little resemblance to those in Europe even in the remote past. The author's introduction to the chapter "The Village," we trust, will be read by students of history. The lesson taught is to beware of cock-sureness. We are somewhat prone to-day to think that food and climate are of paramount importance. "Vegetarian diet is supposed to explain the physical and mental degeneracy proved by the presumed absence of political movements and ardent patriotism." Then there comes something else, "the enervating and tropical heat of the sultry plains is supposed to explain at once the want of political vigor and the bad philosophy." Inferiority of race is the conclusion at once arrived at. So far as regards India, these conditions have had no effects. It is questionable in discussing the status of the people who lived on the shores of the Mediterranean in the seventh century and those who dwelt in the valley of the Ganges which of the two were the more intelligent. Mr. Rhys-Davids thinks it is a mistake to hold that the European has invariably been superior to the Indian.

It is so like the opinion of the ancient Greeks about barbarians and of modern Chinese about foreigners. But the reasons are vague, and will scarcely bear examination. I recollect hearing Prof. Bühler of the Oriental Congress in Paris in 1897, when the argument of climate was adduced, entering an emphatic caution. As Inspector of Schools in India for many years he knew the climate well, and observed that exaggerated estimates of its baneful influence had been most often advanced by those who had never been in India. Those who lived there knew the great amount of energy and work, both intellectual and physical, that was not only possible but habitual to both Europeans and the natives of India.

The author calls to mind the civilizations of Egypt, of Mesopotamia, under similar conditions, people living in warm and fertile valleys, and he recalls the fact often overlooked that India has a climate which varies. It was in the country at the base of the Himalayas that Buddhism arose. It was a race of mountaineers who founded a great kingdom in Northern India. The mistake then made is to rank the early Indian with the savage. Mr. Howitt in his "History of the Mythmaking Age," India being his topic, shows that the early people possessed a civilization which was remarkable. The Aryans who invaded India were not thrown in contact with barbarians. The specialist on this topic declares that village life in primitive India was idyllic. The oldest records tell that the villagers "pleased one with another, and happy, dancing their children in their hands, dwelt with open doors." The large towns or cities were few and far between. "In the whole vast territory from Kandahar to Calcutta, and from the Himalayas southward to the Run of Kutch, we find mentioned barely a score of towns of any considerable size."

The study of caste always is a difficult one. If only we knew more about the Aryans, but we do not. Some day in the future that race division is certain to be modified. The theory is that the Aryan, if we may so describe him, "puts on airs." He was high and lofty and looked on other men with contempt. The Aryan was proud of his color, he was white, or his complexion was lighter than that of his neighbors. That must have been the beginning of caste. It is, say what we may, an inherited instinct to-day. Very early in the annals of India the presence of four social grades are recorded, and the old word for the distinctions is "Vanna," meaning colors. The nobles were proud because they could show a descent through seven generations from the original Aryan. They were thus described as "fair in color, fine in presence, stately to behold." Then came the Brahmins, who had also distinction of birth. The gradations were natural. The lowest line were those who were tradesmen or workers. There were also slaves, born to fill a servile position. Mr. Rhys-Davids emphasizes this fact, that at first there was drawn a great distinction between the noble and the Brahmin, the former holding to his dignity and looking down on the priestly class. It must have taken many centuries before a high social position was accorded to the religious orders. If the various classes held apart for a long time, gradually the barriers were broken down, —that is, so far as the aristocratic Aryan was concerned, for there are not any pure-blooded Aryans in the India of to-day.

Much space is devoted to a description of the old Indian cities. The influence of Assyria is shown even in far distant India. In the construction of some of their great buildings the precise lines of the Chaldean Ziggurat have been copied. How explain the connection between the Ganges Valley and that of Mesopotamia? Private houses of the early period were sumptuous. They had hot air baths, like the Russian ones of to-day, and there were rooms devoted to gambling. At the beginning there was barter, but early in the business of India, coin, mainly a copper currency, was introduced.

Besides the coins there were the very considerable use of instruments of credit. The great merchants in the few large towns gave letters of credit on one another. And there is constant reference to promissory notes. The rates of interest are unfortunately never stated. But interest itself is mentioned very early, and the law books give the rate of interest current at a somewhat later date for loans on personal security at about 18 per cent. per annum.

In the old records the story is given of a journey, a trading one, made to Babylon (Baveru.) Unfortunately there are no particular details of this trip. Generally we underrate intercourse between the nations in the early periods. If not by sea it was carried on over land routes. Because there are no timetables existing that is no reason why distant trading did not occur.

As to religion, certainly at the beginning it was a mixture of magic and blind superstition. How did it happen that all of a sudden, as it were, there came something like conscience to the man not in India alone, but on the banks of the Nile, the Euphrates, the Ganges, and the Yellow Rivers? This, as Mr. Rhys-Davids expresses it, is the suggestive problem which "awaits the solution of the historian of human thought." Because we have been misinformed in regard to the early Brahman religion we have held it in too high an estimation. M. Silvain Levi, as quoted by Mr. Rhys-Davids, wrote:

It is difficult to imagine anything more brutal and more material than the theology of the Brahmins. Notions which usage afterward gradually refined and clothed with a garb of morality take us aback by their savage realism.

What happened before the birth of Gautama? Only ignorant and indifferent are those who read his name without respect. What was the religious trend we know little about. It is in Ceylon that through the diligence of English scholars much has been learned. There is the record of King Asoka, who wrote certain precepts, and here is one of them:

Self-mastery, purity of heart, gratitude, fidelity are always possible and excellent even for the man who is too poor to be able to give largely.

Might not all that serve as the text for a sermon to be given to-morrow? There are treasures yet to be discovered when the old topes, or mounds, of India and Ceylon have found their Layard. Then Mr. Rhys-Davids hopes that material will be available, "from which some historian of the future will be able to piece together a story equally interesting and equally instructive of the decline and fall of Buddhism in India."

*BUDDHIST INDIA. By T. W. Rhys-Davids, LL. D. Cloth. Illustrated. Pp. 332. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35.

A Lively Tale.

ETHEL. By J. J. Bell, Author of "Wee Macgreegor." In one volume. Pp. [illegible]. 16mo. Cloth. Harper & Brothers. $1.

Why do a hundred volumes of fiction—nay, a thousand—reach after our tears for one that provokes a smile? Is it so much easier to wrap romance in an ugly cloak than to steep it in sunshine? Certain it is that we may voyage long upon the darkling waters of the great and "epoch-making" novels which, according to reviewers, are daily pouring from the press, before we come upon a dancing bit of foam, whose blithe tossing we can watch with neither anxiety nor pathos tugging at our heart-strings.

Such a bit is "Ethel"—merely the gay give and take between a not overwise young woman and her not overwitty young man. There is a deal of "blague" and too many bad puns. (We should bear it all better if we could put "Dolly" and "Mr. Carter" out of our minds.) But the dialogue is natural and lively, and we get the impression of a good, loyal girl and an honest, whole-hearted love affair.

It is all distinctly bourgeois, even occasionally flat, but when not mildly bored, we smile—and so we are grateful.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

THE CAMBRIDGE MODERN HISTORY. Planned by the late Lord Acton. Edited by A. W. Ward, G. W. Prothero, and Stanley Leathes. Volume VII., "The United States." Octavo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4 net.

GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, PREACHER, JOURNALIST, FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE. The Story of His Life. Told by Susan Hayes Ward. 8vo. Pp. vi.-[illegible]. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF CHARLES BUTLER. By Francis Hovey Stoddard. With portraits. 8vo. Pp. vi.-[illegible]. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 net.

WESLEY AND HIS PREACHERS. Their Conquest of Britain. By G. Holden Pike. 8vo. Pp. [illegible]. Philadelphia, Penn.: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.75 net.

Religion and Art.

CITY TEMPLE SERMONS. By R. J. Campbell. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: The F. H. Revell Company. $1 net.

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE ANABAPTISTS. By E. Belfort Bax. 8vo. Pp. vi.-[illegible]. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

KARMA. A Story of Buddhist Ethics. By Paul Carus. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. (Pamphlet.)

OUT OF KISHINEFF. The Duty of the American People to the Russian Jew. By W. C. Stiles. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: The G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.20 net.

THE DRAWINGS OF FLORENTINE PAINTERS. By Bernhard Berenson. Large folio. 2 vols. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $60.

Fiction.

THE GILDED LADY. Being the True Story of a Crime Against the United States Government as Recorded by Henry V. Clarke, Late of the Secret Service. By Will M. Clemens. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: The G. W. Dillingham Company.

THE COLOR OF HIS SOUL. By Anderson [illegible]. 16mo. Pp. 230. New York: R. F. Fenno.

Miscellaneous.

HOW WE ARE FED. A Geographical Reader. By James Franklin Chamberlain. 12mo. Pp. xii.-214. New York: The Macmillan Company. 40 cents.

DOGS OF ALL NATIONS. In Prose and Rhyme. By Conrad J. Miller. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. viii.-240. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. $1.50.

FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS. The Method of Philosophy as a Systematic Arrangement of Knowledge. By Dr. Paul Carus. Third Edition. 12mo. Pp. xii.-373. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company.

THE SURD OF METAPHYSICS. An Inquiry into the Question, Are Things-in-Themselves? By Dr. Paul Carus. 12mo. Pp. vi.-[illegible]. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company.

BANK RATE AND THE MONEY MARKET IN ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HOLLAND, AND BELGIUM, 1844-1900. By R. H. Inglis Palgrave. 8vo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50 net.

OUR FEATHERED GAME. A Handbook of the North American Game Birds. By Dwight W. Huntington. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xii.-[illegible]. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY. By Arthur Stone Dewing. 8vo. Pp. 346. Philadelphia, Penn.: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2 net.

Not by Arthur Stirling.

PRINCE HAGEN. A Phantasy. By Upton Sinclair. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

To the reviewer there are, as a rule, two classes of books—those which are worth favorable notice, and those which it would be a waste of space to discuss at length. There is, however, a third category. Very occasionally some work appears which, in spite of its faults, possesses force enough to make it remarkable. In other words, it is worth condemnation. Mr. Sinclair's book is worth condemnation.

And how easy it is to find fault with it! From the first chapter, in which the author uses bars of music to help out the text, to the last, in which he reproduces imaginary "spread heads" from the newspapers, his work contains banalities, vulgarities, tricks which a finished artist would scorn. On every page Mr. Sinclair seems to be screaming at the reader. This perhaps was only to be expected from an author who killed a non-existent friend in order to edit that friend's "journal" and make a sensation.

There are sins of omission as well as commission in "Prince Hagen." It sets out to be a satire, but one fails to find a great deal that has not been said before. Too often its moralizing is that of the ordinary, everyday prig. Every clergyman seeking notoriety, every "yellow journal" seeking to atone on Sunday for its sins during the rest of the week has told us of the selfishness of society as at present constituted, of its hypocrisy, of the imaginary character of its morality. One fails even to detect anything startlingly novel in such a sentence as this:

> There is not in the jungles of Africa to-day a herd of wild beasts as essentially predatory, and as ruthless, as Tammany Hall.

Vernon Lee once told how she had read a certain short story, and how she had been seized by an almost irresistible desire to rewrite it, so excellent was the idea and so poor the construction and workmanship. Something of the same feeling will probably come to a good many readers of Mr. Sinclair's book. For the plot is really good. The notion of Prince Hagen—son of the Hagen of Wagner's Nibelungen—a creature absolutely selfish and ruthless, incapable of the conception of anything but self-gratification, appearing in the world of to-day and determining, with the wealth of the Nibelungs, to conquer that world for his own advantage, is an original notion, a notion that might result in a great book. It has not been developed by Mr. Sinclair into anything but an irritating book, and the irritation is perhaps increased by the circumstance that the usual faults of the immature writer are not present in it. The English is good; (though the German is not,) the story develops naturally; the descriptions, especially that of the home of the Nibelungs, are picturesque and clever; and Mr. Sinclair occasionally exhibits a sense of humor which is as refreshing as the smell of roses in Chinatown. When the author is in Nibelheim the following conversation takes place:

"Who are you?" he [King Alberich] demanded, suddenly.

I told him my name.

"And tell me something about yourself," he said. "What do you do?"

"I am an author," I replied.

"That means that you write books," said he. "What sort of books?"

"Mainly," said I, "I edit the books of friends who drown themselves."

There is always hope for an author with the saving sense of humor, and Mr. Sinclair has a good deal more to recommend him than this quality.

Unconscious Humor.

STAY-AT-HOMES. By L. B. Walford, author of "Mr. Smith," "The Baby's Grandmother," &c. In one volume. Pp. [illegible]. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

In Miss Baylor's delightful story "On Both Sides" an American woman goes into raptures over the toilets of the Honorable Augusta Noel, an elderly gentlewoman, who, fearfully and wonderfully arrayed, presents herself at a lawn party of smart New York people. The heterogeneous articles deployed upon the Honorable Miss Noel's person, the clashing colors, the impossible leapings, and trailings, arouse a stealthy ecstasy in the breast of her charming hostess. "She is perfect as a type, my dear; as English as Windsor Castle, or the Tower of London."

A like feeling is aroused by Mrs. Walford's "Stay-At-Homes." The story is really rather dull; the heroine is uncommonly disagreeable; the hero is a stick; the mystery is needless—but it is all as delicious and unconsciously English as the Honorable Augusta Noel herself, and we share the feelings of Miss Baylor's characters when, socially speaking, they discovered the mother country. A few years ago we became aware through certain English publications of a singular and strained relation between the British matron and her daughters. We are at once confronted with it, quite as a matter of course, in "The Stay-At-Homes," and very interesting and insular do we find it. So, too, the "lady companion"; we had thought the colorless, shabby, fetch-and-carrying variety as extinct as the dodo, but here she is, with all her correct "properties"; evidently not yet an anachronism.

American readers will find it hard to believe that it should ever be a star chamber matter for a well-poised young woman of some twenty-seven Summers to permit a mature and eligible officer to join her in her afternoon walks; that she should be punished like a naughty child by being "kept at home from the party" and sent to her room, and that she should be so conscious of the enormity of her crime as to submit meekly to the sentence, despite the fact that she is a most revolting English daughter. What is left to say but poor Trilby's "O Mais Ahl"?

But the dreadful secret that hangs Damocles-swordwise over the head of a gay, dashing little woman is the queerest thing of all. After a dull dinner she has enlivened everybody by bright songs, when the meek companion says something to her in a low voice, and she straightway "goes all to pieces." There is a dreadful secret, and the companion knows it. It threatens the gay little lady at every turn; its final revelation is a social cataclysm—and what is it, after all? Simply that she had been a poor young girl singing on the streets to her father's violin; when an honest gentleman fell in love with her, had her educated, and then honorably wooed and married her! But what a darksome thing it is upon these artless pages! Society is shaken to its circumference. To stand by the forlorn little woman is an act of heroism.

But if "The Stay-At-Homes" cheats us of expected sensation, and proves mildly boring when taken at its face value, it is quite as fascinating as Miss Noel, if we adopt the clever American's attitude. It is really a very amusing story, and is all the funnier because it takes itself so seriously, and is so unconscious of furnishing food for mirth.

The Warren Collection.

The catalogue of "Pictures Belonging to the Estate of the Late Mrs. S. D. Warren of Boston," the items in which were sold under the auspices of the American Art Association last January seems to us to be just what the catalogue of a private collection which is to be dispersed should be. The raison d'être of catalogues de luxe become more and more apparent with the desire to possess certain records of valuable collections which cannot be maintained after the death of their owners.

The book before us is a quarto of some 170 pages of heavy Japan vellum, the presswork of which is a fine example of D. B. Updike. Japan vellum takes most kindly to photogravure work and clear-cut type, and the whole appearance of the book is a great relief from the heavy calendered paper and half-tone cuts of London catalogues, while it does not lose in comparison with the elaborate photographic folio lists of those collections which have recently been sold at Amsterdam and The Hague. The arrangement of the book shows the logical carrying out of an artistic idea. As full-page illustrations we have now a Corot, a Daubigny, a Millet, or a Rousseau; while as side illustrations, as page headings, or even as textual pictures, copies of other paintings are presented in forms which are thoroughly compatible with their artistic merit.

The introduction to the collection, which is sanely expository, is by Charles H. Caffin. In the same style descriptions of the paintings by numbers is to be found in the pages that follow. These descriptions give briefly and without technicalities the nature of the canvas, its authenticity, and its size, while at the end of the volume we find a well-written series of paragraphs entitled "Biographical Notes of Artists Represented and an Index of Their Works."

There must be many collections like the one which Mr. Caffin describes as "sufficiently varied in character and high in quality to suggest a considerable catholicity of taste and upon the whole an excellent judgment in selection," and when it comes time for these collections to be parceled out among the highest bidders it is to be hoped that a record of them as they once existed together may be provided both for convenience and for the actual artistic merit which such records would possess as marginalia of art literature.

The Studio Library.

Parts VI. and VII. of "Representative Art of Our Time," (8 parts, $1 net each,) published by John Lane, are out. Part VI. contains an etching by A. Lepère, an oil painting by Arnesby Brown, A. R. A., an autolithograph by Steinlen, a gouache from the drawing by Bernard Partridge, an oil painting by George Clausen, A. R. A., and a water color on silk by Charles Conder. A. L. Baldry contributes an article on pastels, entitled "The Development of Pastel Painting." In Part VII. we have an article on "Monotyping in Color," by Alfred East, A. R. A., and an article on "Herkomer-Gravure," by A. L. Baldry. The pictures in this part include an etching by A. Legros, an oil painting by G. F. Watts, R. A., a pencil drawing by P. Dupont, a solid oil painting by J. F. Raffaëlli, a water color by Gaston La Touche, and an oil painting by Bertram Priestman.

Speaking of the popular idea that pastel work is necessarily wanting in permanence and peculiarly liable to injury, in his article on pastel painting Mr. Baldry says:

> Of course, pictures painted with soft chalks laid upon paper without any fixative are not capable of being treated quite so roughly as either oil pictures or water color drawings. * * * A pastel properly executed adheres too closely to the paper to be shaken off by movement or shock. It does not fade, it does not darken, and it does not undergo that often disconcerting yellowing which comes in an oil painting from chemical changes in the pigments and from the yellowing of the oil vehicle, and in water colors from the darkening in tone of the paper itself.

In his article on "Herkomer-Gravure" Mr. Baldry tells how Prof. von Herkomer invented the new process of printing pictures. Mr. Alfred East describes the monotype as "a painting upon a metal plate which is afterward transferred to a sheet of paper by pressure, either by rubbing with the hand or, better still, by means of a press. * * * As a means toward an end it resembles the etched or engraved plate, but with the difference that the monotype painting is removed in one printing, while the etched or engraved plate admits of many proofs." He gives suggestions for producing a monotype in color, and tells how he obtained his picture in Part I. of this publication, which is from a pencil drawing.

The color work in the two parts of "Representative Art" before us is rather more useful for the technicalities which it reveals to the student than for its artistic suggestiveness. This fact is clearly emphasized in the reproductions of oil paintings where the smooth surface of the copy can give no possible illusion of the original, and where the broad strokes of the brush and the texture of the canvas seem hammered down, as it were, by a great weight or flattened between rollers. A somewhat interesting effect, however, is produced by the copy made from Watts's "Trifles Light as Air," for the simple reason that the picture is almost filled with tiny nude figures, in whose flesh tints the smooth surface contributes a pleasing, soft tone, although, of course, the canvas background remains flat and chromolike. Other reproductions in color, such as Partridge's "Spring," Clausen's "Kitty," Raffaëlli's "Landscape with Water," and La Touche's "Boats in a Breeze" are little more than curiosities of the reproducer's art. On the other hand, the etchings by Lepère and Legros, and the autolithograph "Ouvriers Sortant de l'Usine," by Steinlen, are things of real artistic charm as well as value.

Mrs. Ritchie as a Gentle Boswell.

Ever since—twelve years ago, if we mistake not—Anne Thackeray Ritchie wrote an admirably sympathetic paper on John Ruskin for Harper's Magazine, she has shown more and more her inherited taste of intimate appeal and growing sense of gracefully bidding for the reader's confidence in that irresistible yet dignified way in which Thackeray has few peers. In the last ten years she has written introductions to a number of volumes, and in them her qualities as a female Boswell have been very striking. She is now writing the opening pages for the volumes by Maria Edgeworth, which the Macmillan Company are publishing in their series of Illustrated Pocket Classics. The two latest of these contain Miss Edgeworth's "Popular Tales," illustrated by Chris Hammond, and "Ormond," with many spirited illustrations by Carl Schloesser. To each of these volumes Mrs. Ritchie contributes an introduction touching upon Miss Edgeworth's life while the book was under way and the author's views about it.

A New "Robinson Crusoe."

One of the new Macmillan books is an attractive edition of "The Life and Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe," the special feature of which is the eight illustrations in color by John Williamson. The frontispiece shows Crusoe in his cave, clad in shaggy goatskins, surrounded by his pets and his curious implements, training his parrot, while outside the sun shines warm, green things grow around the edges of the cave, and the sea washes gently toward the shore. Its make-up will appeal to children.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
—
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, JULY 4, 1903.—16 PAGES.

GEORGE MEREDITH.

In the case of smaller people than Mr. George Meredith, or even of bigger, like the late Thomas Carlyle, for example, Mr. Meredith's manner of assuring the British public that he was well enough not to be annoyed with inquiries about the condition of his health, might have been suspected of what we roughly call an advertising purpose. Because, after all, what one addresses to the public must be intended to affect the public. "The report is incorrect, though why my name should be blown about, whether I am well or ill, I do not know." That is distinctly ungracious as a reply to a sympathetic inquiry. It is even distinctly peevish. Of course an author whose books are "blown about" is a legitimate subject of popular curiosity. Meredith's point seems to be that, though the books are talked about, they are not read, or at least not bought. "What do you mean by asking about my health when you do not buy my books, which are the only things that make me a legitimate object of curiosity, you British public?" One can quite imagine Carlyle doing that, when suffering from a bilious attack. All the same, it is not pretty.

Indeed, Mr. Meredith's failure to gain popularity, the contrast, after half a century or so of novel writing, between the place accorded to his works in the high critical Areopagus, and the place accorded to them in the list of the "best-selling books," may well excite in him emotions which it is not judicious or dignified in him to express. Carlyle, to speak of him again, expressed it in his "Reminiscences," when he tells about how he was hunted by and hooted by all "the owls of Minerva," what very time his bank account was most exiguous. As if the few had no business to admire what they could not make the many pay for.

Carlyle had really nothing to complain of. After the "French Revolution" he never needed to trouble about the housekeeping on the modest scale which he, or rather "they," had laid out for themselves, with not more prudence than dignity. As to Mr. Meredith, we have no information whether or not his exercitations in the field of English literature have been his sole means of support, or whether he has had, all these many years, that bond against fate which is known to the Briton as "private means." We can have no hesitation in saying that the suggestion of the words themselves is that of "private means"; that when, in the willfulness, amounting to caprice, of the novels, the commonplace reader is brought to the point at which he is driven to say that he has stood this sort of thing long enough, the common reader dimly discerns that the distinguished author has reasons of his own for not caring whether or not the undistinguished reader likes his books; that, in fact, the distinguished author has "private means," and hence a private and personal source of contempt for the opinion of the undistinguished reader.

Such a source of complacency and conceit would account for a good many things. It would even account for Mr. Meredith's ungracious message to the British public. But, meanwhile, it is perfectly plain that George Meredith would be a better novelist if he had been actually forced to pay attention to the British public, as was the case with his distinctly greater predecessor, Charles Reade, who also approached the British public from the exclusive point of view of "county families," but who also had sense enough to perceive how a proud British Squire had to write, in order to conciliate the British reading public.

A good many people, with time on their hands, devote some of it to eulogizing George Meredith. When Stevenson called him the "master o' us all," he made the British reading public return upon itself in a manner as unwelcome as salutary. Mrs. Humphry Ward's recent eulogy, delivered in the form of a "paper" at a "conference," seems equally adapted to infuriate the veteran author, as if he needed such a testimonial, and to excite the British public to buy his books. But of course the most significant recent symptom of the Meredithian cult is the "Appreciation" of Mr. Brownell, although he declares, with as much plainness as is consistent with common politeness, not to say decency, that he is not a believer in the cult. The title of Mr. Brownell's essay might very well be, "Why George Meredith Bores Me." Mr. Brownell presents us with the actual attitude of his subject in those

> Misgivings of a creature,
> Moving about in worlds not realized.

If George Meredith, even at his present advanced age, could realize that, and act accordingly, he would confer a boon, first and mainly upon himself, but also, and incidentally, upon the English-reading public.

HISTORY REVISED.

Prof. Emil Reich is quite well known in our country as a lecturer on historical subjects. A Hungarian by birth, and educated in great part in France, he has done some very good work in tracing the influence of geographic situation on the course of national development, and attaches great value to what he calls "geo-politics." In the current number of The North American Review he has an article with the somewhat ambitious title, "A New View of the War of American Independence." Its main thesis is that, not only American and British, but French writers as well, have greatly exaggerated the part taken in that war by the colonists, and have inexcusably neglected the decisive part taken by the French. The latter he considers to be of such importance that he declares that "the new [American] Nation was the godfather rather than the father of its own liberty and independence." "The vanity of nations," he says, "growing apace with their real greatness, may constantly outmarching it, has done, in this case, what is never fails to do in cases of even much smaller dimensions; vanity has been fighting its clever and deceptive rearguard fights, in order to hide or let escape the really important corps of combatants."

In support of this view of the misguiding vanity of the Americans, Dr. Reich asserts that "few, if any, Americans have ever heard a word of praise or appreciation of Vergennes or Beaumarchais," whose services were immeasurably greater than those of Lafayette, for whom we name "innumerable streets, very numerous towns, &c." And this is explained by the statement that "flattery to Lafayette does not imply the serious reduction of American merit which recognition of Beaumarchais would unmistakably entail." The true chain of the causes of the success of the struggle for independence, as we gather from Dr. Reich, is something like this: After the war in which Canada was wrested from the French, in 1763, Lord Chatham humiliated France by requiring the dismantlement of the Harbor of Dunkirk; Beaumarchais determined to avenge the wrongs of his country; the Americans were alienated by the refusal of the British to permit them to settle in the "hinterland" of their continent; in the war that followed the first few years of resistance by the Americans was made possible by the supplies secured from Vergennes by Beaumarchais, who ruined himself in the American cause, and was refused repayment by the American Government; in 1781 the French fleet, under De Grasse, beat off the British fleet, bringing reinforcements to Cornwallis at Yorktown, and thus made his surrender and the successful close of the war possible.

This is Dr. Reich's "new view" of the most important chapter in our history, which he seems to think ought to be reexamined by our historians and also by those of England and France. But we hardly think that Prof. MacMaster or Dr. Wilson or Mr. Rhodes or any of our numerous students and writers of history will have to begin their task over again. What is new, and surprisingly so, in this view is the assumption that it is a discovery. Apart from the notion of the "hinterland" grievance as the "vera causa" of American discontent, which is palpably exaggerated, the facts brought forward with such emphasis are well enough known to students of American history, "as she is wrote." Where several causes contribute to an effect in apparently equal degree it is easy enough to detect one as the essential cause, but it is not a very sensible way of dealing with complex phenomena. We might say with entire truth that Lafayette's skill and activity deceived and disturbed Cornwallis and drove him slowly down to his destruction at Yorktown, and that this was the real cause of his capture and the success of the Revolution. The statement of fact would be accurate, the inference very strained. Dr. Reich's reasoning is whimsical. His notion of the novelty of his view is amusing. During his sojourn in France did he ever hear of the absurdity "d'enfoncer une porte ouverte"?

Notes of the Magazines.

The latest number of the quarterly review called The Metaphysical Magazine, published in this city by the Philosophic Company, contains articles on "Personal Immortality," "Subconscious Mentality," "The Mysticism of the Ascetic," "Reincarnation and Character," and "The Higher and Lower Mediumship."

In The National Geographic Magazine for July Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief Chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, writes of the soils of this country and their products. A timely article is "The Weather Bureau and the Recent Floods," by H. C. Frankenfield, forecast official.

In What to Eat, for July, there is an article entitled "Yellow Butter Bad for Pretty Faces." Mary L. Kimmerly tells how to cook tough meats and Waldon Fawcett writes about "State Dinners at the White House."

Leading articles in The World To-day for this month are "The Acousticon," by A. L. Griffith, (about an electrical machine for making the deaf hear;) "The Craig Colony for Epileptics," by W. P. Spratling, "The German Emperor and World Politics," by Jesse Macy, and "The Socialist Movement in America," by A. M. Simons.

The latest number of The Journal of Geography is a "special Boston number." The many beautiful pictures of woodland and meadow, seashore, brook, and river prove that there is no more attractive rural spot in the world than Boston.

McClure's Magazine comes out this month with a new and attractive permanent cover design, yellow for July, but to have a different color each month.

William Henry Shelton's "Artist Life in New York in the Days of Oliver Horn" and Charles Hemstreet's tenth paper on "Literary Landmarks of New York" are two interesting articles of a similar character in this month's Critic.

Notable articles in The Architectural Record this month are "The Restoration of a French Chateau," written by André Destailleur, and handsomely illustrated; "Private Residences for Banking Firms," with some pictures of the Speyer establishment, and Edward R. Smith's second paper "On the Relation of Sculpture to Architecture."

In an article on "The Real St. Francis of Assisi," in The Messenger for July, Father Paschal Robinson alludes approvingly to Dr. John Mooney's recent article in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW in review of Anne MacDonnell's book. D. Lynch, S. J., writes of "The Religious Conflict in France," and Francis W. Grey of "The Anglican Crisis," while there is another timely article on "The English Education Act of 1902."

New Humor.

London Outlook.

A new group of funny men are upon us. Under the general heading of "Five Newer Humorists" the June Idler challenges mankind on behalf of Mr. Gilbert Chesterton, Mr. John Joy Bell, Miss A. Constance Smedley, Mr. Wilfrid S. Jackson, and Mr. Keble Howard. From the innumerable matters of urgent public importance to which The Idler's five articles invite attention we draw the following, with due reverence and fear:

That Mr. Robert Barr thinks that Mr. John Joy Bell will be acknowledged as great the world over before many years are passed.

That M. Gaston Mayer allows Miss A. Constance Smedley to say exactly what she thinks; and that Miss A. Constance Smedley would be proud if she "could write a play that Mr. Grein thought good."

That "on Mr. Gilbert Chesterton's table stands a toy theatre to which he says he is much attached," and that his favorite toy is a wooden sword.

That Mr. Wilfrid S. Jackson (whose full-page portrait faces The Idler's praise of him) "appears to be one of those abnormal beings imbued with an absolute horror of publicity further than the mere signature to their work."

That a gentleman with his face buried in his hands whose portrait fills another page of The Idler is "Keble Howard making a joke."

It is evident that the new humor is no laughing matter.

PROPHETS.

THE voices of many prophets are heard in the land. Some folks who are not moving in the tide of what most of us call progress sit on the fences by the roadside and shout to the moving multitude that there is danger ahead. We have noticed, or acknowledged the receipt, lately of a dozen books, perhaps, written by highly emotional persons moved to wild words by the mere friction of progress. Religion, industry, politics, home life, all seem to these preachers to be going to the dogs.

"Quo Vaditis" is the name of one of these books. Its author calls himself Bouck White. As a writer he is something like the author of the Book of Jeremiah, something like Walt Whitman, more like the inventor of the bogus Journal of Arthur Stirling. The Civic Press of this city publishes his book. Here follow a few of the showy utterances of Bouck White:

> I have seen a class multiplying who had everything to live with and nothing to live for.
>
> America is overdoing life's bread-and-butter side. * * * You do not change Hell into Heaven by setting a better table, brother.
>
> Not in quest of food and raimenting was America settled, but out of the deepest tumult in the souls of men, and her emblem can never be the Full Dinner Pail, but her emblem shall be an overflowing heart.
>
> Sanitation is much, but salvation is more.
>
> A nation is not preserved in alcohol.
>
> Why is the music of to-day the mournfulest the world has ever known? and your fiction full of the deep despair? Whence this underkey of sadness in the artist note everywhere? * * * The heart of man wakens at last from its illusionment that happiness comes from the outside.
>
> America has showed to the world that worship can get along without help of the State. She is now showing that the State cannot get along without the help of worship.
>
> The now pick-and-shovel Italy was once imperial Rome. And from a shirt-sleeve people back again to shirt-sleeves is, as nations go, sometimes but three generations.
>
> The grandsires planted it; the fathers exalted it; the sons squandered it.
>
> Brother, there is something rotten in an orthodoxy that believes in Christ and Quay at the same time. And yet Pennsylvania is not after righteousness, for throughout her borders you shall hear Pharaoh and Nebuchadnezzar berated o' Sundays roundly.

***

A writer who urges the sanctity of the Republic, the value of manhood, the need of soul in art and letters, and cries out against the influences that belittle all of these deserves respectful attention even in an age when there are prophets and reformers on every block, Chrysostoms in ever parish, Jeremy Colliers in every newspaper office. Many of the things this Bouck White says are worth heeding. But there is a strong hint of sheer affectation in his manner of saying them. An affected manner is a bad handicap for the prophet. The "plain people" must be spoken to in plain language. Bouck White constructs his sentences in an odd way, imitates feebly some of the literary manner of the age of James I., and is fond of such unusual words as giuled, spilth, crimeful, colossalized, milden, brothering, philosophs, and anthored.

***

American people like to be told that they are the richest people in the world, that material prosperity reigns throughout their land. The moralist who begins his rebuke by admitting so much ought to be sure of a hearing. But we fear that the author of "Quo Vaditis" is extravagant where he ought to be moderate, sensational where he ought to be simple. His book will appeal most to the dissatisfied few who like himself have found that the doll of the world is stuffed with sawdust and are as angry with the language of the many as they are with the administration of the laws. Of what use is teaching if it fall only on the ears of those who do not need to be taught?

***

No age, however debased and reckless, is without its moral reformers, men with a clear vision of the evils that exist and a theory or two of the measures needed to exterminate them. It has generally been the good luck of prophets to have their theories disregarded by the many. If they had been put into practice the prophet might have lost some of his posthumous glory. It is very easy to tear down, but to accomplish the work of building up something better than wrath and emotional excitement is needed. A prophet is frequently only a man of words. But the words of a good prophet are well-chosen, his visions are set down in the clearest form, so as to reach the minds and hearts of a great number of people. Trifling with words and constructing odd phrases are no part of his business.

"The Color of His Soul."

"The Color of His Soul," by Zoe Anderson Norris, a story of Bohemian life in New York, involving a striking character study, which was noticed in this REVIEW when it was first published, some time ago, has been brought out in an attractive new edition with the imprint of R. F. Fenno.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—the Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(Copyright, 1903.)

LONDON, July 3.—A new contribution to the Carlyle controversy will appear this month. John Lane will be the publisher. The title will be "The Nemesis of Froude." It is stated that Sir James Crichton Browne and Alexander Carlyle look to this volume to clear Carlyle's memory of the imputations retailed by Geraldine Jewsbury, of whom a portrait will be given in the book.

***

George Lynch, just returned from the Far East, has written a book which will be entitled, probably, "The Path of Empire." Its subject is the invasion of Manchuria by Russia and Korea by Japan, the author's view being that the railway is the instrument of modern invasion. Mr. Lynch traveled from Peking to Paris by rail. The Duckworths will publish the book here. No arrangements have been made for the American rights.

***

Messrs. Isbister & Co. will publish here two more of Jack London's books, one being "The Call of the Wild" and the other "The People of the Abyss." Good judges who have seen the manuscript of the latter say that it comprehends a very powerful description of the people of the East End of London, where the author lived for some time, and that it will cause a great sensation here.

***

The Isbisters will also publish in the Autumn the Rev. F. B. Meyer's new book on "Religion in the Home," which will be published in New York by the Fleming H. Revell Company. Mr. Meyer will be the President next year of the Metropolitan Church Council.

***

John Murray has in press an important and interesting work by Gen. Sir James Willcocks entitled "From Kabul to Kumasai." It will contain Gen. Willcocks's reminiscences of twenty-four years of soldiering and sport.

***

Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co. are preparing for immediate publication Sidney Lee's statement respecting the alleged vandalism at Stratford-on-Avon. It will contain many illustrations, including views of Henley Street, Shakespeare's birthplace, before and after restoration, and all other buildings mentioned in the recent discussion.

***

Laurence Housman has written a volume of fairy tales, which will be illustrated with drawings by the author engraved on wood by Miss Clemence Housman.

***

George Gissing's new novel will appear late in the Autumn. It is in the author's lighter vein, and will be called "Will Warburton." Mr. Gissing's health is poor, and he has been obliged on this account to decline an invitation from the Royal Institution to deliver two lectures on Dickens. E. B.

A Life of Calhoun.

A new life of John C. Calhoun has been written by Gustavus C. Fleckney, and will be published in Charleston, S. C., by the Walker, Evans & Cogswell Company. This is looked forward to with interest by Southerners, and especially by the people of South Carolina. Prof. von Holst's biography of Calhoun in the American Statesmen Series failed to receive the approval of Southern readers. R. M. T. Hunter's life, published as early as 1856, is manifestly inadequate. The Charleston News and Courier, in announcing the forthcoming publication of Mr. Fleckney's life, thus summarizes existing Calhoun literature, apart from Von Holst's and Hunter's books:

The life by J. S. Jenkins covered the whole career of the statesman, but a little more than a collection of political annals, and the career of Calhoun is not treated with any philosophic breadth of view, or with proper appreciation of Calhoun's most eminent services to the country.

Of the many admirable eulogies in "The Carolina Tribute to Calhoun," carefully compiled by Col. J. F. Thomas, the oration of the Hon. J. H. Hammond is perhaps the most discriminating and satisfactory, but his account was necessarily brief.

The little brochure by Miss Mary Bates of Massachusetts on the private life of Mr. Calhoun is of interest to all who would know how the great man was regarded in the home circle and among his friends and neighbors, but the review in which it was originally published was not widely circulated, and the edition in pamphlet form was printed for private circulation.

Years after the publication of Dr. von Holst's work the late Dr. J. L. M. Curry boldly defended the time and political principles of Calhoun in an address before the University of Chicago; the late Hon. J. Randolph Tucker published a necessarily circumscribed but admirable sketch in Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography; the late Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar made a cogent and eloquent review of Calhoun's services at the unveiling of the monument to his memory in this city, and Prof. Franklin Jameson has written a brief but appreciative study of some phases of the statesman's life prefatory to the large and valuable volume of Calhoun's correspondence published by the United States Government under the direction of the American Historical Association.

Many of the accounts have been without exception partial, inadequate, unsatisfactory, not only because unsympathetic or prejudiced, but because long hours of study, long years of reflection are necessary to arrive at the eminence whence ranged the vision of Calhoun, and to appreciate the true proportions in which his imposing figure should be portrayed upon the canvas of American history.

It will be seen that the student who wishes to learn what manner of man Calhoun was, what principles of government he first enunciated, and to what extent those principles were affected by the downfall of slavery and the failure of the Southern Confederacy, will be at a loss what books to consult to arrive at the whole truth.

Sale of Thackeray Relics.

Sotheby's sale in London, June 17, included a number of Thackeray relics, recently described in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. The most notable item was the novelist's copy of Charles Tennyson's "Sonnets and Fugitive Pieces," 1830, containing his signature, three drawings, and some original verses, entitled "Written in Solitude." It first appeared in the auction room on April 30, 1902, and was sold for £320 to Robson, the London dealer, who priced it at £420. The London Academy and Literature did not doubt at the time that "when the purchaser arrives to give the £320 asked for this trifle he will be found to be an Andrean," but this curiosity remained unsold. In Sotheby's recent sale it was apparently bought in under the name of "Aston" for the sum of £120.

Burns's "Poems," Edinburgh, 1787, morocco, uncut, Stevenson's autograph on the title page, £9 15s.

Evelyn's "Sculptura," 1662, first edition, presentation copy to Sir Thomas Browne, author of the "Religio Medici," with autograph inscription on the flyleaf, "For my honor'd friend, Dr. Browne, from his most humble servant, J. Evelyn," £32. (The same copy brought £60 in these rooms in March, 1901, and £35 in June, 1902.)

Gray's "Poems, edited by Mason, 1775, extra illustrated with portraits, pamphlets, autograph letters, "Verses to Gray" in Garrick's autograph, &c., red morocco, by Zaehnsdorf, (George Daniel's copy, bringing £40 at his sale in 1864 and £126 at the Fraser sale in 1901,) £103.

"Horæ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis," manuscript, written on 246 leaves, containing twenty-four small miniatures surrounded by elaborate floral borders of Italian design, formerly belonging to John Ruskin, £105.

Lamb's "Adventures of Ulysses," 1808, first edition, original boards, uncut, with the paper label and the advertisements at the end, fine copy, £38.

Marryat's novels, "The Naval Officer," 1829, (his first work of fiction,) and many others, all first editions, seventy-six volumes, half blue morocco, £51.

Thackeray's copy of Murray's "Handbook for Travelers in Southern Germany," 1850, with his signature and nine pencil drawings, £61.

Thackeray's copy of Starke's "Information and Directions for Travelers on the Continent," 1832, with several pencil sketches by him, £61.

Thackeray's copy of the "Guide Indispensable du Voyageur," no date, with seven pencil sketches by him, £41.

Thackeray's copy of "The Connoisseur," by Mr. Town, Volumes I. and III., 1857-60, with several sketches by him on the margins of Volume I., also some notes in his autograph, £32.

Thackeray's copy of Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, no date, with three sketches and his autograph, "W. M. Thackeray, Charterhouse, July, 1827," £34.

David Hume.

A new volume in the useful series of books called "The World's Epoch Makers" is "David Hume and His Influence on Philosophy and Theology," by James Orr, M. A. D. D., (imported by Scribners, $1.25.) Dr. Orr writes of Hume with the enthusiasm of a true Scot for a subject so gratifying to Scotch intellectual pride as the genius of the great philosopher. Yet the book is not an example of mere hero worship, and Dr. Orr does not hesitate to tell the truth about his hero, while insisting that a knowledge of Hume and his theories is essential to the student of philosophy. He has been as successful, too, as Hume strove to be, in making his exposition of the theories clear and understandable. If not exactly easy reading, this book does not "bristle with difficulties" like the ordinary handbook of philosophical study. It may or may not be true that "for good or harm, Hume's memory and influence are likely to abide with us as long as our literature lasts," but this modest and sincere biographer and critic has at least done his share toward perpetuating the memory and extending the influence to a new generation.

Thoughts of Richard Jefferies.

A new tiny volume in the "Vest Pocket Series," published at Portland, Me., by Thomas B. Mosher, is "Nature Thoughts." The contents were selected from the writings of Richard Jefferies, author of "The Story of My Heart," by Thomas Coke Watkins. The FitzGerald "Rubáiyát," Mrs. Browning's sonnets, and Swinburne's "Laus Veneris" are in the same edition. The paper is hand made, the type eight-point roman, the size of the page 3¾ by 5¼ inches. As a writer of impressions of nature Jefferies won his mark. His novels fell flat, but his books and articles on outdoor life in town and country are still highly regarded. Dr. Garnett, in his article on Jefferies in the Dictionary of National Biography, says that four books give him "an abiding place in English literature"—namely, "Bevis," "The Story of My Heart," "Wild Life," and "After London." Mr. Watkins had made his selections with abundant sympathy.

Gen. Greene Writes a Biography.

"The Greenes of Rhode Island," being a genealogy of the family, compiled by the late Major-Gen. George Sears Greene, will shortly appear from the Knickerbocker Press. Major Gen. Francis Vinton Greene and George Sears Greene, Jr., have collected their material and prepared them for the press, bringing them as far as possible down to date. Major Gen. Greene has written a memoir of his father. The book will also include a brief history of English ancestors, some English wills, deeds, &c., relating to the Greenes in America; also a full index by Mrs. Louisa B. Clarke of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. The volume will contain over 650 pages. There will be 25 reproductions of portraits, homesteads in England and America, arms, seals, &c., and a fac simile of the deed of Miantonomy, Chief of the Narragansetts, to John Greene and others of land now in Warwick, R. I. The edition is limited to 250 copies.

"The Aaron Burr Conspiracy."

The Rochester Post-Express takes occasion pompously to rebuke THE NEW YORK TIMES for a review, signed with the initials of Prof. William E. Dodd, of Randolph-Macon College, Virginia, of "The Aaron Burr Conspiracy," by Dr. W. F. McCaleb, which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. Prof. Dodd's article was an impartial and interesting review of a book worth reviewing, but the editor of The Rochester Post-Express knows perfectly well that it was not put forward as an editorial expression of the opinion of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Prof. Dodd is a student of American history, who speaks with authority, and he is quite able to defend his own utterances. But in this case no defense is necessary. In noting the arguments of Dr. McCaleb, the reviewer took sides neither for nor against Burr, who, in the opinion of The Rochester Post-Express, is another of the vilified saints like Nero, King Richard III., and Satan.

What Some Authors Are Doing.

The Rev. Lyman Abbott, whose biography of "Henry Ward Beecher" will appear in the early Autumn, received the degree of D. D. at Yale last week. He was also honored with an invitation to luncheon at President Roosevelt's Summer home last Monday.

Bliss Perry, editor of The Atlantic and author of "A Study of Prose Fiction," delivered the commencement oration at Smith College last week.

Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, the well-known poet and novelist, is spending the season in London, it being her first visit there.

Will Payne of Chicago, whose new novel, "Mr. Salt," is in preparation for early publication, will spend the Summer on the Maine coast.

Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr., has just returned from Capri, Italy, where he spent the Winter. He will be in the Berkshires this Summer, and will give some of his time to the final revision of the proofs of his forthcoming volume of "Essays on Great Writers."

At the dinner given to the faculty, visiting supervisors, and Principals of training schools by the Pittsburg Kindergarten Association at the International Kindergarten Union meeting, each place was marked with a painted card showing a scene from one of the books of Kate Douglas Wiggin.

Dent's Thackeray.

The latest volume in the new Dent edition of Thackeray's works, with notes by Walter Jerrold and pictures by Charles E. Brock, contains "The History of Samuel Titmarsh and the Great Hoggarty Diamond," "Men's Wives," and "The Bedford Row Conspiracy." Written partly in a time of bereavement, "The Great Hoggarty Diamond," though never very popular, is one of the best of Thackeray's short stories, and one that seems to bear a closer relation to his renowned novels than some other stories of that epoch in his career. While, on the whole, a lively and humorous satire, it contains many touches of true pathos, and little of positive caricature. It is worth reading twice, at least. It was John Sterling, Carlyle's friend, who asked, after reading this story, "Where is there better in Fielding or Goldsmith?"

Leigh Hunt's Autobiography.

A reissue of Leigh Hunt's autobiography under the editorship of Roger Ingpen and illustrated with some remarkable portraits, will shortly be made by E. P. Dutton & Co. Several things have combined to diminish Hunt's literary reputation after his death; his gross and even his fetes were overshadowed by the great ones of his day. But probably every man of letters will admit that Hunt deserves greater repute than has hitherto been his, if only on account of the sweetness and gentleness of his nature, even though this sweetness was found curdled and this gentleness turned to mawkish sentimentality when they found expression in a printed book. Nevertheless, Hunt has long needed champions, and Mr. Ingpen is said to have performed his editorial labors with sympathy and accuracy.

Who Was the Commuter?

There is a rumor in New York literary circles, based upon the positive assertion of a literary agent, that the mysterious author of "The People of the Whirlpool" and "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife" was no other than the equally mysterious "J. P. Mowbray," long since identified as the late Andrew C. Wheeler. Whoever wrote the books, however, it is interesting to note that the sales of "The People of the Whirlpool" in the first fortnight of its issue amounted to half those of "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife" since it appeared. Which shows the hold the latter book took of its readers.

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FROM READERS.

A Defense of Clark Russell as a Writer of Sea Stories.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

IN your issue of June 13 Mr. Edgar G. Smith's letter appears to me a most harsh criticism of Clark Russell's sea stories. Myself a sailor, with an experience in the past and a present standing that would satisfy Mr. Smith as to the propriety of venturing an opinion in the premises, I have read Clark Russell with keen enjoyment, and found very little to criticise. Russell wrote his books so that people could understand them, whether they had a technical knowledge of the sea or not.

Mr. Smith cites the case of the course down channel west-southwest as an error, when it really is the true course—in terms that anybody can understand by looking at a map. A very small percentage of Russell's readers would know what variation and deviation meant. So it is with the miles. Russell uses the unit of distance his readers are familiar with, 1,760 yards to the mile. Mr. Smith wants to read in nautical miles of over 2,000 yards! Let Mr. Smith work his dead-reckoning over again, using land miles and true courses, and he will find that the voyage will not "terminate" upon the Island of Guernsey; neither will the ship have a stern-on collision with Portugal, although how anything but an airship could have a "stern-on collision with Portugal" on a south-southwest course, unless it went on wheels over eighty miles of Spanish mountains, is a mystery I leave to Mr. Smith to explain. I am certain it beats anything I have read in Russell.

The result of the observation is a printer's error that anybody with imagination would recognize in a moment; it should read 35 degrees north latitude and 19 degrees west longitude, which is to the eastward of Madeira! Mr. Smith's arithmetic proves too much, and needs to be doctored.

In the episode of the collision with the fishing smack, the lookout man reported a sail "right ahead"; naturally the officers went to the sides of the ship to look right ahead on account of not having X-ray eyes that could look through the foot of the mainsail (mainsail.) The officer in charge of a ship's deck that would alter the course to avoid something he couldn't or didn't see, ought to seek some other sphere of usefulness. How could the officer know she was close hauled when he didn't see her; she might have been running the same way as the ship; there is no mention of any side light! If the lookout man could see the sail so far ahead that the Captain had time to trot back and forth across the quarter and pause while the ship sailing at the rate of a mile in less than five minutes ran up to it, I don't see anything remarkable in the second mate seeing the dark tan sail on a background of white foam probably twenty feet away!

In Mr. Smith's next case, when the Grosvenor ran so close to a ship as "to take the wind out of her topsails," he maintains that the Grosvenor "could not have maintained her course and taken the wind out of her neighbor's sails in any way except by running her down." This is an absolute error; the wind was about north true, the Grosvenor was steering west-southwest true, and the other ship was by-the-wind heading east-northeast true. They were moving in opposite directions, but on parallel lines, which were close together; obviously as the Grosvenor passed between the ship and the wind there was a momentary interference with her wind that made the topsails flap. I have seen this effect at a distance of about 1,000 feet.

Mr. Smith evidently has a great deal to learn about the etiquette of setting signals. He might consult the United States Naval Regulations, or the section on "colors" in the New York Yacht Club Book, both of which are recognized authorities on the subject. Know, then, Mr. Smith, that the flag flying some distance below the gaff end was properly "half-masted." Doctors differ, and sailors do not always agree—there are actually accidents occurring daily at sea, and each side thinks it is right. A writer may describe some manoeuvre or evolution which may not be good seamanship, but which is entirely possible. Russell makes no pretense of writing textbooks on either navigation or seamanship. He describes events which might have occurred, and his function is to entertain.

I am glad to be able to parry a thrust—bristling with jauncy and mistakes—at an author who has given me many pleasant hours of reading when far away at sea.

D. A. KERR.

Newport, R. I., June 21, 1903.

Braddock's Grave.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Please allow me a few more words—my last—on the above. I think that if Mr. Hulbert had confined his expressions to his first, as to whether the grave mentioned really was that of Gen. Braddock, no harm would have been done, but it does seem to me that a positive expression on the subject, when there is no proof either way is unwise.

I have to thank Mr. Hulbert for correcting me as to the time at which that grave was discovered, as it has straightened out my confused recollections, and I now remember distinctly talking with "Boss" Rush, Sr., who was born in what is now Wharton Township, Fayette County, Penn.; was married in the old tavern on the pike, half way down Laurel Hill, and who kept the old Log Tavern at the stone tollhouse a mile east of the "grave," and subsequently kept the Farmington Hotel, (where he would show guests the rooms and beds that Jenny Lind or "Harry" Clay had slept in,) and remember his saying to me that there was not a particle of evidence that the remains discovered were ever those of a soldier, much less of Gen. Braddock; that there was not even a button found with them. Further, I remember Squire Dickson, who, at the time we talked together, owned the field on which the "grave" was found, and his expressing doubt that Braddock's Road was really where the grave was found, as such things as spikes of tires, pieces of chain, &c., had been found half a mile south of the grave, indicating that the road had run much to the south. As to "Tariff Andy" Stewart, cited by "W. De M.," excuse me from accepting him as an authority. "Andy" was the politician all through, and greatly given to ornamentation, and really often got to believing his own ornamentations. I trust that nothing so ridiculous as erecting a monument to Gen. Braddock over remains that may be those of a drummer or an Indian may ever be attempted.

WILLIAM WADE.

Oakmont, Penn., June 17, 1903.

Cyclopedia Errors.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I take exception to the statement of your correspondent from St. Paul, Minn., who, having stumbled upon two errors in dates in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, writes that "any inaccuracies like these * * * are wholly inexcusable if not unpardonable." Not that I would champion error, or that I think the Britannica needs defending, but I have been struggling with the slippery and elusive dates myself for the past ten years in connection with the National Cyclopedia of American Biography, and I know that accidents will happen in the best regulated cyclopedias, and that when they occur, under some circumstances, of which the following are examples, they are pardonable at least as far as the editors and publishers are concerned.

All reference books have more or less inaccuracies in dates, and the question is, How are you going to avoid them? When a new reference work comes out it usually repeats the errors of its predecessors, and has a lot of new ones of its own. A cyclopedia of dates we might expect to be fairly accurate, at least in the dates themselves, but the latest publication of this kind, and one of the largest, is so unreliable in this particular as to be wholly useless for purposes of verification.

In order to prevent errors of all kinds, in the above-mentioned cyclopedia of biography, the practice of the editors has been to obtain the information, as far as possible, from original sources—from the individual himself, or his family; and, furthermore, to submit the articles for correction when in type. A sure and safe method you would think. But see how it sometimes works out. One of our foremost authors very courteously supplied the desired facts upon request, and when his biography was sent to him to be corrected he made a number of changes, returning it marked "O. K. as to facts." The book is published, and, much to our chagrin, we are told that the birth date is incorrect. "But Mr. Blank knows his own birthday," we say. And upon further inquiry, more to assure ourselves than anything else, a reply comes back: "I do not understand how the mistake could have been overlooked."

An important historical date was found variously given in the standard authorities, and to settle the point the librarian of the local historical society was appealed to. The date he sent as the right one was so manifestly incorrect that further inquiry was made, and his answer was: "The mistake was mine—please pardon me—it should be," &c.

I recall another case of a famous naval officer who not only passed upon his biography in type, but who had previously corrected a typewritten copy. After the article is published in the cyclopedia his own "autobiography" makes its appearance in book form, and, behold, he is now two years younger than when he corrected the cyclopedia biography. A letter of inquiry in this case brings no response, and therefore the discrepancy is laid to the editor and is branded as "wholly inexcusable if not unpardonable."

There is one method of insuring correct dates in a cyclopedia of this kind, and that is to collect all the historical dates and birthdays in a conveniently accessible form and offer a reward for any mistake that is found in the collection.

GEORGE DERBY.

Managing Editor, The National Cyclopedia of American Biography.

New York, June 23, 1903.

Peggy Shippen.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In reply to Mr. Fitzpatrick's communication concerning Peggy Shippen, and the extract from Davis's life of Burr, I need only say the unsupported statement of M. L. Davis detailing the idle narrative of Mrs. Prevost is not considered by historical students as entitled to any weight. The "hysterics," and "theatrical exhibitions" which have been freely revamped by those seeking to incriminate the unfortunate wife of Arnold are pure fiction. The alleged scene at Robert Morris's is simple romance. The Morris family gave no authority for such statement at the critical period or subsequently. The implication that Miss Shippen did correspond with André is frivolous. During our civil war not only correspondence was carried on between Union and Confederate officers and belles, but visits made and marriages consummated under the very folds of the flag. A notable case may be cited. In February, 1865, Gen. George R. Crook, one of the most valiant and distinguished officers of the war, was made prisoner at Cumberland, Md., while visiting his affianced, the daughter of a pronounced rebel. Gen. Kelley, who commanded the post, was made prisoner at the same time. He, too, subsequently married a Maryland lady. To charge Miss Shippen with disloyalty because she may have corresponded with André would be as silly as to charge the officers named with want of fealty to the flag because they corresponded with ladies who delighted in singing "Dixie" and "My Maryland." W. De M.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1903.

"In Oudemon."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The book "In Oudemon" is in our library. The only reason I can think of for one of your correspondents not getting it when he asked for it is that possibly he asked for it as "Oudemon," without the "In." J. C. DANA.

Librarian, Newark Public Library, June 29, 1903.

Familiar Hymns.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The poem referred to by "Hymn Seeker" in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of June 27 is contained (twelve stanzas only) in "The Book of Praise," edited by Roundell Palmer and published by Macmillan & Co. in 1863.

Boston, Mass., June 30, 1903. M. L.

Better than Scrapbooks.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Both of your correspondents of June 20 and 27 describe methods of classifying clippings from newspapers and kindred sources which to my mind are not so complete, do not lend themselves so readily to expansion, are not as cheap, and are not as easily kept up to date as that based on the so-called decimal system of classification. By this means all articles are classified for reference in a way that is at once compact, accurate, and quick. I have been in the habit of classifying articles suited to my purpose in this way for many years and have found it most satisfactory, much more so than the use of scrapbooks with special and numerous indexes would be. All that I need for my purpose is a copy of the volume known as "Decimal Classification and Relative Index," by Melvil Dewey, and a series of drawers not less than 9½ inches deep, about 6½ inches wide, and of any length.

To better understand my description, a brief outline of the decimal system may not be amiss.

The field of knowledge is divided into nine classes, numbered by the digits 1 to 9. Articles or books so general in character as to belong to no one of these classes are designated by "0," and form a tenth class. Each class is again separated into nine divisions, general articles or books belonging to no division have "0" in place of the division number. Divisions are again divided into nine sections, and the process is repeated as often as necessary. The classes are: 0, General; 1, Philosophy; 2, Religion; 3, Sociology; 4, Philology; 5, Natural Sciences; 6, Useful Arts; 7, Fine Arts; 8, Literature; 9, History. Thus 725 means Class 7, (Fine Arts,) Division 2, (Architecture,) Section 5, (Public Buildings,) and every clipping, book, or plate on public buildings is marked 725. All clippings, therefore, become arranged in a natural and simple numerical order. As each clipping has a definite number, it follows that they have a relative sequence, and, of course, stand together in groups. Thus 725 indicates Public Buildings; 726, Ecclesiastical Buildings; 727, Educational and Scientific Buildings; 728, Residences.

Again, 329.6 would designate clippings, &c., referring to the Democratic Party. The number Class 3, (Sociology,) Division 2, (Political Science,) Section 9, (Political Parties,) Sub-section 6, (Democratic.)

A clipping is taken, folded not wider than 6½ inches, and upon its face the particular number of the clipping in question is distinctly written, preferably with a colored pencil. This clipping is then placed in the drawer; others properly marked follow. As the clippings become more numerous, a heavy card 3 by 6 inches may be inserted so that each group of clippings may always be kept together, may be easily found and removed if necessary. As the clippings multiply additional drawers are used. Essays or clippings can be found again at once. Not being pasted, each can be taken out for use, can be replaced or thrown away after its season of interest has passed. This system has great advantages over any method of pasting, as any subject can be easily found by means of the Dewey Index. The whole collection becomes self-indexed and is always ready for reference. Clippings are simply slipped in place between the cards or compartments, and any individual clipping can be taken out and used without interfering with the others. By this means also abstracts and quotations written on suitable slips, with references to volume or page, can be made serviceable. Thus a valuable cyclopedia of those things in which the collector is chiefly interested is formed. I think this method is the cheapest and simplest, and therefore the most serviceable. Because of its practicability in every respect it has been adopted by most of the libraries throughout the United States for the classification and cataloguing of books, pamphlets, clippings, &c.

I place it before your readers because I think it will be far more useful than the suggestions previously submitted.

EMIL GINSBURGER.

New York, July 1, 1903.

Heine and Zangwill.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I wonder if any of your readers were struck on reading the "Italian Fantasy" in the June Harper's by the kinship between Zangwill and Heine. The relationship may be far removed, but it is there unmistakably. They have in common the union of a poetical temperament with Hebraic-Teutonic blood—"the startled shriek of the wild wood god Pan contending with anathemas of Moses." This conflict has not produced discords, but strange new concords unresolved into the major and vibrating with a weird, questioning charm. This interrogative quality, this beauty and grace metamorphosed suddenly into wit and irony, is found in Zangwill as in that wonderful "hybrid" Heine, but in Zangwill the wit has an offhand character which is occasionally jarring but seems to be innate and inevitable to the writer.

HELEN SAHLER.

Easthampton, L. I., June 30, 1903.

Identity of Marston.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

On the identity of Marston hinges the question whether Marston was a myth, and the book, "The Memoirs of a Statesman," an incomparable masterpiece of fiction, an historical novel outclassing "Ivanhoe," "Kenilworth," or "The Last of the Barons," or should the identity of Marston be ascertained the book becomes the autobiography of a great statesman and is therefore a most valuable contribution to history.

I founded my opinion that Marston was Lord Hobart on the fact that Lord Hobart left the House of Commons for the House of Lords as Earl of Buckinghamshire at or about the same time given in the book that Marston succeeded to the family title and honors not mentioned in the novel. The book seems to be—purports to be—written by a Cabinet Minister in the Pitt, Percival, and Liverpool Cabinets, and this rank Lord Hobart had. But Lord Hobart was not Irish Secretary in 1798. Marston was for a short time.

Mr. Joseph Fitzgerald, A. M., of Mamaroneck, makes this point clear: "The Irish Secretary in February, 1798, was Mr. Pelham, but about the middle of that month he withdrew in ill health to England and never resumed the duties of the office. These were discharged by Castlereagh, and in 1799 Castlereagh was officially gazetted Secretary. So you see Marston was not Chief Secretary during the rebellion."

In the book Marston marries the Countess de Tourville at Dublin, a French emigré, and that is why he left Ireland, the finest emigrés, the quality, being in London.

Does Mr. Fitzgerald supply a new trail to follow? Could Marston be the Mr. Pelham he mentions? Can any of your readers furnish the particulars of his career? Lord Hobart was a noted statesman, but in all my reading this is the first mention of Mr. Pelham's name I have seen. If Mr. Pelham left politics, as Mr. Fitzgerald infers he did, the mystery is deeper, darker, more Chinesian than ever.

R. A. HART.

Bronx Borough, July 2, 1903.

American Literature.

A HISTORY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE. 1607-1865. By William P. Trent, M. A., Litt. D. 12mo. Pp. x-608. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.40.

Independent thinking, acute perception, and candid expression characterize Prof. Trent's admirable little history of American literature. It covers its entire extent from the very beginning to the end of the civil war, devoting about a third of his attention to the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, and a half of it to writers from the Unitarians and Transcendentalists onward. He felt bound to explain in his preface a treatment of this sort which differs from that pursued in previous volumes of the series to which this belongs—Mr. Edmund Gosse's "Histories of the Literatures of the World." The increased scale by which the writers' productions of the Colonial and Revolutionary period are made to loom so large was necessary. American literature is a creation of the nineteenth century, and it was impossible to deal satisfactorily with living writers. This rendered needful a comprehensive discussion of the pioneers to have a book at all. "To have treated so callow a literature on the scale adopted by the writers of the volumes dealing with the mature and extensive literatures of France and England would have meant the writing of an essay, not a book."

Prof. Trent does not expect or assume that his readers will have burdened themselves to any appreciable extent with the outgivings of the preachers, annalists, and poetasters of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in America; but he himself has done so, and is able to write entertainingly about books and poems that "make the modern reader shiver as he contemplates them." In the more serious portions of his work—serious, that is, as relating to the present day interests of readers of American books—he is robust and discriminating in his criticism, and it is a third merit of his work, however much agreement or disagreement he may secure for his estimates, that he is always interesting and stimulative of thought. He is not blinded or warped by any patriotic predispositions, and he is quite aware of the limitations in the scope of even the most highly developed literary products of America—and ready to point them out. He sees clearly many of the facts that hindered the growth of American literature. Thus in speaking of the elder Timothy Dwight he says:

> Like many another American provincial before and since, Dwight was afflicted with what was practically a monomania for intellectual acquisition and distinction. Perhaps the physical magnitude of America and the comparatively uncramped nature of the life led by its inhabitants account in the main for this phenomenon, an explanation which is all the more satisfactory from the fact that as the older States have advanced in culture this tendency in a milder form has been more visible in the newer. However this may be, it would seem fair to believe that more Americans would have attained lasting success as writers and scholars if their native genius had been restrained during its period of immaturity by the wholesome checks imposed by Old World culture instead of being encouraged to grow wild by provincial plaudits.

He is acute and well-considered in his estimates of most of the great figures in American literature. Thus Cooper's claim to rank among the great masters of fiction will, he thinks, as time goes on, be more and more ungrudgingly allowed. But he belongs to the "large geniuses," as opposed to the "fine geniuses," and the large genius is rarely, save in inspired moments, an impeccable artist. Never a great stylist, Cooper is often an execrable one; he is a wretched psychologist; he is often not only didactic but absurd—"obstreperously fatuous." Yet, with all this he remains "a very great man and writer."

So as to Hawthorne; any attempt to qualify the eulogistic criticism that has been devoted to Hawthorne would be rash, and there is only one point on which our historian ventures to dissent. It is open to doubt whether his admirers have not as a rule overemphasized the sheer intellectual force of the man and the philosophical scope and depth of his artistic creations. Do his letters and notebooks reveal the thinker, the seer that many have discovered in them? Does his literary work convince us that he "saw life steadily and saw it whole"? His style may seem a trifle old-fashioned; it may not be sufficiently varied and flexible or individual, but to deny its remarkable charm and adequacy would be hypercritical. The term "unique" applies to him not only in comparison with other American writers, but among the authors of the world—an "original, underived genius."

The estimates of Poe, particularly the exposition of why the American opinion of him in contrast with the European is so strangely divided—of Longfellow and Whittier, and of the orators and historians, are full of strong and positive opinion, of tonic vigor, of a perfect readiness to look at American achievements from an extraneous and dispassionate point of view. He suggests doubts as to the absolute validity of many of the high pedestals that have been provided, and puts forward qualifications for many estimates that complacent Americanism has made and accepted unquestioningly. Many will differ from and resent some of his judgments, but few will deny the vigor and interest of his work or the value of such a point of view as his in dealing with his subject.

MAETERLINCK.

W. L. Courtney's Review of His New Play, "Joyzelle."

MAURICE MAETERLINCK has published in Paris and Brussels his new play called "Joyzelle." It seems not to be an notable work. Mr. W. L. Courtney, the distinguished English reviewer, says it is "hardly a drama in the ordinary sense—mystical, insubstantial, dreamlike." Mr. Courtney also says of Maeterlinck: "I should imagine that he was immensely interested by the phenomena of Spiritualism, thought-reading, clairvoyance; at all events in a notorious essay he tried to explain the clairvoyant's prevision of the future by means of the subliminal consciousness." We append some extracts from Mr. Courtney's review of "Joyzelle" in The Daily Telegraph of London:

When he wrote "Monna Vanna" we now know that he had been reading Browning's "Luria." When he composed "Joyzelle" he had obviously been dipping into Shakespeare's "Tempest." There is something of the relations of Ferdinand and Miranda in those of his hero and heroine, Lanceor and Joyzelle. The two meet on an enchanted island and fall in love at first sight, but as ruler of the island we have not Prospero, but Merlin. It is the Merlin of the Arthurian legend, the Merlin who is a wizard and enchanter, bound hereafter by that fate which no one can avoid to be a victim to the wiles of Vivien, or, as she is here called, Vivianne. Merlin has an attendant sprite, who, after Shakespeare's heroine, is called Arielle, a beautiful slave, bound to do the behests of her master, although sometimes out of love for him she offers advice running counter to his projects. We must stop for a moment over this last figure. The Ariel whom we know, the Ariel who could fly on a bat's back and lie in a cowslip bell, is a perfectly intelligible fairy, with no mystical meaning hidden under her sweet, fantastic personality. Her namesake, Arielle, is a thoroughly Maeterlinckian conception. She stands for the subconscious or subliminal self already referred to—that part of Merlin which has not yet come, or which only comes spasmodically into the active, conscious life. She is related to the wizard as at one and the same time himself and not himself, detached because to Arielle is given the prevision of events hidden from Merlin's eyes, and yet closely intimate as his ally, his agent, his accomplice. Sometimes Arielle is visible, sometimes she is invisible; sometimes she loyally assists Merlin in his plans, sometimes she dissents and begs him to think more of himself and his own interests. But by the curious suggestion involved in Arielle's knowledge of the future we recognize M. Maeterlinck's excursions into spiritualistic psychology, and his recent explanation of the phenomena of clairvoyance and prediction by means of the action of the subliminal self. To bring so abstruse a conception as this on the stage obviously requires some courage, and, of course, renders it proportionately difficult to regard "Joyzelle" as a practicable drama.

But when once we have mastered this abstruse element the rest of the story is comparatively plain sailing. It deals with the successive trials to which human love may be subjected in order that its true redeeming and revivifying power may be manifested. Merlin has a son, Lanceor, to whom he is devoted, and who has reached a critical turning point in his career. If he can become all that his father hopes it can only be by the self-sacrificing love of a woman who can educate him up to his proper stature. For this purpose Arielle, at Merlin's bidding, brings both Lanceor and Joyzelle, hitherto strangers to one another, as shipwrecked voyagers to the enchanted island, where they meet and forthwith fall in love. Then begins the series of trials, which come principally on the head of Joyzelle—for in all questions of love it is the woman who saves and the man who is saved. If she can withstand the trials through the force and simplicity of her character, if love can win its way past every obstacle, then to her is it truly given to ennoble Merlin's son. The lovers are separated, Lanceor being kept a prisoner; but they meet by stealth in a garden which, hitherto barren and desolate, springs into vernal beauty and luxuriance at the declaration of their love. The passage is the most beautiful in the drama.

Joyzelle—There were here only poor dead flowers.

Lanceor—There are none but living flowers now. Look, they are tumbling upon us from all sides, bursting into branches, making the trees bend with their weight, entangling our steps, crushing and crowding together, blinding the foliage, dazzling the grass. The spring is drunk with joy. I have never seen such prodigal disorder, such brilliant splendor.

Joyzelle—Where are we?

Lanceor—We are in the garden which just now you would not open to my love.

Joyzelle—What have we done?

Lanceor—I have given the kiss that one gives but once, and you have said the word that no one says twice.

This beautiful interlude is succeeded by a fresh trial. Lanceor is beguiled by Arielle to fall in love with her, but Joyzelle, through her absolute and perfect faith, saves him from the temptation. He is stung by a poisonous animal, he is afflicted with a deadly illness, and Joyzelle is told that she can only save his life on condition that she shall first give herself to Merlin. She consents at last, driven desperate by Lanceor's sufferings, but she arms herself with a dagger to pierce Merlin to the heart rather than undergo any dishonor to her love. Of course, before the climax can be reached, Merlin reveals himself; and so, in the sequel, Joyzelle wins her way to the haven where she would be, carrying Lanceor with her, in virtue of her innocence, her faith, her dauntless courage; while Merlin, recognizing that she is indeed the predestined consort for his son, proves himself to be both father and friend. He goes to the mysterious doom which awaits him, but Lanceor and Joyzelle are radiantly happy. So this curious drama ends, a compound of philosophy and romance, a dream charged with spiritualistic ideas. It is not a play in any ordinary sense of the word, but it is certainly written in the best of Maeterlinckian prose, and contains several beautiful passages of lyrical grace and sweetness. I have quoted one, let me finish with another excerpt. Lanceor, it must be understood, is ill and near the grave; Joyzelle is watching him.

Lanceor—What is left for me? Not these hands, which have lost their force; not these eyes, which have no longer their brightness; not this heart, which has betrayed love!

Joyzelle—It is you, and always you, and only you. What matter what you are, now that I find you again? * * * When one loves as I love you, it is not what a man says or does or what he is that one loves in the loved one. It is himself, and only himself, who remains the same through all the years and all the woes which chance * * *

Lanceor—Joyzelle!

Joyzelle—Yes, yes; kiss me, hold me close to you. We have to struggle, we shall have to suffer, we are in a world which seems full of snares. We are only two, but we are the whole of Love.

That is a stronger and deeper human note than Maeterlinck had touched before, even in "Pelleas and Melisande" or "Aglavaine and Selysette."

An Englishman's American Wife.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS AND THE AMERICAN GIRL. By Lilian Bell. 12mo. Pp. 304. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

The Dowager Countess is a very evil-tempered old lady, with goggle eyes. Her husband's demise must have been very sad indeed. He "died of apoplexy, as well as his younger brother." The American Girl is an attractive young lady of the Gibson variety, whom the Dowager Countess treated very shabbily. Archie is a younger son and the interesting story of his courtship was told in a spirited manner by Miss Bell (Mrs. Bogue) in her earlier story of "Sir John and the American Girl." Sir John, an irascible but kind-hearted old Englishman, who made the match between Edith and Archie in spite of the protestations of his wife and the Dowager Countess, continued to adore Edith and to watch over her even after her return from the Continent and her arrival with her husband at Mintern Court.

Edith had much to bear from the old dowager, but being, unfortunately, a lady, which her mother-in-law was not, she could display her irritation only by flashing eyes and scarlet cheeks. At her sister-in-law's house party, however, the worm turned, and Edith, dressed fit to kill in a flame-colored chiffon, which emitted sparks any way you looked at it, "knocked 'em silly" and "sassed" a visiting Bishop right and left until that offending pillar of the Church was reduced to a perspiring pulp. After that all the English people present toadied to her outrageously, and Edith had just begun to enjoy herself a little when one morning, dressed in red, she crossed a meadow and was suddenly pursued by a mad bull. Her brother-in-law (Lord Maybew) seeing her danger, valiantly seized a rifle, but was stricken with apoplexy before he was able to be of any real assistance, and Edith might have been killed, too, but for the timely intervention of a keeper, who promptly shot the bull.

After that Edith was very ill, indeed, and for four months her life, and that of the unborn heir of the Cavendishes, hung by a thread. When at length the crisis was over and Edith and her son were out of danger, she insisted upon naming the child Geoffrey, after the late Earl. "If he grows up with the thought before him that he is named for a noble English gentleman, who, knowing his own danger, gave his life, simply and bravely, for that of a woman, dying at his post, in the discharge of his duty, as a brave soldier must, my boy need have no more glorious example of a man and a gentleman," she said, showing plainly that even though her rhetoric was involved her heart was sound. And Toots, the bereaved widow, never before having looked at the matter in that light, sank upon her knees and sobbed piteously.

In the end Sir John punishes his wife by tearing her image from his heart and removing her name from his will, which latter act seems to have affected the good lady the more acutely; and Archie more firmly than gently banishes his mother to Dower House, (although she really belonged in London Tower,) and she was never permitted to return to Mintern Court to torment poor Edith.

Lady Winchilsea's Poems.

THE POEMS OF ANNE, COUNTESS OF WINCHILSEA. From the original edition of 1713 and from unpublished manuscripts, edited with an introduction and notes by Myra Reynolds of the Department of English. The Decennial Publications. Second Series, Vol. V. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $5—.

Lady Winchilsea, who properly belongs to the seventeenth century group of poets, is little known to modern readers, but has been praised by Pope, Wordsworth, and Matthew Arnold, and her vigorously attractive personality has been recently brought into prominence by Mr. Edmund Gosse. She wrote dramas, Pindaric odes, songs, fables, religious poems, and translations. The present edition of her poems is the first complete collection of them to be printed, although Dyce and Wordsworth contemplated an edition of them in 1830, and Mr. Gosse and Mr. Saintsbury have each written of the desirability of putting them within reach of the public. The compilation is finally made from a volume of selections published in 1713, from various miscellanies containing scattered poems, and from two unpublished manuscripts, one of them being now in possession of the Earl of Winchilsea—a morocco-bound, gilt-edged volume of ladylike appearance; the other being the impressive calf-bound folio described by Mr. Gosse in his "Gossip in a Library" as having fallen into his possession through the lucky chance of an obscure book-list.

The biographical introduction to the "Poems" depicts a character of unusual interest. Lady Winchilsea, her biographer says, was a "heretic in her own day, a protestant, both consciously and unconsciously, against the religious, social, and literary canons then in vogue"; and some of her heresies were the orthodox faith of later generations. Descended from an ancient Hampshire family, she became in 1683 one of the six maids of honor of Mary of Modena. A year later she married Col. Heneage Finch, who afterward became Lord Winchilsea. A fierce loyalist in the Stuart cause, her early poems are darkened by the misfortunes of that unhappy house. The verses "Upon the Death of King James the Second" close her melancholy period with a burst of adulation and mourning. In her early poems, as in her later ones, she shows peculiarly modern characteristics. In full revolt against the standards of the times she proclaims the right of women to use their wits in any way pleasing to them, declaring epigrammatically, 'Women are Education's and not Nature's Fools.' She was never meant, she says, for the "dull ménage of a servile house." She cares little about her table except that it be "set without her care." She desires leisure and a free mind more than "ortolans" or "truffles." A new gown in the Spring satisfies her, and as for embroidering she will not

In fading silks compose,
Faintly, the inimitable Rose,
Fill up an ill-drawn Bird, or paint on Glass
The Sovereign's blurred and undistinguished face,
The threatening Angel and the speaking Ass.

The love of nature, to which her poetry testifies, is also a modern quality. Toward individual trees or groups of trees her feeling is almost as intimate as that of Lowell. She addresses them as "numerous brethren of the leafy kind."

Wellington in Social Life.

CORRESPONDENCE OF LADY BURGHERSH WITH THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. Edited by her daughter, Lady Rose Weigall, with portraits. Pp. vii.-226. 8vo. Cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50 net.

If a book realizes its avowed purpose, that being a sufficient one, it is ungracious to complain because it does no more. Lady Rose Weigall's book amply justifies its avowed purpose, which is to relieve the reputation of the Duke of Wellington from the shadow of a common misconception, namely, that whatever his genius as a soldier, as a man he was hard, stern, unsympathetic, sitting in his old age "lonely in the bleak and comfortless surroundings that he chose, while friendship and affection passed him by." This misconception, we are assured, has been very painful to his relatives and intimate friends, and Lady Weigall has reluctantly yielded to their request that these letters, mainly to her from the great Duke, should be published in order that a better understanding may prevail. Certainly nothing could be more gracious, kind, considerate than these letters to Lady Burghersh, a niece of Wellington and daughter of the Earl of Mornington. Beginning in 1820, they continue to September 12, 1852, two days before Wellington's death, without any abatement of his interest in her health and happiness. It must not, however, be supposed that the character of the Duke is established in its entirety. These letters do not affect the most painful charge that has been brought against him—that he showed no kindness or consideration to those most closely associated with him in his great wars and victories, as if he feared a brother near the throne.

Moreover, it is impossible, however satisfactory this publication in the line of its avowed purpose, to avoid the inference that Wellington's limitations on the intellectual side were of a formidable character. He was singularly devoid of humor. In the earlier letters Lady Burghersh's occasional prospects of maternity excite in him a mild facetiousness, but failing of this resource he lapses into a state touched by no gleam of humorous suggestion or relief. Another limitation was upon the side of Wellington's outlook toward literature. Indeed, he had no such outlook. A great literature was appearing in the course of these letters, and they were written to a cultivated woman; but for them the poets and novelists and other writers of the Georgian period do not exist. It is astonishing that we can have a correspondence covering forty years without a gleam of literary sympathy or admiration lighting up the dull average of commonplace remark.

It would be charitable to suppose that important letters have been omitted, for it is a painful circumstance that the correspondence generally falls silent at points where we naturally expect something notable. Thus, for example, there is only one letter during Napoleon's "Hundred Days," and that bearing date of March 22, 1815. The next letter is of July 20, and that, six weeks after Waterloo, does not mention it, but for its burden has the Duke's great interest in Lady Burghersh's "situation." Plainly, Lady Burghersh was an eager politician, and made much of her opportunities for pumping Wellington, but concerning the great affairs of '32 and '46, the Reform bill and the repeal of the corn laws, we get next to nothing—one tolerably significant letter. There is, however, a frank enough opinion of King William IV. dated April 5, 1836:

The K. has done exactly as he always will do. He has not the sense to see at what point he can resist. He has nobody about him to tell him anything, and nobody can venture to give him advice. Since the month of November, 1830, [the date of his accession,] he has done the same thing and made the same excuses upon every occasion offered.

This, too, three days after Victoria's accession, is of some interest:

We have a Queen of eighteen years of age. Supposing her to be an angel from heaven, she cannot have the knowledge to enable her to oppose the mischief proposed to her. She has not even the strength to enable Lord Melbourne to make use of her as he used the late King—as a sort of 'bugbear' to frighten his supporters by telling him the King would take the Conservatives if pushed too hard.

Victoria's engagement to Prince Albert was settled in October, 1839, but Nov. 8 Wellington writes:

I don't entirely believe in the marriage yet. These matters are not entirely matters of course, between persons of that age, met for the purpose of seeing whether they should like each other, even though of royal race. The truth is she is not yet prepared to marry at all.

Although the letters have barely a reflection of the corn-law agitation, there is a loud expression of the Duke's disgust with Peel after he had thrown the weight of his influence into Cobden's scale. No letters in the book are more creditable to the Duke than those which reflect his affectionate interest in Lady Burghersh's father, the Earl of Mornington, during that nobleman's last sickness, and these go as far as any to establish the main thesis of the book. It should be said that it is made attractively, with a beautiful photogravure of the Duke's portrait painted in 1851, while on the cover his blue-coated figure presents itself back to us, as it often did to some of the Duke's less valued intimates and friends.

Answers from All Quarters.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I wish to return sincere thanks to the twenty-five persons who have responded so kindly to my request for "The Blackberry Girl." Every letter breathed pleasure in recalling the old poem and in being of service by giving information. Many sent typewritten or handwritten copies. The letters came from Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. I wish to thank THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS also for the use of its columns.

MRS. JOHN FRANCIS BRINES.

[illegible] Lodge, Sheffield, Mass., June 30, 1903.

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Century Dictionaries and other books bought and sold for cash; calls made at residences. Malkan, 1 William St., Hanover Sq. Tel., 1906—Broad.

Heinigke & Bowen, New York. MEMORIAL WINDOWS.

[illegible] 33 W. 42d St. Write for Catalogue.

PRIVATE PRESSES

III.—The Kirgate Press.

LEWIS BUDDY, 3d, owns the Kirgate Press at Canton, Penn. He endeavors to avoid the freakish things, or, for that matter, eccentricity of any sort, in the books produced under his direction, which is not always the case with all of the private presses throughout the country. Simplicity and careful workmanship are always characteristic of the books done at Kirgate Press. The latter publications and those now in press are perhaps more idealistic productions than are those previously published.

The series on "The Famous Presses of the World" has been a decided success. The second volume of this series, entitled "A History of the Cambridge Press," by Robert F. Roden, holds a special interest for the book collector in that it describes the first printing press established in the colonies, the importance and scarcity of its productions, including, as it does, the historical "Bay Psalm Book" and "The New England Primer," being well known.

The History of the Cambridge Press is now in preparation, and it is to be followed by "A History of Franklin's Press" by a noted Franklin authority. Both these books contain complete bibliographical lists of the issues of the presses considered, as well as fac simile reproductions of the pages of some of the rarest of the books produced by each. Three hundred copies of the history are printed from type on a special hand-made paper and thirty copies on vellum. They will appeal strongly to the book lover.

Another interesting volume which will shortly come from the Kirgate Press is the hitherto uncollected writings of Thomas Carlyle, edited by Dr. Samuel A. Jones, a Carlyle student and collector of wide reputation. There are six of these papers, three of which it is claimed have hitherto escaped the notice of all of Carlyle's English bibliographers, a couple of them having been discovered by the present editor, Dr. Jones.

Two of the papers are especially noteworthy from the fact that they are the very first independent critical writing done by Thomas Carlyle and antedate his earliest book by two years. In the two papers just mentioned an unusual literary find is represented and they constitute an important further contribution to Carlylean literature. The volume containing these papers is published as follows: The regular edition is on an old Stratford deckle-edge paper, and is bound in linen with paper label. There is then a large paper edition of 125 copies on Van Gelder hand-made paper, and an edition of fifteen copies on Japan vellum.

The Kirgate Press has done some work for outside individuals and book clubs. Included among the latter class was the contract for reprinting the old Dial, originally issued in 1841-4. The reprints are in fac-simile and in numbers as first published. This is considered as one of the most important publications ever undertaken by a book club. In order to secure an exact copy of the typography of the original it was necessary for Mr. Buddy to have the type cast from old Bruce matrices, that have not been used since early in the nineteenth century. The contract has covered a period of over two years, and is now just being completed.

IV.—Cranbrook Press, Detroit.

About three years ago Mr. George G. Booth took the first step toward establishing a private press in Detroit. The press was named the Cranbrook Press because in the ancient town in Kent, England, called Cranbrook Mr. Booth's father was born and his grandfather and great-grandfather lived and worked there as craftsmen. Mr. Booth followed the trade of metal working for some years and had a taste of many other arts before he took up the publishing business. He transformed a dusty, cobweb-covered, and neglected attic into an ideal print shop. When one climbs the narrow stairway leading to the home of the Cranbrook Press he finds several chapel-like rooms, with beams, arches, and leaded window glass, oak furniture after designs in use in the time of Gutenberg and Plantin, walls hung with portraits of masters, and other embellishments appropriate to the printing trade, as well as an equipment suited to the modern requirements.

A hand press of the most improved pattern but of ancient design was then set up. The type created by William Morris after the Jenson model was selected. Mr. Booth began the designing of letters and other ornaments, patterned very largely after the interlaced effects secured by the early Venetian bookmakers, and for which they showed so much partiality. A printer was employed who had learned his trade before the advent of the linotype. Many days were spent at the press by Mr. Booth himself until the difficulties were overcome. Experiments followed with ink and paper. An exceedingly high standard was established. The idea was to print a few books of merit. The first book undertaken was a brief but well-written life of Abraham Lincoln. This volume was completed in July, 1900. Many difficulties were encountered and disappointments overcome in making this book. While the work was under way a number of the literary friends of Mr. Booth in various parts of the country were invited to become members of a Cranbrook Society and to contribute to a magazine to be issued monthly at Cranbrook. Seventeen original contributions appeared in the first number. In this publication it was purposed to introduce a gradual development of the old and beautiful but recently very much neglected art of illumination, each succeeding number to follow the style of some particular person or period. It was an ambitious programme, but one volume of Cranbrook Papers having been completed, its reception by book lovers generally had been most gratifying to Mr. Booth.

The second book of the Cranbrook Press was dedicated to the memory of William Caxton, and his illustrious patron, Lord Rivers. Its title is "Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers." A further tribute to some other illustrious men has been paid in the Cranbrook republication of "The First English Translation of the Apocalypse, Together with the Early Wood-cut Illustrations Made 400 Years Ago by Albrecht Dürer." This was followed by selections from the writings of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, Francis Bacon, and Benjamin Franklin, under the comprehensive title of "Three Wise Men." This was finished in February, 1902. The Cranbrook books are printed by hand on hand-made paper, the entire process being of the ancient type. The binding is done with the utmost care, usually in half classic vellum, by the Cranbrook binder, Mr. Frank E. [illegible].

W. G. B.

Beautiful Norway.

NORWEGIAN BY-WAYS. By Charles W. Wood. Cloth. Nine Illustrations. Pp. [illegible]. New York: The Macmillan Company. $[illegible].

A "Sentimental Journey" from Bergen to Aalesund, and back again to the point of departure is what Mr. Charles W. Wood has described, and in a most happy modern manner. "Norwegian By-ways" is no commonplace itinerary, a record of hotels to be patronized; there is nothing Cookish about it. The author knows his Norway by heart, like a native, and his descriptions of the magnificence of nature are well told. Go where you please, and there is the country which possesses so many beauties. There are the hills and mountains, the rushing torrents, the streams, and the waterfalls. Its fjords are matchless. Then there are the lowlands, and the glaciers, and, if you so will it, you may find the midnight sun at the continuous night. Suppose all the world does go to Norway in search of comfort, that cannot change the loveliness of Norway. If what you might have bought in Norway, say, twenty-five years ago for a penny is now worth twopence, pay the extra money without a murmur. It is cheap, after all.

The book is gossipy in a pleasant way and full of the personality of the author, a lively friend who accompanied him, and the people they met.

An incident neatly told gives point to that blessed trait the Norwegians possess—honesty. Just as the two travelers are leaving Bergen, and the station is crowded, they hear a quiet voice saying: "I beg your pardon." They notice a little woman holding something in her hand, and, seeing her, they hear her say: "I beg your pardon! I think you are the gentleman who were in our magasin this morning and I had the honor of serving you. Well, you dropped this. I found it on the counter after you left and came out to-night hoping to see you and return it." And she held a half sovereign toward them, which glittered in the rays of a lamp.

The Piano in the Home.

ON CHOOSING A PIANO. By Algernon Rose. Illus. Pp. viii-144. London: The Walter Scott Publishing Company.

Mr. Rose, who avows that he has been identified with pianos nearly all his life, as were his father and uncles and their fathers, has told a good deal about choosing pianos in this little book; but he could have told as much in much less compass, for he is intolerably diffuse—"chatty," he might be called. But chattiness in a book of this kind does not count for much unless it is a good deal cleverer than Mr. Rose's. When he does come to [illegible], he speaks wisely and intelligently for the most part. Telling how to choose a piano involved the explanation of many features of its construction. Mr. Rose speaks of the wood, the decoration, true and false, the tone, proper and improper ways of "trying" it in the wareroom, the touch and the action, and he has also much to say in warning against cheap "jerry-built" pianos and the ways of agents and dealers in general.

What he says about quality of tone is eminently reasonable and should be observed by every one. He notes the "[illegible] and fizz" effect in inferior pianos having a prominent [illegible] shrill treble, and a weak middle part. A well-made piano, on the other hand, has a "veiled" tone in the middle register when the instrument is quite new which will develop and become freer with age. He adds:

> Pianos are like pears. Some kinds are too quickly ripe, and their day is soon over. Others come into their perfect condition later and last better than the Summer fruit. Indeed, a piano that is at its best when quite new does not always possess a tone which will give the most lasting satisfaction. The centre octaves being those which will have to sustain the most wear and tear, it is, as a rule, preferable to choose an instrument the middle part of which is fuller and richer than the extremes.

A New Book by Waldeck-Rousseau.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who preceded M. Combes as the President of the French Council of State, has just completed a new book, "Politique Française et Étrangère," which is published in Paris by M. Fasquelle. It forms one of a series of volumes which M. Waldeck-Rousseau is writing with a view to entering the French Academy. The other books published are "Questions Sociales," "Associations et Congrégations," and "La Défense Républicaine." In the preface of his new book it is noteworthy that M. Waldeck-Rousseau preaches a Republican policy of toleration mingled with firmness, like that of Gambetta and the other founders of the present régime.

BOSTON NOTES.

Bliss Carman the American Shelley—Literary Landmarks of Boston.

HAS America a Shelley? According to Mr. Douglas Sladen, it has such a possession in Mr. Bliss Carman, whose place among English-speaking poets, in his opinion, is next to Mr. Swinburne and Mr. Kipling. He denies him the quality of the seer, but he denies it to all other living poets, except Mr. Kipling, and he asserts that in grace of metre, and rhythm, and phrase, and atmosphere, Mr. Carman is to be compared to Shelley and Mr. Swinburne, and he finds "The Dead Faun" a revelation and prophesies universal appreciation for "The Pipes of Pan." It must be confessed that Mr. Sladen calls Mr. Carman a Canadian Shelley, but inasmuch as he is at this moment the editor of the Boston Literary World, and a resident of New York, he shall be called an American poet, as Boyle O'Reilly was, and as Mr. James Jeffrey Roche is, in spite of birth beneath an alien flag. Inasmuch as his poems have been published in Boston, and as he has been connected with a Boston publishing firm, Boston would like to lay exclusive claim to him.

⁂

David Masson's reminiscences in the current Speaker are troubling Boston. Mr. Masson came to Boston nearly forty years ago with very good letters to Holmes and Emerson, both of whom he heard lecture, and with both of whom he talked. He found "a glorious constellation of genius in Boston; it was the strong intellectual centre of the New World." He came four years ago, and "felt a great blank." "The city had, no doubt, many men of brilliance and power, but none excepting John Fiske of world-wide celebrity, and now Fiske has passed away. The intellectual life of America seems to be moving westward," he says, "gathering in strength and volume as it goes." Most vexatiously, his impressions of the two whom he came especially to see are so just that it is not easy to pooh-pooh his reflection. He tells of one hearer of Emerson who "supposed it was very fine, because it was Emerson, but would be darned if he understood it," and of another who declared that if one "lost" Emerson for a moment while hearing his lecture he stayed lost the whole evening. These were the things frankly said forty years ago. Now who would dare to speak of them?

⁂

The promised edition of Mr. Lindsay Swift's "Literary Landmarks of Boston," prepared for the visiting teachers, is published in a modestly elegant little pamphlet, with pictures of many of the most important houses. No such book is ever quite complete in its first edition, and its author has made no note of some still existing memorials of the great, but he has been betrayed into this fault by a resolute determination not to mention any place not still in existence, however attractive or important it might have been. The beautiful house of Edward Everett and the one wherein dwelt the great-grandfather of Dr. William Everett and Phillips Brooks, and Wendell Phillips's Essex Street house, so long an ark of refuge to the slave, have been omitted for this reason, although the former has been destroyed but a short time, and the latter is the place with which the memory of Phillips is most closely connected. No visitor who uses the book will repeat the maddening experience through which one passes in more than one European city as one encounters the pitying smile of the native and his assurance that the wonder described in the guide book was torn down in 1810, or earlier. The book is indexed by names and arranged by streets, so that it can be used both as a guide book and as a manual of reference.

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Among one of the earliest Stevenson books of next Winter will be "Stevenson's Shrine; the Record of a Pilgrimage," by Miss Laura Stubbs, niece of the Dean of Ely, a pretty quarto bound in green, and designed and printed at the De La More Press, London. The cover design is by Miss Blanche McManus, whose industry during her stay abroad has been amazing. For two years she has worked at intervals at the pictures for Mr. Francis Miltoun's "The Cathedrals of Northern France," which is to be published by Messrs. Page & Co., with eighty pictures from her sketches, and many decorations of her design. The Coronation Prayer Book, issued by the Oxford Press, was decorated by her with eighty initials and five borders. She has drawn thirty-six beautiful blocks for a "Communion Service" published by the De La More Press, and sold unbound and uncut, that any one wishing to present it to a church may have it arranged in harmony with the tone of its furnishings. She has made the initials and other decorations, including the title page, for "The King's Library," the beautiful reprints of "The Mirrour of Vertue," and "Eikon Basilike," which Mr. Gollancz has been supervising, and this commission was little more than half of her work. Lately she has made book plates for the Duchess of Wellington and Lord Wolseley, and she is making two calendars, an "Omar Khayyam," and "The Sov'raine Herb; or, The Smokers' Year," written by Mr. Francis Miltoun. One writes "Miss McManus," but it is no secret that she is really the wife of Mr. Mansfield, formerly of Mansfield & Wessels. She is now in Boston, but her work will not permit her to return home for the present. Mr. Mansfield's quartette are with Messrs. L. C. Page & Co.

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One of the Rev. Washington Gladden's volumes of [illegible] papers will be published next Winter by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., under the title, "Witnesses of the Light." They are the Noble lectures for 1903, and the volume is to be illustrated. Another clergyman, the Rev. George A. Gordon, will publish a volume of a more professional character, "Ultimate Conceptions of Faith." Dr. Eva March Tappan has written "The Christ Story," and one can only hope that the delicate tact and perfect good taste which have been visible in all the references to religious matters in her former books will not desert her. To be sufficiently reverent to please Trinitarians, sufficiently cold to avoid giving displeasure to Unitarians, to keep one's own self-respect, and not to be false to one's own religious ideals, are four tasks not easily executed simultaneously, and few have been the previous authors who have succeeded in the former two, and few are those whom the world has not kindly told that they had failed in the latter two.

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Mr. Bradford Torrey's Atlantic paper, "A Bunch of Texas and Arizona Birds," will be one of those included in his coming volume, "The Clerk of the Woods." He seemed to have found the sand hill crane of to-day as vociferous as those [illegible] Bryant interested his muse.

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The August Atlantic will contain a complete novel, "Daphne," by Miss Margaret Sherwood, one of the books on the publishers' Autumn list.

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Miss Florence Converse, the author of "The Burden of Christopher," received the degree of Master of Arts at Wellesley this year, and Miss Annie F. Wilson, the author of "The Wars of Peace," received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The college journalist naturally questioned Miss Converse as to her coming novel, "Long Will," and learned that it is a story of Wat Tyler's rebellion with a rebellious hero.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, July 2, 1903.

A Member of the Sanhedrim.

AS OTHERS SAW HIM. A Retrospect. A. D. 54. With Introduction, Afterwords, and Notes. By Joseph Jacobs. New York: The Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.25.

Meshullam Ben Zadok sat among the seventy-one of the Sanhedrim in Jerusalem in the year 30 of our era, as a mere Israelite with pharisaical leanings, and not a member of either priestly party. He was a young man of good parentage, with a sympathetic and liberal mind, much distressed by the brutal tyranny of the Roman conquerors, and inclined to hope for the coming of a Deliverer. He had been much impressed by the teachings of John the Baptist, whom he classed as an Essenite. He witnessed the uprising in favor of Jesus with mixed feelings, but never doubted either the sincerity or the wonderful power of Him who, to a well-to-do Israelite of that hour, was no more than an eloquent Preacher beloved by the poor and debased. By an accident, Meshullam was of the twenty-three who, under the direction of Hanan and his son-in-law, Joseph Caiaphas, condemned Jesus, though he really did not vote at all. Twenty-five years later, in a letter to a Greek friend who had become aware of the ministrations of Paul, Meshullam told the story of Jesus as he knew it. This story, a Jewish picture of the hour and its happenings, makes up most of the book called "As Others Saw Him." Like Howard Pyle's "Rejected of Men," it will do no harm, nor will it benefit anybody, Christian or Jew, or rank unbeliever. As an imaginary picture of life in Jerusalem at a certain time, it has merit. It is decidedly interesting reading for grave-minded persons. It is not "sensational."

The aim of its author is to help to remove anti-Jewish prejudice in Christian communities. He tries to "display to Jews the essential Jewishness of Jesus in many of His aspects, and explain to Christians how it came about that the leaders of the Jewish nation helped to put Him to death." He upholds the authenticity of the Gospel sayings attributed to Jesus, but his imaginary Israelite of A. D. 30 knows nothing of the Resurrection and the miracles. There is no new point of view here, and the book can be classed only as a sort of literary curiosity.

Before the War.

A GENTLEMAN OF THE SOUTH. A Memory of the Black Belt. From the Manuscript Memoirs of the late Col. Stanton Elmore. Edited without change by William Garrott Brown. In one volume. Pp. [illegible]. 16mo. Cloth. The Macmillan Company. $[illegible].

An "inky cloak" does not express the gloom of "A Gentleman of the South." It is dyed through and through with blackness. Mourning borders would have been appropriate for its pages, through which stalk murder, grim revenge, and bloody death. True, a pair of lovers join hands in the midst of the gore, but by this time one is in no mood to care for such slight matters as youth and sentiment.

Mr. Brown tells his story well, though the fiction of an edited manuscript and the consequent prolixity were made absurdly [illegible] and cumbersome. The characters are clearly drawn, the negro, [illegible], being unusually good; the plot is well sustained, and the sombre drama absorbs only too fiercely the reader's interest. It cleverly gives a fair picture of a people, after all, singularly care-free and light-hearted, and the catastrophe almost out-Herods Hamlet in its methods. But there are fine thoughts in the story; it is told with fire and force, and it holds out large promise of excellent, and—let us hope—less harrowing work to come.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

THE volume on "The United States" in the Cambridge Modern History, published by the Macmillan Company, narrates the history of Canada and of the colonies, French and English, connected with it, from their discovery down to the time at which Canada passed under the British crown; of the other English colonies in North America from their origin to the Declaration of Independence, and the history of these colonies after they had become the United States, from 1776 down to the present day. The story of "The Civil War," as told by the late John G. Nicolay in three long chapters, occupies over 100 pages in a volume of 750 pages of text. Other chapters describe "The Naval Operations of the Civil War," "The North During the War," and "The South During the War," the first being by H. W. Wilson, the second by Nicolay; so that, all told, the story of our civil war occupies nearly a fourth of the volume. Among the chapters of special interest to Americans are those in which Prof. John B. Moore of Columbia reviews the situation of "The United States as a World Power."

Longmans, Green & Co. are to publish next week "Three Sermons Preached in the Cathedral Church of Christ, Canterbury, on March 29, 1903; Being the Sunday After the Death of the Very Rev. Frederic William Farrar, D. D., F. R. S., Dean," by the Rev. Dr. A. J. Mason, Archdeacon H. M. Spooner, and the Rev. Dr. H. Montagu Butler; "Elementary Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism," by J. Carey Foster and Alfred W. Porter, B. S., both of University College, London, founded on Joubert's "Traité Élémentaire d'Électricité," and "Collected Verses," by Alfred Cochrane, author of "The Kestrel's Nest, and Other Verses," "Leviore Plectro," &c. This last is a well-made, well-printed little 16mo volume of 120 pages.

To-day's issue of Harper's Weekly contains a series of interesting photographs showing what American sculptors are doing for the St. Louis Exposition. Among those who are at work on statuary are Carl Bitter, Philip Martiny, C. H. Niehaus, and F. E. R. Roth. Miss M. F. Wilson is executing the largest commission given to any woman for decorative work at the fair. The photographs in The Weekly show these sculptors at their work in their studios on the models for their different designs.

The Macmillan Company has arranged to publish in the early Autumn a new romance of the forest by Stewart Edward White, author of "The Blazed Trail" and "Conjuror's House." It will be entitled "The Magic Forest." The scene is laid in the Canadian woods, the hero being a little boy who walks off a train in his sleep, and ends by spending the Summer with the Indians.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are preparing to bring out an American edition of "Godfrey Marten, Schoolboy," by Charles Turley. It is said to be written along the same lines as "Tom Brown at Rugby," although, of course, from the point of view of the beginning of the twentieth century. In other words, it is a healthful story of schoolboy life at a great English public school, in which no attempt is made to ventilate abuses. The volume is already in its second edition in England.

John Lane has in preparation an illustrated edition of Henry Harland's "The Cardinal's Snuff-Box." A well-known English artist who has had a long residence in Italy, G. C. Wilmshurst, is making the pictures for it. The popular edition of this novel has just passed into its hundredth thousand.

There will be nine short stories in the August Harper, about evenly divided between new and well-known writers. Among the latter are Margaret Deland, Robert W. Chambers, Mary E. Wilkins, Arthur Colton, and Marie Van Vorst. Several will be illustrated in color by Howard Pyle, W. T. Smedley, Sarah Stilwell, Elizabeth Shippen Green, and H. [illegible].

A Russian edition of "Sunderland's Bible" which has been on the list of G. P. Putnam's Sons during the past decade, has recently been printed in St. Petersburg. The translator is Vladimir Tchertkoff, a friend of Tolstoi.

The title of Amelia E. Barr's new story has been changed to "The Black Shilling." It is a tale of Boston town, the opening scenes being in old Boston, in Lincolnshire, but soon pass to Boston proper. The time is that of the Mathers, and about the period of the witchcraft delusions. The book will contain a number of illustrations, and will be published by Dodd, Mead & Co. in the Fall.

Henry Holt & Co. have in press for the third time the late Paul Leicester Ford's "The Federalist." The editorial matter in the book takes up about 200 of the 800 pages, and the footnotes introduced by Mr. Ford illustrating the subsequent experience of the United States and other countries as foreshadowed in the book are also included.

"Recollections of a Town Boy at Westminster, 1849-1855," by Capt. F. Markham, late Rifle Brigade, is published in this country by Longmans, Green & Co. The author has chapters on "The School and Precincts," "Dr. Liddell," "School Servants," "Shops and Shopkeepers," "Football in 'Green,'" "'In Bounds' and 'Out of Bounds,'" "Yard Building," "The Barges," "St. David's Day," "The Westminster Play," "The Duke of Wellington's Funeral," "Speeches and Epigrams," and other interesting topics. There will be a number of illustrations in the book.

"Courage" is the title of a new book by Charles Wagner, author of "The Simple Life" and "The Better Way," which Dodd, Mead & Co. will issue in the Fall. In this volume the author sets forth the things that are worth being loved and acquired by stress and toil. He points out the way to attain moral force, the rôle vigilance plays in the world, the means of escape from fear; in short, he shows young men how to give themselves up to benevolence and consecrated manliness, and to throw discouragement aside.

Henry Holt & Co. have in press new editions of Anthony Hope's "Prisoner of Zenda," and the sequel, "Rupert of Hentzau." While the former novel is in its fifty-fifth impression, "Rupert" is also making a notable record, going into the twentieth.

The Frederick A. Stokes Company has in preparation new large editions of Frances Hodgson Burnett's "The Making of a Marchioness," Robert Barr's "In the Midst of Alarms," Charles B. [illegible]'s "Your Uncle Lew," and "Simon Dale," by Anthony Hope. The volumes are to be issued at a cheaper price in answer to the demand for them.

"Songs and Poems," to be published in the Fall by Dodd, Mead & Co., is the first volume of verse by Marie Corelli, the well-known author of "The Master Christian," "Temporal Power," and other books.

The title of Miss Barbara Yechton's new story has been changed from "Honor" to "Honor d'Everel." As was said in last week's issue of THE REVIEW, this is the story of a girl's life on an island in the Caribbean Sea. The author combines in it the gay with the sorrowful. The book will be illustrated.

"A Duke and His Double," a new story by Edward S. Van Zile, will be brought out this month by Henry Holt & Co. The hero of the tale is a butler, in which it is similar to Barrie's play, "The Admirable Crichton." But here the similarity is said to end, for Mr. Van Zile's butler is not pathetic. Another figure in his book is an ambitious Chicago [illegible] merchant with designs on New York society. The author received the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., at the recent commencement of the institution.

The Macmillan Company is publishing this week: "A Manual of Jewish History and Literature," preceded by a brief summary of Bible history, by Dr. D. Cassel, translated by Mrs. Henry Lucas; in the Golden Treasury Series, "The Golden Sayings of Epictetus," translated and arranged by Hastings Crossley, M. A.; "Jacopo Robusti, Called Tintoretto," by J. B. Stoughton Holborn, B. A., with many illustrations, in the series of Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture; "An Introduction to Systematic Philosophy," by Walter T. Marvin, Ph. D.; "The Educational Writings of Richard Mulcaster," by James Oliphant, M. A., F. R. S. E.; "Thompson's Progress," by C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne; "A Text Book of Botany," by Dr. E. Strasburger, Dr. Fritz Noll, Dr. H. Schenck, and the late Dr. A. F. W. Schimper, translated from the German by H. C. Porter, Ph. D.; "An Examination of the Nature of the State: A Study in Political Philosophy," by Westel Woodbury Willoughby, Ph. D.

James Pott & Co. have in preparation for Fall publication a book by the author of "A Sportswoman in India," Miss Isabel Savory. It will be called "The Tail of the Peacock," after the Moors. It is the account of personal experiences in Morocco. The author treats "in the masterly style of the trained writer and the observant traveler," of Tangier, Cape Spartel, [illegible], Marrakesh, El [illegible], Saffi, Fez, Morocco City, and Mequinez. She describes the people, their customs, government, society, history, and legends. There will be numerous illustrations.

Henry Frowde of the Oxford University Press is about to publish another series of "Studies in Dante," by Dr. E. Moore, the well-known English Dante scholar.

T. J. Carey & Co. of this city are about to issue a book of 180 pages containing some 600 puns, new and old, and many originals. The book is expected to have a ready sale, being bound in cloth, and will cost 50 cents.

The Princeton University Bulletin for June is now being issued. The opening article, on "Graduate Studies in Princeton," is by Andrew F. West. An interesting paper is contributed by Thomas Marc Parrott on "The Poetry of Matthew Arnold." Other contributions are on "Methods of Graduate Work," by W. F. Magie; "Princeton Expedition to Patagonia," by W. B. Scott, and "The Specific Heat of Solutions," by W. F. Magie. There are the usual book notices and university notes. The bulletin is issued quarterly.

Certain elaborate books have appeared on Oriental rugs which have been rather expensive. Dodd, Mead & Co. have in preparation a copiously illustrated volume, to be issued at popular price, on "The Oriental Rug," by W. D. Ellwanger, author of "A Summer Snowflake and Drift and Other Verse-and-Song." The author not only considers the Oriental rug, but the carpet and saddlebags, mats, and pillows. He treats of kinds and shades, dyes, types, borders, &c. Some of the illustrations will be in color, others in black and white.

MAXIM GORKY.

Life and Writings of an Apologist of Anarchism.*

TO the Western world Alexei Maximovitch Peshkoff, or as better known by his nom de plume, Maxim Gorky, has been a standing puzzle for several years past. To many, very many, of us his writings have been wholly unpalatable. To others he has been, as to the vast majority of his countrymen, a genius, a revelation, an unapproached master. Below there was in each of his works, everybody felt that, decidedly more power than in the sketches of Anton Chekhoff, for instance. But is he such a master of the word as Tolstoi, Turgenieff, Dostoyevsky, Gogol? Will his works live like theirs? Or is the phenomenon but the expression of a momentary national mood, of a fad, doomed to be engulfed and obliterated within a short time?

To these and other queries the book of Dr. Dillon sets out to give a plain, intelligible answer—an answer based on all the somewhat complex and contradictory circumstances. The book opportunely comes to fill a void, for whatever one's individual opinion of the man and his achievements may be, certain it is that all lovers of literature agree in demanding a satisfying explanation of Gorky's overweening influence on the thinking Russia of to-day and, in a minor degree, of his impact on world literature.

As a sort of motto discernible in Gorky's writings, Dr. Dillon quotes from the latter's autobiography: "I have come from below, from the nethermost ground of life, where is naught but sludge and murk. . . . I am the truthful voice of life, the harsh cry of those who still abide down there, and who have let me come up to bear witness to their suffering." That may indeed be taken as the keynote of the intellectual efforts of the man, or, to be more exact, it is one of them—the predominant note in many of the things he has written, but submerged or wholly absent in others. For Gorky's is not a simple, transparent nature. His is a dual soul, and the one moiety strives and wars against and rends the other. This book makes that plain. First, the biographical part of it. Born in 1868, as the son of an eccentric upholsterer of Nizhny Novgorod, with insanity and criminal tendencies cropping out both on the paternal and maternal side of his lineage, with a boyhood far worse than poor Chatterton's, with scarcely any regular schooling or tuition, he became a waif and an outcast, and wholly dependent upon his own exertions at the plastic and formative period of life. From fifteen to twenty-five he underwent an unbroken series of vicissitudes, toils for a mere pittance, and in the company of "creatures who once were men," (as he ironically terms a set of his former co-laborers in one of his sketches), in degrading, mean, unsanitary surroundings, at a score of callings and trades, is near the brink of suicide on several occasions, absorbs more or less of the atmosphere, the ethics, the fearful degradation all around him, and then at last, after attaining to early manhood, emerges suddenly and almost without any gradation whatever from darkest gloom into the brilliant sunlight of life, fame, and affluence. Is it a wonder that his is not a well-balanced mind or character? He has indeed come out of the "nethermost ground," and those long years spent in purgatory, nay, inferno, have left their indelible stamp on the one side of his nature, and that the most pronounced, usually the only one plainly observable in his writings, leans toward anarchy, is Mephistophelean, advocates destruction of society, of creed, of moral constraints of every description, scoffs and sneers at all that is good, uplifting and full of promise in human nature, and preaches just the one-sided doctrine of brute force and utter license. But there is a second side to him; there is an undercurrent, now scarcely perceptible, again welling up strong and pure, of fine human feeling, of sympathy with the weak and erring, of charity for their gropings in the dark, a vein of kindly, cordial pity and encouragement for those struggling and grovelling down there "where is naught but sludge and murk."

That Gorky is a master in the sketch—plastic, lifelike, keenly psychological; that his writings abound with powerful descriptions of some of nature's phenomena, especially the sea, the storm, the steppe, the atmosphere, the mountains; that in Russian literature he has had no forerunner like him in this respect—all this is undeniable. But in English and French literature there have been some greater writers than he in this particular, and the sketch limits his powers as a writer. In the novel he has proved a dismal failure, so far as continuity of plot, sustained interest and unity of action are concerned. His three so-called novels, "Foma Gordyeeff," "The Peasant," and "A Trio," prove it. And his dramatic writings, "Scenes in the House of the Bessemyonoffs" and "The Night Asylum," lack precisely the dramatic element.

How, then, comes it that in Russia he has dethroned Tolstoi, and has outstripped easily all his rivals and competitors of the younger generation? How comes it that he is acclaimed in Russia as the greatest writer in national literature, and that the enthusiasm with which not only his works produced during the last five years are greeted by the entire reading public, but with which he himself personally is acclaimed and cheered wherever he sets foot is greater and more fervid than that accorded to any Russian writer before? How comes it that even to-day, ten years after his first sketch saw the light in "Kavkaz," a publication in faraway Tiflis, there is a whole library full of books, magazine articles, pamphlets, and sketches descriptive, appreciative, enthusiastic of the man and his writings, heralding him as the great "path-breaker" of new Russian literature? It cannot be the intrinsic quality of his writing alone that is responsible for all that. Nor is it. Dr. Dillon's book makes that very plain. There are three main reasons for the phenomenal popularity besides the undeniable excellence of his work. One of these is that his work, dealing with a nether world in Russian life, never before adequately touched, came just in the nick of time, viz., after the Russian literary and social craze which glorified the dull and apathetic moujik into an admirable prototype and symbol of national life, and which portrayed peasant life as the untarnished wellspring of robust national health had spent itself. Gorky's tramps, ragamuffins, thieves, decayed gentlemen, loafers, and all the rest of that picturesque and ragged lot he made pass before the eyes of his countrymen in kaleidoscopic and bizarre groupings, were novel and were portrayed with the sure touch of the master, of the man who knew every pulse beat of these creatures, were presented in a way to capture and hold attention and to stir up the emotions of such an emotional race as the Russians are. Then he made himself not alone their spokesman, but their advocate, and in such a powerfully impressive manner as to lead the great unreasoning multitude astray and to make the select minority seek and find in his works a new religion, or at least a new cult, the cult of physical strength and beauty, of untrammeled passion and desire, of unbridled liberty. And, finally, he was welcomed by every stratum of Russian society as the new prophet of its own tenets and ideals, by the nationals as heartily as by the philosophers and by the Socialists.

To understand all this, to understand how such things are possible in that almost boundless country of 130,000,000, possible on such slight grounds, it is, of course, necessary to understand Russia and the Russians, with their half-defined but perpetual longings, their hopes of political improvement and reforms, their emotionalism insufficiently controlled by logic and cool reason. But it indeed explains the marvelously rapid rise of Gorky and the even more marvelous degree of popularity he enjoys at this hour in his native country. On the face of it it looks, of course, very like much of an anomaly that Gorky, the consistent apologist of anarchism, should be hailed with joy by the entire cultured class of Russia, including the highest ranks of the aristocracy and the very pillars of the Czar's throne, as well as the rising generation of Russia's university students. It looks strange when one sees this same Gorky, on the one hand, elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg, the recipient of enormous emoluments and of high honors; on the other, sent to jail for sympathizing with rebellious students, banished into the interior, and subjected to perpetual police surveillance. But these things, these contradictions, are thoroughly Russian.

Dr. Dillon shows how Gorky himself, although honest enough in his convictions and although adhering to them even in these days of his prosperity, has made shrewd use of these various favoring circumstances, and how, by avoiding identification with any particular school of political thought in Russia, he has managed to keep the affection and the loyalty of all, and is in turn claimed by each as one of their own. He gives it as his opinion, however, that the only party in Russia for which Gorky has something like a fellow-feeling and whose aims he seeks to further is the Socialist.

A feature of the book is the incorporation in it of a number of Gorky's least-known yet most characteristic sketches, translated by Dr. Dillon himself, such as "Emelyan Pilyai," "It Happened Once in Autumn," "The Song of the Falcon," "In the Steppe," and "The Procession of Shame," of these the last-named is one of the most impressive as it is also one of the most peculiar sketches of all. The translations are admirably done.

Dr. Dillon performs also with great acumen the task of dissecting Gorky's soul-life, the underlying principles—or want of principles—that guided him in most of his writings. He thinks the most serious fault that must be found with him is that he not only palliates and excuses the misdoings and rascalities of his motley crew of [illegible], tramps and criminals, but that he distinctly identifies himself with their code of ethics. The latter, he says, is very simple. It consists in rejecting all human ties and responsibilities, and living Ishmael-like, glutting by every means at hand, no matter whether theft or murder, every base-born passion. Such teaching on young and impressionable minds must result in evil, he thinks, and it is on that account all the more significant that Gorky is the ideal writer of Russian youth to-day, and that their elders are still enough to encourage them in their worship. By presenting first a group of Gorky's most typical figures, like Chelkash, Ignat, and Foma, Gordyeeff, Malva, the Orloff couple, Makar Chudra, and others, and by quoting their maxims, their views of life, or their defense, he shows that pure and vicious anarchism is what is taught in these works, although in such works as "Konovaloff," "A Trio," "Heart Ache" and a few others, especially his more recent ones, there are occasional flashes of a better and purer spirit to be read between the lines. In fact, Dr. Dillon half opines that Gorky since his marriage is gradually veering around to a healthier mode of thought, but that as yet his new, half-formed convictions and reflections are battling with his old and noxious ones, in which the antithesis to Byron's "whatever is is good" forms about the only tangible philosophy.

W. VON [illegible]

*MAXIM GORKY: His Life and Writings. By E. J. Dillon. Small octavo. Pp. [illegible], with Bibliographical Lists and a Frontispiece. New York: [illegible] & Co.

GIFFORD LECTURES.

Richard B. Haldane's Series on "The Pathway to Reality."*

IT is possible that Lord Gifford would have repented his foundation of the Gifford Lectures or have cursed the day when he was born could he have foreseen the difficulties of successive lecturers in adapting themselves to his conditions and their ingenuity in meeting them. Dr. Haldane (from three possible titles we choose the one best suited to his present work) assumes that what Lord Gifford intended was "to promote a thinking consideration of God and His relation to the actual world." The need of such consideration is, he thinks, enforced by Prof. William James's Gifford Lectures, "Varieties of Religious Experience," which he interprets as a reductio ad absurdum of the claim that feeling is the seat of authority in religion. He does not tell us what he thinks Lord Gifford's surprise would have been to anticipate Prof. James's conclusion that the facts warrant "a sort of polytheism" without making belief in one God impossible, but he says of Prof. James's book, "It forms a powerful Critique of Pure Faith. It certainly is in danger of being put on the Index of any church which bases itself on the appeal to right feeling as the foundation of its claim to authority." This is certainly a very interesting way of regarding Prof. James's book, and not at all forced or unnatural, though a quite different consummation from that which Prof. James desired when marshaling his facts.

In choosing Dr. Haldane for one of the Gifford courses it is as if the Trustees of the Gifford Fund had resolved to produce something of home manufacture approximating Prof. James's importation in the attractiveness of its form and the brilliancy of its color. Their success is only partial, while at the same time Dr. Haldane's manner of lecturing is happily contrasted with the average metaphysician's. The preface tells us that the lectures "were for the most part delivered extempore, of course with assistance derived from carefully prepared notes." That the lecturer dared to venture on this method in the discussion of matters so abstruse is convincing of his easy familiarity with them. But the method has the defects of its qualities. Dr. Haldane confesses that "Hegel is very hard to read." Those seeking to interpret him do not make him easy to be understood when they write as carefully as possible; and, trusting themselves to extempore utterances, they are likely to make his difficulties more obscure. Certainly there are some passages here which might have been carefully rewritten with advantage to their clarity. It would have been interesting to see the lecturer's hearers from a humorous point of view. Scotchmen are born metaphysicians, but there is a difference in metaphysicians, as in deacons. There are passages in these lectures which must have affected Dr. Haldane's hearers very much as George Borrow's reading of the Apostle's Creed in the Romany dialect affected the gypsies. "The features of the assembly were twisted and the eyes of all turned upon me with a fearful squint; not an individual present but squinted; the gypsy jockey squinted worst of all."

The successive Gifford lecturers are supposed to make up a happy family. There must be no violent altercations, but they have some friendly differences. Dr. Haldane and Prof. James are as far apart as possible in their estimates of the significance of Hegel. These lectures end upon a note that is an index to their general stress:

> Far away, across the German Ocean, there is a quiet spot shut off from the busy traffic of the streets of Berlin. You go along the Invaliden Strasse and turn through a gateway which leads to the now deserted cemetery of the old Dorotheen Kirche. There, under a simple stone lie the mortal remains of the greatest master of abstract thought that the world has ever seen since Aristotle died.

Speaking elsewhere, in the same lecture, of Hegel's importance, Dr. Haldane says:

> The best assurance I can give you of my own conviction on the subject is to tell you that all that is in these lectures I have either taken or adapted from Hegel, and that in Hegel there is twice as much again of equal importance which these lectures cannot even touch.

From this loyal acknowledgment we are not to infer any hard-and-fast defense of Hegel at all points. The force of the criticisms so often made upon Hegel's "Natur-Philosophie" is cheerfully allowed, and his defects in particular statements, though oftener because of his needlessly obscure expression than because of any failure of his essential thought. Some of the most interesting passages are those which deal with Hegel's critics, opponents, and continuators. What is said of Lotze is particularly interesting because it is an affectionate tribute of a pupil to a master from whom the pupil has, for the most part, broken away. There is ample recognition of what Lotze did for psychology and Herbart for logic, and of Prof. Royce's modified Hegelianism, but with no base concession that Hegel's doctrine was so neglectful of will as Royce has represented it. In Royce's attempt to marry the conceptions of Hegel and Schopenhauer it is Dr. Haldane's persuasion that he makes the marriage settlements too favorable to the Schopenhauer side. Referring to the philosophical achievement of Royce, James, and Münsterberg, Dr. Haldane gives expression to "the feeling that the next great step forward in the history of speculative thought may come not from this old side of the world, but from the United States of America."

Of those passages which are concerned with Hegel's critics, the most important are those which make a countercriticism on the criticism of Prof. Pringle Pattison, under which alliterative name a good many persons will fail to recognize their old friend Andrew Seth, whose "Hegelianism and Personality" so fluttered Hegelian dovecotes the world over a few years since. It was his contention that Hegel's conceptions were fatal to personality both in God and man. Dr. Haldane contends that T. H. Green's interpretation was much more open to this construction than Hegel's own incautiously expressed opinions.

These points of light in Dr. Haldane's lectures must not be permitted to obscure for us its general scope, which is coincident with his persuasion that the history of speculative thought is no record of discordant hypotheses, but the elaboration of a great edifice of thought, Aristotle the founder, Hegel the great modern reconstructor, who has left the main conception of the building unaltered. In Book I. a succession of chapters deals with "The Meaning of Reality"; in Book II. another succession with "The Criticism of Categories." In Book II. we have that "unearthly ballet of bloodless categories" which Prof. Bradley has denounced, but not as an exhibition inviting us to final admiration. The categories of Mathematics, Geometry, Physics, Biology, Psychology are shown to be so many convenient forms of thought, at every stage excluding more than they include of the reality of life. There is frank contempt for what is called "the window theory," i. e., that the mind looks out through the senses on the actual world, but there is equally frank contempt for the notion that thought builds the actual world. Thought does not make things any more than things make thought.

> It is in the self-conscious mind that the two are distinguished, and, except as aspects within self-conscious mind, they seem to have no meaning or reality. Within it we must look for truth and error as well as everything besides. It is the whole field of reality, because it is the whole field of mind. And mind creates reality only in the sense that reality has no meaning save as a distinction within mind; while, on the other hand, mind cannot become a distinct object for self-consciousness save in contrast to an object conceived as real and self-subsisting. That the distinction of the one from the other exists only in thought is plain. The one is just the other under a different aspect.

Here is that essential unity of subject and object which is essential to the Hegelian method and is one of its most fruitful germs. If the average reader finds so abstract a teaching discouraging and deterrent, it does not follow that there is nothing for him here. There is vivid phrasing, apt allusion, incidental homeliness of idea and expression, acute and drastic comment on conventional beliefs, that should conciliate the reader whom the metaphysical abstraction will be likely to repel. If not the goal, the course should make him happy.

*THE PATHWAY TO REALITY. Being the Gifford Lectures Delivered in the University of St. Andrews in the Session 1902-1903. By the Right Hon. Richard Burdon Haldane, M. P., LL. D., K. C. Pp. xix.-316. 8vo. Cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3 net.

A New Universal Language.

"Esperanto" is the name of a new kind of Volapük that was invented by Dr. Samenhof. Under that title J. C. O'Connor has issued a complete textbook for students, a 16mo of 176 pages, yet it contains full grammar, exercises, conversations, commercial letters, and two vocabularies. The originator of such a language has three principal difficulties to overcome—he must render the study of the language so easy as to be mere play for the learner; he must enable the learner to make direct use of his knowledge with persons of any tongue, whether the language be universally accepted or not; he must find some means of overcoming the vis inertia of mankind and disproving them, in the quickest manner possible and en masse, to learn and use Esperanto as a living language and not only in last extremities and with the key at hand. As to the first problem, Dr. Samenhof says he has simplified his whole grammar to such a degree that it can be learned perfectly in an hour; his vocabulary has also been so constructed that, as he says, the student is enabled to create new words for himself, without the necessity of having previously to learn them. Problem 2 was solved, he says, by dismembering ideas into independent, unchangeable words. The final basis of Esperanto seems to be Latin; such words as are common to the languages of all civilized peoples, together with so-called "foreign" words and technical terms, were left unaltered; if such words are needed, and it is impossible to use an equivalent term, an ordinary dictionary must be used. By means of a tiny leaflet, a single sheet of paper that can be inclosed with any letter, a German is supposed to be able to write to a Spaniard, say, or an Englishman to an Italian, in Esperanto, even though the recipient never heard of the language; the Lilliputian lexicon will render the letter perfectly intelligible, it is claimed. The new language seems to have made some progress in France, since several books published in Paris are given in a list appended.

Miss Ellen Glasgow's New Book.

Miss Ellen Glasgow, who sails this month for a holiday trip in Switzerland, has just completed a novel to be published in October. It is entitled "The Deliverance." The scene is laid in the tobacco section of Virginia, and principally among the growers of that very picturesque crop. Those who have read Miss Glasgow's tales of Virginia, admirable in their truth and in their literary quality, will appreciate that we have a new motive to live until October.

RECENT POETRY.

Verses by Bliss Carman, Alice Herbert, and Marie Van Vorst.*

THE joy of making the natural world talk with human voices is not as yet forgotten by the poets, nor is it likely that at any time the impersonal view of the natural world will be the only one to impose itself upon poetic minds. "The folk-lore of the mountains, the drama of the sea," keep their interest in nature-poetry, and Mr. Bliss Carman is one of the few who can chant their legends to the notes that fit their spirit. In this second volume of "The Pipes of Pan" are many beautiful and expressive symbols of human life gathered from the world of trees and stones and blossoms. Some stanzas from the sequence of short poems, which he calls "Among the Aspens," will show the true and delicate sagacity with which he translates the aspect of inanimate objects into the language of emotion:

Said Aspen Heart to Quaking Leaf,
"Who goes by on the hill
That you should tremble at dead of noon
When the whole earth is still?"

Said Quaking Leaf to Aspen Heart,
"A loneliness drew nigh,
And fear was on us when we heard
The mountain rain go by."

Said Aspen Heart to Quaking Leaf,
"Who went by on the hill?
The rain was but your old gray nurse
Crossing the granite sill."

Said Quaking Leaf to Aspen Heart,
"There was a ghostly sigh,
And frosty hands were laid on us
As the lone fog went by."

Said Aspen Heart to Quaking Leaf,
"But who went by on the hill?
The white fogs were your playfellows,
And your companions still."

Said Quaking Leaf to Aspen Heart,
"We shook, I knew not why,
Huddled together, when we saw
A passing soul go by."

The author of "Between the Lights" has neither any intense vision for the mysteries of nature nor any extraordinary skill to make her rhythms express subtle effects and imaginative suggestions. Nevertheless in the mass of gross prosaic fluent poetry that pours out upon the public at this season of the year, her gentle sentiment and unpretentious meters are pleasant to encounter. The poem entitled "Autumn" indicates her simple way of mingling the life of nature with the life of man:

Summer to me is fairest in her death,
When thick the leaves fall on her quiet face.
No more she laughs with triumph in her breath,
Her spirit sighs in every wooded place.

No more her sunshine mocks my twilight way.
The heavy rose is withered at her breast,
Her songs are sung. Their echoes die away,
Too far, too faint to wake the old unrest.

Summer and I are sisters now at last.
We have lived golden days and seen them die,
Now all the old, sad hopes are dreamed and past,
We may fold hands for sleeping, she and I.

Yet only half can Summer share my sorrow.
I have her yesterday—but not her morrow.

The casual reader of "Poems by Marie Van Vorst" will doubtless be somewhat surprised to learn from the dedication that this is the author's first book of verse. Her name is familiar through the work she has done for the magazines, and the work itself has the note of maturity. That her imagination is far from the commonplace is testified by the first poem in the volume—"The Song of the Wheat"—in which an emotion is evoked by the most delicate means. The symbolism is pushed no further than indefinable suggestion that flickers over the irregular meters with luminous beauty. Although it gives better than anything else the artistic feeling with which only a small number of the poems are fully inspired, it is too long to quote entire and too integral in quality to divide. "The Year's End" is lacking in the happy vision of outdoor life that mitigates the somewhat strained intensity of the more introspective poems, but it renders fairly enough a characteristic avoidance of hack phrasing in treating a thoroughly familiar theme:

What are my ways now that my Love is dead?
As candles round a bier stand future days.
Must I then read in annals of years fled
What are my ways?

On the time-reaping shining sickle sways;
I watch in fog and rain with bended head,
And for no flower swathe the cold blade stays.
If memory were a solace, hearts that bled
Were healed long since! Now the quick tear betrays
I may not with my past be comforted.
What are my ways?

*PIPES OF PAN. NUMBER TWO. From the Green Book of the Bards. By Bliss Carman. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.
*BETWEEN THE LIGHTS. By Alice Herbert. New York: John Lane.
*POEMS. By Marie Van Vorst. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Commercial Reciprocity.

RECIPROCITY. By J. Laurence Laughlin, Ph. D., Professor of Political Economy in the University of Chicago, and H. Parker Willis, Ph. D., Professor of Economics and Political Science in Washington and Lee University. Pp. xi.-583. Large 8vo. Cloth. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. $2 net.

A history of commercial reciprocity in our politics is largely a history also of our tariff legislation for the last twenty years. It is even something more, for while the Republican Party has of late years cleverly endeavored by the policy of reciprocity to ward off threatened blows at the protective tariff there were earlier attempts at reciprocity not so closely connected with protection.

The authors of the book under examination give their first chapter to the origin and nature of the reciprocity idea. They open with a definition of reciprocity which is rather broader than the significance of the term as ordinarily used, and as used in the body of this work. The Continental method of fixing the general rates of tariff abnormally high in order that a means of bargaining for reciprocal advantages may be provided is recognized, and the authors explain the maximum and minimum tariff system.

Our first serious attempt at reciprocity was made in the Canadian treaty of 1854, when Great Britain was endeavoring to make amends to the Canadians for the wrongs that had caused so much dissatisfaction a few years before and had so nearly provoked a grave rebellion. We obtained among other advantages from this treaty privileges long desired in the matter of the St. Lawrence navigation. It was this treaty which Laurence Oliphant declared was floated through on champagne. We subsequently became dissatisfied with the arrangement, and it was terminated in 1866. Many efforts have since been made to bring about reciprocal trade relations between the United States and Canada, but without avail.

Our second experiment in reciprocity with Hawaii was undertaken in 1876 with the hope that a market for our manufactures would thus be opened. Twenty-one years earlier we had vainly essayed to make such an arrangement with the islands, and a reciprocity failed of ratification in 1867. Kalakaua, who came to the throne in 1874, was anxious for closer commercial relations with the United States, and two years later a reciprocity treaty went into effect. It was argued by the opponents of the treaty that the free importation of Hawaiian sugar for which it provided would not reduce the price of sugar to the American consumer, since the Hawaiian product was a comparatively insignificant portion of our necessary sugar supply, and that the effect would be merely to enrich the Hawaiian sugar planters. This principle that free importation of an unimportant portion of the supply of any article does not benefit the American consumer has always been an argument of weight with the opponents of reciprocity as frequently arranged, and the authors of this book fully recognize the value of this argument. Too often reciprocity arrangements have been merely specious schemes for upholding the protective system without benefiting either consumer or exporter. It was charged, too, that corrupt speculative influences were at work in favor of the Hawaiian treaty, for a group of American sugar growers were buying lands in the islands and exercising a constantly increasing influence upon the Hawaiian Government. The results that were prophesied followed reciprocity with Hawaii, and there was strong opposition to a renewal of the treaty in 1883, but when President Cleveland came in he favored a new reciprocity treaty, though usually he opposed reciprocity, and late in 1887 a new treaty was concluded. Under these two treaties the importation of sugar from the islands was artificially stimulated until it grew out of all proportion to our exports reciprocally admitted by Hawaii.

Reciprocity became a cardinal doctrine of the Republican Party and complementary to the doctrine of protection after 1883, and the larger part of this book is given to a discussion of the several tariff acts in which reciprocity provisions were included. The usual attitude of the Democratic Party toward reciprocity as understood by the Republican Party became one of hostility, and at length in Mr. Cleveland's second Administration reciprocity was in effect abandoned. Meanwhile the policy had been fairly tried under the McKinley tariff; it was renewed in some measure under the Dingley tariff. The story of reciprocity with Cuba since the island became independent is a painful one. The authors seem to think that Mr. Roosevelt's message of June 13, 1902, on this subject was a mistake.

In discussing the present and future of reciprocity the authors say that reciprocity as a means of tariff reform has been a failure, and they do not think highly of it as a means of stimulating our own exports. They are not impressed with the value of reciprocity on the one hand and retaliation on the other, and they hold that reciprocity when it produces a fall in the price of commodities is at best, so far as the consumer is concerned, only a form of tariff revision. As a means of aiding the American producer they think reciprocity has proved equally disappointing. "If we should ever approach the stage of development in tariff matters where reciprocity could be had, we should not need *it*." The authors look for a thorough revision of the tariff rather than further experiments with reciprocity.

The history of reciprocity as here presented is not one to make the American patriot proud of his country. It is a story of selfish interests struggling, too often with success, to shape legislation for their own benefit, of occult influences in the halls of Congress, of timidity or worse among public men, and of a frequent sacrificing of the great public for the further enrichment of a few already abundantly well off. At the same time there has been a constant disappointment of those who expected reciprocal benefits to American producers.

Mr. Gallatin's Essays.

Albert E. Gallatin is preparing for publication a collection of his studies on contemporary art contributed to the art journals during the last two years. The subjects include Whistler, Beardsley, and several well-known representatives of the present-day schools in France. The collection will appear in book form, with several hitherto unpublished plates.

QUERIES.

[illegible] "Who was the author of 'Cotter Joe,' a poem that appeared in the newspapers some twelve or fifteen years ago?"

George Robert Sims, the English journalist and dramatic author.

"A. W. W.," [illegible], Va.: "Can you give me the date of the birth of George Meredith, the novelist?"

He was born in Hampshire, England, Feb. 12, 1828.

A. V. [illegible], Salt Lake, Utah: "Please tender my thanks to the many persons who responded to my recent inquiry for information in regard to the authorship of the poem, 'The Recruit,' by Robert W. Chambers. The many replies received from New York City would indicate that we, of these Utah backwoods, are not exactly familiar with current poetry."

"M. M.," [illegible]: "Can you give me an idea of the value of the 1818 edition of Charles Lamb's 'Prince Dorus,' in good condition, with uncolored illustrations?"

A copy in the original paper covers sold for £21 [illegible] in Sotheby's London auction rooms, July, 1902.

WILLIAM ABBATT, [illegible] Fourth Avenue, New York City: "The poem referred to by W. C. [illegible], Utica, N. Y., in Appeals to Readers of June [illegible], is 'Dreamed [illegible],' by William Howitt, and is printed in his 'Country Year-Book,' of which several editions were printed. My own copy is a Harper reprint, [illegible]."

[illegible]

Mrs. Caroline Atherton Mason of Marblehead, Mass. (1823-90.)

[illegible]

"The Unseen Box" is by Mrs. Helen Watterson Moody. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25.)

G. P. Putnam's Sons; price, $2.

[illegible]

Copies usually bring about $15 each at auction. [illegible]

[illegible]

"John Addington Symonds: A Biography," by Horatio F. Brown, was published in London in 1895, (two volumes.) It was published here by Charles Scribner's Sons at $12.00, but does not now appear in their catalogue.

[illegible]

[illegible] "Sing That Flew in the Night" can be had from Dodd, Mead & Co. in their Phoenix Series for 50 cents, and in illustrated form for $1.50. Alfred Austin, the Poet Laureate, was born at Headingley, near Leeds, England, May 30, 1835. [illegible] He joined the staff of The London Standard in 1866, and was a special correspondent during the Franco-Prussian war. He founded The National Review (with W. J. Courthope) in 1883, and edited it until 1895. On Jan. 1, 1896, he was appointed to the Laureateship, [illegible]

[illegible]

"E. P. B.," [illegible]: "What is the average of [illegible]?"

Volume I., 1857-61, $16; Volume II., [illegible]; Volume III., 1867-69, $8; Volume IV., 1869-71, $10; Volume V., [illegible]. The publishers are Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York City.

[illegible]

"Songs for the Little Ones at Home," by H. O. Ward, is listed as being still in print (American Tract Society, 150 Nassau Street, New York City, sixty cents.)

[illegible]

Other works published over the name of Marquise de Fontenoy are "Eve's Glossary" (Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chicago, $2,) and "William II. of Germany, and Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary, Volumes XI.-XII. of Secret Memoirs of the Courts of Europe of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century," George Barrie & Son, Philadelphia, two volumes, $25.)

EDGAR JAMES, [illegible]

The Century Co.

[illegible]

BE STRONG.

[illegible]

We thank our other friends who also sent copies of Dr. Babcock's poem.

HOWARD R. [illegible]

[illegible]

William Butler Yeats was born at Sandymount, Dublin, June 13, 1865. [illegible]

[illegible]

WILLIAM RAMSAY, [illegible]

[illegible]

"VIVA," [illegible]

[illegible]

THERE IS NO UNBELIEF.

[illegible]

We thank our other friends who sent copies of this poem.

[illegible]

Attractive power, [illegible] (See the Century Dictionary.)

[illegible]

Louis Zangwill, born in Bristol, England, in 1869, the younger brother of Israel Zangwill, [illegible]

[illegible]

DAVID WHITNEY SCOTT, [illegible]

Charles George Douglas Roberts was born at Douglas, New Brunswick, Jan. 10, 1860. [illegible]

[illegible]

See Saint-Amand's three volumes on Josephine — "Citizeness Bonaparte," "The Wife of the First Consul," and "The Court of the Empress Josephine," each $1.25, published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

[illegible]

This book is evidently out of print, but can probably be supplied by any English dealer in scarce books.

[illegible]

"The Cathedral" was first printed in The Atlantic Monthly for January, 1870, [illegible] See the Cambridge Edition of Lowell's "Poetical Works," Page 360. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2.)

[illegible]

The earliest American almanacs, printed in Cambridge, Boston, Philadelphia, and New York City, during the early days of native typography, are exceedingly rare [illegible]

Appeals to Readers.

[illegible]

[illegible]

ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

C. J. CUTLIFFE HYNE, author of "Thompson's Progress," writing of his hero in the course of a letter to a friend in New York, remarks: "By the way, his poaching is all accurate, but it is not autobiographical as was suggested. I've been a game preserver (or the son of one) all my days."

The annual convention of the National Educational Association will be held in Boston during next week. Those who attend this convention are to be presented with a book entitled "Literary Landmarks of Boston." The publishers, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., have had this book prepared especially for this occasion by Mr. Lindsay Swift of the Boston Public Library. The arrangement is such as to make it a convenient handbook to visitors who are making a literary pilgrimage about the city and some of its suburbs. Half-tone cuts of the homes of some of the more famous authors add to the attractiveness of the book. It contains no advertising, and will be placed on sale to the general public at the local bookstores.

Evidently Mr. Richard Harding Davis is as great a favorite as ever among sweet girl graduates. He has just returned from Europe to find that Harper & Brothers' new subscription edition of his works is almost exhausted, and that a new edition is being hurried to completion to meet a demand which has gone beyond the expectations of the publishers.

The Publishers' Weekly reports, "on the authority of one who claims to know," that "The Kempton-Wace Letters," recently published by the Macmillan Company, "are the joint work of Jack London and Annie Strunsky. Jack London, the young Californian with Socialistic tendencies, who is well known through his clever stories and other literary work, is said to have written the Wace letters; Miss Strunsky, a young woman well known in so-called 'liberal' circles in the East, who, however, has lived for a number of years on the Pacific Coast, is said to have written the Kempton and Hester letters."

Prof. George H. Palmer of Harvard University has been informed from Tokio that his "The Field of Ethics" has been translated into Japanese by Mr. Shinko Matsumi, who gives it the title of "Rinrikai."

Ralph Henry Barbour, who is rapidly establishing himself as a writer of excellent books of boys' sports, has written a story of college life and baseball, which D. Appleton & Co. will publish in the early Autumn under the title of "Weatherby's Inning." It will have illustrations in color by C. M. Relyea.

"My Own Story," which that well-known fiction writer for young and old, J. T. Trowbridge, has been preparing for Houghton, Mifflin & Co., will make its appearance not later than August. It is written with the avowed purpose of appealing to the varied public which has found interest in the author's books. On the one hand, there will be given the story of boyhood life on a farm in Western New York, the struggles for an education, and the final success as a writer, which led Mr. Trowbridge to New York and Boston; on the other hand, there will be reminiscences of Walt Whitman, Luther Taylor, Emerson, Alcott, Longfellow, and other men of letters which should particularly appeal to bookmen.

John Henry Comstock, author of "Insect Life," is writing in collaboration with his wife another nature book which will bear the title "How to Know the Butterflies." It will be illustrated with many colored pictures, will be scientific without being technical, and popular without being trivial. It will bear the imprint of D. Appleton & Co.

Nathaniel Stephenson, whose first novel, "They That Took the Sword," published three years ago, seemed to indicate a writer of great promise, has just finished a new novel which John Lane will bring out under the title "Eleanor Dayton." The scene is laid in Paris in the declining days of the Second Empire, and the heroine is an American girl.

Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler's new novel, "Place and Power," will be published in a large illustrated American edition by D. Appleton & Co. Miss Fowler, it will be recalled, is the author of "Concerning Isabel Carnaby" and "The Farringdons," which have been very popular in this country as well as in England.

A posthumous paper by the late M. de Blowitz, the famous Paris correspondent of The London Times, will be published in the August number of Harper's. It deals with the inside history of "How Bismarck Retired" and is said to reveal for the first time the true story of that important event in German politics.

Ralph Henry Barbour, author of "The Half Back," "For the Honor of the School," and "The Land of Joy," is to edit for D. Appleton & Co. a cyclopaedia of sports which will be similar to those cyclopaedias on other subjects the nature of which is liable to be changed from year to year.

Notable among the Thackeray relics which Gen. James Grant Wilson has collected for his two-volume work, "Thackeray in the United States," is an illustration made by Thackeray showing the twelve members of the British royal family, in which the head of each member of the group is most ingeniously taken from an English stamp. Apropos of Thackeray, the August Harper's will present a group of hitherto unpublished drawings by him made in his boyhood. An interesting comment has been furnished the pictures from the pen of W. Brooke Smith.

Cyrus Townsend Brady has nearly finished his "Conquest of the Southwest," which will appear in the early Fall in Appleton's Expansion of the Republic Series. It is a subject which has long been a favorite with the author, and, aside from the mere political and technical phases of the steps by which Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California were acquired by the United States, the romantic side of the pictures will receive full justice. Men like Sam Houston, Davy Crockett, and Col. James Bowie will dominate these pages.

A new story by John Oxenham, author of "God's Prisoner," "A Princess of Vascovy," &c., will shortly be printed by Dodd, Mead & Co. The tale opens with a tragedy of Christmas Eve. Barbe is the daughter of the keeper of the light on Grand Bayou. She rescues, unaided, a mariner in the middle of a fearful storm. They fall in love with each other. After passing through many trials the mariner rows Barbe home "up a shimmering pathway of gold." The book will be illustrated.

Lionel Strachey's translation of "The Memoirs of Mme. Vigée Le Brun," which Doubleday, Page & Co. have in press, will contain about forty illustrations from the author's own paintings. It will be bound uniform with Mr. Strachey's version of the memoirs of Countess Potocka and of the "Contemporary."

J. Fitzgerald Molloy, in his new book on "The Sailor King: William IV., His Court and His Subjects," which Dodd, Mead & Co. will bring out in the Autumn in two illustrated volumes, mentions many of the personages who are ancestors of well-known British writers, politicians, &c. He includes also such names as Thackeray, Tennyson, Browning, Lady Byron, Disraeli, Harriet Martineau, Fanny Kemble, and Macready.

Elliott Crayton McCants, the well-known author of the short stories of the "Red Carolina Hills," is to bring out his first novel through Doubleday, Page & Co. some time in the Fall months. It will be called "In the Red Hills." The author is said to give a fine description of Southern conditions in Reconstruction times. The story tells about Billy Mason, a young lawyer, who tries, after the war, to pick up the scattered threads of life in the little village of Keowee, and his love for Annie Chambliss, which gets mixed up with his father's stolen property.

A. B. Maurice of the New York Library is writing introductions for "William Bradford's First New York Book" and "Votes of the House of Representatives for His Majesty's Province of New York, 1695," which Dodd, Mead & Co. are to issue in the Autumn. These will be fac simile reprints of the editions printed by William Bradford in 1693 and 1695, respectively.

The Neale Publishing Company announce that next month they will transfer to New York from Washington their editorial and publication departments, which will be taken care of by the President of the corporation, Mr. Walter Neale. The building at Washington is being refitted and redecorated, and will continue as the central establishment of the engraving and stationery departments. The principal houses for the manufacture of books will continue to be located in Baltimore and Washington. The Washington branch will have the supervision of the Secretary, Mr. H. E. Neale.

The Circulating Department of the New York Public Library reports the following popular books for the week ending June 25: Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Lady Rose's Daughter," Thomas Nelson Page's "Gordon Keith"; "The Filigree Ball," by Anna Katharine Green; Louisa May Alcott's "Little Women," Mrs. Burnett's "Sara Crewe," Lang's "Red Fairy Book," Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," Hill's "Fighting a Fire," and Wilson's "History of the American People."

John Fox, Jr.'s, "Little Shepherd."

"The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," the new story by John Fox, Jr., which is running as a serial in Scribner's Magazine, will appear in book form from the Scribner Press in August. The illustrations are by F. C. Yohn. It is the story of Chadwick Buford, who was found in the mountains of Kentucky by an old Major, who proves to be his kinsman, and who washes the blot from Chad's name. Kingdom Come is the name of a creek in the neighborhood of Hell fur Sartin. The tale is laid during the civil war. Chad joins the Union troops not because he is prejudiced against the South, but because his instinct leads him to the North. Mr. Fox writes:

> As for slavery, that question, singularly enough, never troubled his soul. To him slaves were hewers of wood and drawers of water. The Lord had made them so, and the Bible said that it was right. That the schoolmaster had taught Chad. He had read "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and the story made him smile. The tragedies of it he had never known and he did not believe. Slaves were sleek, well fed, well housed, loved and trusted, rightly inferior and happy, and no aristocrat ever moved among them with a more lordly, righteous air of authority than did this mountain lad who had known them little more than half a dozen years. Unlike the North, the boy had no prejudice, no antagonism, no jealousy, no grievance to help him in his struggle. * * * He had no slave sympathy to stir him to the depths, no stubborn, rebellious pride to prod him on.

Mr. Fox is the author of "Bluegrass and Rhododendron," being sketches of outdoor life in Kentucky, and "Crittenden," a Kentucky story of love and war. Mr. Fox has for some time been an authority in all matters concerning Kentucky and the Southern mountaineer.

A RANDOM CHRONICLE.

The Very Decided Opinions of an Anonymous Annalist.*

THE title of this book is a misnomer by half, for this brilliant collection of random chronicle, comment, and criticism. For although the Annalist's three hundred pages are perfectly innocent of method, so gentle a name as "musings" can hardly denote them truly. We confess that we do not know who Annalist is. It is evident from his every page, however, that he is an Englishman of very excellent fancy, who writes with a distinction and brilliancy all his own; that he possesses a wonderfully detailed knowledge of contemporary politics and history; that he is suspicious of most things American (it seems inexplicable to him that Thoreau should have been one of us!) and that he hates all the French save, perhaps, their actors. A delightful combination, surely, in one who has the verve to carry it off. This the Annalist has undoubtedly. He is too nimble-witted ever to be at a loss; he touches his subject to the quick, and without tarrying to condone or sentimentalize, goes on to give you the pith of another matter. To be sure, most of his pills are bitter, and he often very deftly wraps his little spider in gold-foil and hands it to you with a bow. Our only regret is that he has not given us his name; not so much because we are sorry not to know whom we must thank for our entertainment, but because it seems to us hardly just to attack as acrimoniously as he does now and then, and cover one's retreat with anonymity. Hall Caine and Miss Corelli, two of his subjects, are very possibly legitimate game for your critic of men and manners. But even in their cases such procedure always savors to us somewhat of stabbing through the arras, and, without lifting it to face a possibly wretched victim, in the pomp of pride merely turning away with "A rat! A rat!" and "Dead, for a ducat, dead!"

We have much to thank Annalist for, however. His book is a record of events which have suggested comment during the years 1900 and 1901. We therefore hear much that is interesting about the late Queen, about the war in Africa, about contemporary literature, the stage, Paris and Frenchmen, the hustle of Americans, and the crass ignorance of our millionaires, Anarchists, and the censor. All that he tells us, in fact, is interesting; much of it is true; while not a little will have no mean documentary value to the student of our times. We have given a wrong idea of this work if the reader understands that Annalist censures always, or always indiscriminately. He gives us much more than the ordinary mere patriot's praise in his reverential appreciation of the character and life of Victoria, who is so rapidly fading from us and passing into history. We have seen no more beautiful or touching memorial to the late R. A. M. Stevenson than Annalist's so frank and therefore doubly true and tender pages on this picturesque and lovable student and critic. He everywhere stands for the old régime, protests rightly, we think, against the substitution of new subjects for the humanities in the curriculums of Oxford and Cambridge, of which latter school we suspect him of being an alumnus.

To mention things American to Annalist, however, is to flaunt the red flag at the bull. We are past hope of salvation, and he seems not even to be sorry for us. What, for instance, will our athletes think of the following?

> The American eight which, happily for the future of rowing, lost the Grand Challenge at Henley brilliantly illustrates the vice of professionalism, (sic?) The mystery of the training, the isolation of the oarsmen, appear an unnecessary pose. But when we hear of a race rowed in a paper boat, with a bucketing stroke, and directed by a coxswain upon whose luckless mouth is strapped a megaphone, we may well wonder why all this mechanical cleverness is thrown away.

The following, too, though clever, is hardly charitable to the great-hearted, though American, author of "Leaves of Grass":

> A writer who owed nothing to the past would be a monster, and it is significant that no serious person, save Walt Whitman, ever attempted to invent a new method. And even he, though he despised the rules of his art, was under a greater obligation than he acknowledged to the newspaper and the auctioneer's catalogue.

Though they loom large in comparison to their American brethren, yet are all Englishmen not perfect, nor are all English customs ideal. Most readers, we believe, will thank us for the following:

> "To write the life of a poet still intimately remembered on the earth lies within the power of any man who can hold a pen and quiet his conscience. * * * The wish of Thackeray that no biography should confound his memory might have been respected without difficulty. Yet has Mr. Melville made the novelist an excuse for two volumes of ineptitude.
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> "The dramatist and the novelist yield only to the actor in their conquest of the public regard. They are far more famous than politicians and before the light which encircles their laureled brows, even the prizefighter pales his ineffectual fires. But of all men the dramatist and the novelist most bitterly resent the slightest hint of disapproval, the gentlest nod of judgment."

Were it not for his unfortunate lapse on "the prizefighter's paling his ineffectual fires," we might take it that here Annalist had enunciated a universal touch. In fact, if the truth does lie in fine distinctions, as Renan said, then has Annalist created no little of it! In his epigrammatic way we are told, for instance, that England differs from France in that it has no mob, and he fires his dart by very subtly explaining that "a mob may be defined as a collection of persons which does, says, and thinks collectively what it would never do, say, or think individually." Now we are informed that "the patriot is the noblest of men when he does not degenerate into a patrioteer"; again, distinguishing between French and English actors, he says that "the English actor begins his career, and commonly ends it, an amateur," and so through all the 300 pages he goes on epigrammatizing. Here many heads are impaled on his British pikes, and many reputations shriveled. He is subtle, brilliant, scathing, insular, witty, and original—everything but considerate or dull. So, whatever we may think of the matter, the manner of his musings is always a rare delight.

CHRISTIAN GAUSS.

*MUSING WITHOUT METHOD. A Record of 1900-1. By Annalist. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. 322. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

Everyday Philosophy.

THE REFLECTIONS OF A LONELY MAN. By A. C. McClurg & Co. Chicago: $1.

Sometimes one is impelled to wonder how far a book may have power to regenerate or demoralize its author, and judging by the number of books that begin with vivacity and end in deadly boredom one surmises that demoralization is more frequent than its opposite.

"The Reflections of a Lonely Man," however, inclines one to reverse this judgment. Nothing less notoriously valiant than a reviewer's conscience could survive the appalling dullness of the first two chapters, and nothing less virtuous and oppressed could properly appreciate the change for the better which sets in thereafter. To be sure, the little volume suffers a relapse later on, but on the whole one closes it with the feeling of having come in touch with a shrewd and honest personality unspoiled by egotism, and expressing itself, when at its best, with considerable force and humor.

There is a very good philosophy of life in the lonely man's reflections of the sort that gives one courage because it is founded on the eternal truths of unselfish brotherliness and love. It is well when doctrine like this is preached by plain, ordinary men in plain, ordinary language—men who are not called to do great things, and by grace of that are privileged to do some other things that great men are not. If the little book in hand were less perverse at some moments and less banal at others it is at least conceivable that the wisdom of its philosophy would not circulate so readily among those who need it the most. Here is one of the lonely man's reflections on government:

> If instead of enacting any more laws for the purpose of making ourselves pay our debts we should get into the habit of simply paying them, and considering it immoral not to pay them, the practice of promptly paying just claims might presently become as nearly universal as is the practice of "tipping" negro waiters and sleeping car porters. Neither statutory law nor conscience compels us to give tips, but custom does—and we do it. We have made violations of the moral law illegal by statutory enactments; it might now be well to make them disgraceful also by stimulating the public conscience. And if, while we are teaching ourselves to be honest for the love of honesty we should have any time to devote to politicians and their laws, we might spend it weeping at the spectacle of a Legislature trying by laws of its own enactment to prevent itself from accepting bribes.

Parts of the chapter entitled "The Search for Satisfaction" betray an unusual amount of reverent thought on subjects which ordinary people do not often think about with any independence, and for the sake of that and other good things in the book its faults of style and taste and its generally unformed character should be allowed to pass with qualified disapproval.

Our Territorial Expansion.

"Steps in the Expansion of Our Territory," by O. P. Austin, is shortly to be included by D. Appleton & Co. in their Expansion of the Republic Series. In his introduction Mr. Austin outlines briefly the growth of our Territories. The process of our National growth, he says, has been unique. "Nations have usually been constructed by conquest and absorption of adjacent territory, by the alliance or consolidation of countries or communities, or by the planting of colonies which have remained obedient to the parent country. But the spectacle of thirteen distinct communities uniting in one common organization and voluntarily creating from their unoccupied area other organizations of equal rank and power with themselves until the newly created members of the family finally exceeded the original in number, in population, and in political power, is an unusual feature in national history." Thus, he continues, by adding and relinquishing territory the United States of to-day, equal in political rank with that of the older members of the Union, has now nearly four times as many political divisions as at the formation of the Union, more than four times the area, more than twenty-five times the population which it then had. Mr. Austin continues:

> Even if we go back to the very beginning of American history, the discovery by Columbus, the period is not a long one or the story of development difficult to trace in its outlines. The period from 1492 to the present time falls naturally into three simple divisions of nearly equal length: (1) A period of exploration and discovery from 1492 to 1607. (2) A period of colonization from 1607 to 1776. (3) The period of formation and development of a Nation governing itself by the dictates of its own people, and grown great and strong and prosperous until it stands in the very front rank of the world's greatest nations, from 1776 to the present time. These three periods do not differ greatly in length; the first, nearly a century and a quarter; the second, nearly a century and three-quarters; the third, a full century and a quarter. Their relative length may be better determined by the accompanying lines, which indicate the length of the three periods of exploration, colonization, and nation-